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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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Supplement—
Authorising Mr. A. F. Martin, Director of the Labour Department, United Planters' Association of Southern India, and his three subordinates to witness the execution of labour contracts—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese) and (Malayalam).
Despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople summarising events leading up to rupture of relations with Turkey, and reply thereto, and Diplomatic correspondence respecting the war published by the French Government.
Regulations as to the appointment of Probationers for the Indian Forest Service in 1915.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1915.

No. 47.—Major W. C. Long, I.M.S., combined privilege leave and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate for six months from the 9th January 1915, under articles 233, 280 and 311 of Civil Service Regulations.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1915

No. 48.—Mr. John Reginald Huggins, I.C.S., on relief as Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Ramnad, combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months under articles 233, 280 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 1, 1915.

No. 49.—Major Charles Henry Lest-Falk, I.M.S. (retired), on arrival, to act as Third Physician, General Hospital, Madras.

No. 50.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Pulakat Krishna Warriar, L.M. & S., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Calicut, as a temporary measure.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1915.

No. 51.—Mr. Atul Chunder Dutt, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, on relief in Vizagapatam, is posted to South Arcot.

Fort St. George, February 1, 1915

No. 52.—Mr. Frederick William Rawntree Robertson, I.C.S., on relief as Acting Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Ganjam, is posted as Headquarters Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Vizagapatam.

No. 53.—Mr. James Ironside Smith, I.C.S., is posted to the Narasapur division of the Kistna district.

RE-POSTING

Fort St. George, January 27, 1915.

No. 54.—Mr. Gilbert Holmshead Blomfield Jackson, I.C.S., on relief as Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot, is re posted to the Negapatam division of the Tanjore district.

SERVICES PLACED.

Fort St. George, February 1, 1915.

No. 55.—The services of Messrs. Charles D'Arcy Crafton and David Geoffrey Rice, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of Government of India in the Army Department.

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

Fort St. George, January 30, 1915

No 56.—Intimation has been received that all property of business houses in France belonging to enemy subjects will, *for the duration of the war*, be administered by a "Sequestre" who is an officer empowered to receive payment of debts due to the house and to pay, so far as the funds at his disposal go, the debts due by the house. Foreign creditors of such enemy firms living in India should apply to their Consul (who will generally be the British Consul) in the French district concerned, to discover the name of the "Sequestre" in order that they may forward their claims (either direct or through a lawyer) to that officer.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 17, 1914.

No 822.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's day (Friday, the 1st January), Good Friday (Friday, the 2nd April) and Christmas day (Saturday, the 25th December), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1915:—

Friday, February 12th	1915	Mahasivaratri.
Tuesday, March 16th	"	Telugu New Year's day.
Saturday, April 3rd	"	Easter.
Monday, April 5th	"	Easter.
Tuesday, April 13th	"	Tamil New Year's day.
June *	"	King-Emperor's Birthday.
Friday, August 13th	"	Ramzan.
Tuesday, August 24th	"	Avani Avittam.
Thursday, September 2nd	"	Sri Jayanti.
Friday, October 8th	"	Mahalaya Amavasai.
Saturday, October 16th	"	Ayudha Puja.
Wednesday, October 20th	"	Bakrid.
Saturday, November 6th	"	Dipavali.
Thursday, November 18th	"	Muharram (tenth day).
Friday, December 17th	"	Vaikunta Ekadasi.
Monday, December 27th	"	Christmas.
Tuesday, December 28th	"	Christmas.
Wednesday, December 29th	"	Christmas.
Friday, December 31st	"	Christmas.

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil, with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and Office of the

* The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately in due course.

Commissioner of Paper Currency, (3) the General Stamp office—to be open from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.—will be closed:—

Thursday, April 1st,	1915.	Friday, December 24th,	1915.
Tuesday, April 6th	,,	Thursday, December 30th	,,

Fort St. George, January 28, 1915.

No. 67.—In modification of paragraph 2 of the notification No. 622, Public, dated the 17th November 1914, published at page 1824 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 24th idem, the Governor in Council hereby declares that in the public offices specified in that paragraph, Wednesday the 7th April 1915, will be observed as a holiday instead of Thursday the 1st April 1915

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

No. 68.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 19th January 1915.

No. 232-C.—The following Warrant, which has received the Royal Sign Manual and which assigns to the Comptroller and Auditor-General a higher position in the table of precedence than was assigned to him in the Warrant of the 10th December 1898, is published for general information in modification of the Home Department notification No 523, dated the 10th February 1899,—

GEORGE V., BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

Whereas it has been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of the Comptroller and Auditor-General as laid down by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 10th December 1898, regulating the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies shall be altered.

We do hereby declare that it is Our will and pleasure that the Comptroller and Auditor General in lieu of the thirty-first position hitherto held by him in the table laid down in Our said recited Warrant, shall henceforth be placed between the eighteenth and nineteenth positions in the said table. And further that those officers and persons hitherto holding the nineteenth to the thirtieth positions in the said table shall henceforth hold the twentieth to the thirty-first positions in the said table.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this sixth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fifth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's command

(Sd.) CREWE.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1915.

No. 69.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Madras Artillery Volunteers. "The Duke's Own."

No. 97.—Sydney Ewart Sewell to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th December 1914.

Alfred Sydney Todd to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th December 1914.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 100.—Second Lieutenant Henry Lee Norris Cobban to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th December 1914.

Second Lieutenant William Charles Raitt to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th December 1914.

Rodney Radford Ricketts to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th December 1914.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, January 26, 1915.

No. 73.—The following appointment has been made by the Honourable the Chief Justice and confirmed by the Governor in Council, viz. :—

Mr. Gerald Sebastian White, First Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, and Clerk of the Crown, to be Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, *vice* M.R.Ry. S. Tyagaraja Ayyar Avargal, who retires from the service with effect from the 2nd February 1915.

CONFIRMATION.

Fort St. George, January 29, 1915.

No. 74.—M.R.Ry. Tiruvadamarudur Swaminatha Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal is confirmed as Registrar of Assurances, 5th grade, with effect from the 12th November 1914.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

No. 75.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ghulam Raja Khan Sahib Bahadur to be a Special Magistrate for the union of Sivagiri in the district of Tinnevelly, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem as amended by Notification No. 400, dated the 28th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1915.

No. 76.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Sivalur Rajappaiyar Sundaram Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Tanuku, in the district of Kistna.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1915.

M.R.Ry. Kanthadai Srinivasa Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Sriperumbudur, in the district of Chingleput.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1915.

No. 77.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the town of Mangalore in the district of South Canara and to confer on them all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the second class; and further to direct, under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Code, that they shall exercise these powers as members of the Bench of Magistrates established in that town :—

M.R.Ry Bolar Baba Rao Avargal.
Simon Alvares, Esq.

No. 78.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates of the third class for the town of Mangalore in the district of South Canara, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 15th idem, as amended by Notification No. 400, dated the 28th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913 :—

M.R.Ry. Sujir Nagappa Naik Avargal.
Manuel Alexander Sequiera, Esq
John Joseph Fernandez, Esq., *Bar.-at-Law.*
M.R.Ry. Kudalbail Krishna Sulaya Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Atavar Balakrishna Shetti Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Nellikai Venkat Rao Avargal.
Muhammad Khan Sahib Bahadur Hagalmadi Muhammad Pothar Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Hoige Koragappa Avargal.

No. 79.—Under the provisions of section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Bench of Magistrates, Mangalore, when exercising the powers of a magistrate of the first class, to try summarily all or any of the offences specified in sub-section (1) of that section.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1915.

No. 80.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. Leonard Keary Pearce, Inspector of Salt at Surla, for the term of his appointment at Surla, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate

of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the Government village of Surla in the Bachampare taluk in the district of Ganjam :—

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 3—Items 1 to 3, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, January 26, 1915.

No. 81.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the taluk of Siragiri, in the district of Tinnevelly, conferred on M.R Ry. Aduri Rama Rao Avargal, who has left the station.

Fort St George, January 28, 1915.

No 82.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate of the first class for the town of Mangalore, in the district of South Canara, conferred on M.R.Ry Rao Bahadur Regade Rama Rao Avargal

No 83.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate of the third class for the town of Mangalore, in the district of South Canara, conferred on the undermentioned gentlemen :—

Sylvester Eusebius Rego, Esq.
M.R.Ry Deddemane Ishwabba Beari Avargal.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St George, February 2, 1915.

No. 84.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 388-C.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Albert Cheppel of Bhusawal.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 28th January 1915.

No 502-C.—In pursuance of section 4 of the Indian High Court's Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, Cap. 18), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Napier, Barrister-at-law, to be a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras with effect from the date on which his present appointment as an Officiating Judge of that Court terminates, until the commencement of the recess of 1915.

Fort St. George, February 1, 1915.

No. 85.—Notice is hereby given that two Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police will be appointed by direct recruitment.

2. Candidates must satisfy the following conditions :—

(*a*) that they are statutory natives of India,
(*b*) that they are of good character,
(*c*) that they are graduates of a recognised University,
(*d*) that they are of sound health, good physique and active habits and free from any organic defect or bodily infirmity,
(*e*) that they are not less than 5 feet 8 inches in height and 34 inches round the chest, and
(*f*) that they are not under 21 or over 25 years of age on April 1st, 1915.

3. Applications must be made on printed forms to be obtained from the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras. Applications already made to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor will be forwarded by him to the Inspector-General.

4. The application will include the following particulars :—

(*a*) Name in full.
(*b*) Address in full.
(*c*) Caste or creed.

(*b*) Date of birth (a certificate to be appended or other satisfactory evidence to be supplied).
(*e*) Profession or occupation of father with his full name and address (if living).
(*f*) Places of education during the past four years with dates (a certificate of character and conduct signed by the Principal of the institution in which the candidate last studied for not less than one year or by some responsible officer of Government, must be attached to the application).
(*g*) Name of the University at which the applicant has graduated; nature of degree obtained.
(*h*) A memorandum showing the status and services, if any, of the family to which the candidate belongs and the appointment, if any, held by him.
(*i*) state of general health (a medical certificate in accordance with the requirements of article 49, Civil Service Regulations, and showing height and chest-measurement must be attached to the application).

5. The following Committee has been appointed to select from among the candidates not less than four, nor more than six, persons whom they think most fitted for appointment:—
(1) The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Judicial Department (Chairman).
(2) The Inspector General of Police (Secretary).
(3) The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S.

6. Applications accompanied by the certificates referred to in clause 4 (*d*), (*f*) and (*i*) must reach the Inspector-General of Police on or before February 24th, 1915. No applications received after that date will be considered.

7. Candidates must be prepared to appear in Madras before the Committee of Selection at their own expense on days which will be notified to them.

8. Candidates who are finally selected by the Government will be required to undergo a strict medical examination by a Medical Board in Madras as to their physique and capacity for active outdoor work.

9. Every selected candidate will be on probation for two years. While on probation he will be given an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, he will be required to attend a course of instruction in the Provincial Training School extending to two years and to appear at the successive departmental examinations for junior officers in the subjects prescribed for Assistant Superintendents of Police until he has passed in all subjects.

10. If at the end of the two years a selected candidate has passed all the prescribed examinations and is, in the opinion of the Government, fit for employment as a Deputy Superintendent of Police, he will be confirmed as such in the lowest grade on Rs. 250 per mensem. Otherwise his services will be dispensed with. The Government will also be at liberty to dispense with the services of a probationer at any time during the period of his probation, if, in their opinion, he is not fit for employment as a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, January 29, 1915.

No. 3.—With the approval of the Government of India, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the transfer, for a period of three years, of the services, of Mr. William Lamb Kelly, Lieut. R.N.R. (retired), to foreign service for employment as Port Officer at Alleppey.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1915.

No. 4.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 21st January 1915.

No. 424 D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hugh Stanton Chatfield, European Judge of the High Court, Travancore, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 29, 1915.

No. 12.—It is hereby notified, in supersession of all previous notifications, that the following fees will be charged for the use of Government land within port limits. The rates will take effect from the 15th February 1915.

SCHEDULE of rates of rents on lands within port limits at the undermentioned ports in the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Port.	For space occupied by vessels under construction or hauled up for repairs—rate per 100 sq. ft. or part thereof per month or part thereof.	For space occupied by cargo stored before shipping or after landing—rate per 100 sq. ft. or part thereof. Unless otherwise stated the rate is per week or part thereof and the first three days are free if the cargo is removed during that period.	For any other carrying purposes. Rate per 100 sq. ft. or part thereof per month or part thereof.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjam	Gopalpur	Nil.	One anna	Four annas.	
Do.	Chinnapatam ..	Nil.	Do	Do.	
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam ..	Nil.	Three pies	Do.	
Do	Kalingapatam	Nil	Do.	Do.	
Godavari	Coconada .	Re. 10 per month or part thereof and annas 6 for every day over and above a month for building as well as repairing sea-going vessels.	Twelve annas for the first week and Re. 1—8—0 for every succeeding week or part thereof.	Same as in column 4.	(1) Rs. 10 for building decked cargo boats. (2) Rs. 6 for building open cargo boats. (3) Rs. 4 for building mere or canal boats. N.B.—Half the above rates for repairing the boats referred to in (2) and quarter of the above rates for docking, cleaning, painting or tarring them. The period allowed for building the boats is three months, for repairing six weeks and for docking, etc., fifteen days.
Kistna	Masulipatam ..	Two annas	Eight annas, (first seven days free)	Two annas.	
South Arcot	Cuddalore	One anna	Do do	One anna.	
	Porto Novo	Do.	One rupee for the first week and three rupees for every succeeding week or part thereof.	Do.	
Canara	Mangalore	Two annas	Two annas, first 24 hours free, if cargo is removed within that period.	Eight annas	*For timber stored within the enclosed foreshore and*—First three days free. If not removed within three days, two annas per 100 square feet or part thereof per week or part thereof. After one week, eight annas per 100 square feet or part thereof per week or part thereof including free period. After two weeks twelve annas per 100 square feet or part thereof per week or part thereof including free period. After four weeks one rupee per 100 square feet or part thereof per week or part thereof including free period.

Schedule of rates of rents on lands within port limits at the undermentioned ports in the Madras Presidency—*contd.*

District	Port.	For space occupied by vessels under construction or hauled up for repairs—Rate, per 100 sq. ft. or part thereof per month or part thereof.	For space occupied by cargo upon before shipping or after landing—rate per 100 sq. ft. or part thereof. Unless otherwise stated the rate is per week or part thereof and the first three days are free if the cargo is removed during that period.	For any other marine purpose—Rate per 100 sq. ft. or part thereof per month or part thereof.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tanjore—*contd.*	Negapatam—*contd.*				*For areas enclosed as under Nos. 1, 2.*—First three days free. Three annas per 100 square feet or part thereof per week or part thereof for the first four weeks. Six annas per 100 square feet or part thereof per week or part thereof for the first two weeks after the fourth week and As. 9 per 100 square feet or part thereof per week or part thereof for the next two weeks and Re. 1 per 100 square feet or part thereof per week or part thereof for every succeeding two weeks. (1) Milligan & Co's three sheds at Rs. 100 each *per annum*. (2) South Indian Railway Tea Kiosk at Rs. 12 per annum. (3) Piece of land in foreshore opposite to naval mills, one rupee per annum.
Tinnevelly	Tuticorin ..	Two rupees	One rupee for the first week and three rupees for every succeeding week or part thereof. First 24 hours free if cargo is removed within that period. Cost at half rates, to be levied from the date on which the vessel bringing the consignment completes her discharge.	Two rupees generally. The above rate also applies to temporary sheds or other buildings.	
Do.	Kayalpatnam ..	Eight annas	Eight annas	Eight annas	For the godown of Messrs. Parry & Co., Rs. 12 per annum.
Do.	Kulasekarapatnam	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ramnad	Tondi		One anna	One anna	Rent of trolly line from sugar factory to Port office, Rs. 19-7-0 per annum.
Do.	Pamban ..	Eight annas	One anna (Cargo includes coral stones and sand stones fished from the sea and brought in boats or canoes and stacked on the shore which will be charged at one anna per 100 square feet or part thereof per month or part thereof).	Do.	Vessels hauled up for other purposes than repair or overhaul, free.
Nellore	Gudur		(a) *South of the north pier within the wharf limits*.—3 annas for the first week, 6 annas for the second week or part thereof and 9 annas for every succeeding week or part thereof.	Re. 1-8-0	Re. 30 per acre per month when let out in areas of quarter of an acre or above. For each slope with 3 annas per annum.
Do.	Calicut	Four annas	(b) *North of the north pier*.—Half the above rates. For timber one anna per log per month.		

Schedule of rates of rents on lands within port limits at the undermentioned ports in the Madras Presidency—*cont.*

District	Port.	For space occupied by vessels under construction or hauled up for repairs—Rate per 100 sq. ft. or part thereof per month or part thereof	For space occupied by cargo stored before shipping or after landing—rate per 100 sq. ft. or part thereof. Unless otherwise stated the rate is per week or part thereof and the first three days are free if the cargo is removed during that period.	For any other useful purpose.—Rate per 100 sq. ft. or part thereof per month or part thereof.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Malabar—*cont.* ..	Beypore	Four annas	Two annas	Re. 1-5-0	Re. 10 per acre per month when let out in areas of quarter of an acre or above.
Do.	Quilandy	No charge from 1st June to 15th September both days inclusive.			
Do.	Tanur	*Nil*	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
Do.	Ponnani	*Nil*	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
Do.	Tellicherry	Four annas	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
		Do.	One anna	Four annas	
Do.	Cannanore		Double rates after one week.		
Do.	Badagara	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do. do.
South Canara ..	Mangalore	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do. do.
		One rupee	(1) *Within the Landing and Shipping enclosure.*—Four annas for the first week or part thereof; eight annas for the second week or part thereof, and twelve annas for the third and every succeeding week or part thereof.	Two annas	Sheds for boats of five tons and under, free.
		Boats over five tons, one rupee for each occasion. Boats of five tons or under, free.	(2) *Outside the Landing and Shipping enclosure.*—Two annas per 100 sq. ft. or part thereof per month or part thereof.		In the case of land reclaimed within port limits, Re. 1½ per annum per acre for any specified purpose.
			(3) First 24 hours free, if cargo is removed within that period.		
Do.	Kasaragod				
	Mulki				
	Malpe				
	Hangarkatta	One anna	Four annas	Four annas	Re. 1½ per acre at option of lessee for areas of quarter acre or above.
	Coondapur				
	Bandur				

No. 13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*p*), of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), as amended by the Indian Ports (*Amendment*) Act, 1911, IV of 1911, and in supersession of so much of all existing rules on the subject as relate to dangerous, infectious or contagious diseases and the disposal of dead bodies on vessels, the Governor in Council proposes to make the following regulations in respect of the following diseases.

(1) Small-pox, (2) chicken-pox, (3) measles, (4) plague, (5) cholera, (6) yellow fever, (7) sleeping sickness, (8) Typhus, (9) scarlet fever and (10) jigger occurring on vessels coming to or leaving ports in the Madras Presidency, or for the time being in port therein, and in respect of any death on a vessel not carrying a medical officer coming to or leaving any port within the said area or for the time being in any port therein.

2. The proposed regulations will be in substitution of—

(i) the rules regarding plague issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, in notifications, No 173 published on pages 447 to 458 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th July 1910, No. 208 published on page 577 of Part I-A of the same Gazette, dated 27th September 1910, and No. 161 published on page 332 of Part I-A of the same Gazette, dated 16th May 1911;

(ii) the rules regarding cholera, small-pox, measles, chicken-pox, or other dangerous infectious or contagious disease, issued under the Indian Ports Act, 1908, in notification No. 36, published on pages 344 to 346 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th April 1909; and

(iii) the rules regarding sleeping sickness issued under the Indian Ports Act, 1908, in notification No. 77 published on pages 734 to 736 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd August 1909.

3. Any objection or suggestion that may be made in respect of these regulations by any person interested therein will be considered on the expiration of one month from their publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

PART I.—DEFINITIONS.

1. In these regulations—

(1) "Health Officer" means any person appointed by the *Governor in Council*, either by name or by virtue of his office, to be Health Officer of a port, and includes *an Additional or Assistant Port Health Officer and* any officer appointed by the *Governor in Council*, either by name or by virtue of his office, to perform any of the duties of a Health Officer of a port.

(2) (*a*) Except as provided in clause 1 (3) "healthy vessel" means a vessel which, even though coming from an infected port, has not had on board any death from unknown or suspicious cause, or any person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any of the diseases enumerated in the preamble or any unusual mortality amongst rats either *at the time of* departure, or during the voyage from the last port of call, or on arrival;

(*b*) "infected vessel" means a vessel which has on board one or more cases of any of the diseases enumerated in the preamble, or on board of which a case *or suspected case* of any of those diseases has occurred either at the time of departure or during the voyage from the last port of call or in the event of such voyage exceeding twelve days, *within* the twelve days or (in the case of plague seven days) immediately preceding her arrival at a port in the Madras Presidency or on which rats have died from plague during the voyage from the last port of call;

(*c*) "suspected vessel" means a vessel on board of which there has been a case or suspected case of any of the diseases enumerated in the preamble or a death from unknown or suspicious cause at the time of departure or during the voyage from the last port of call, but on board of which no fresh case or suspected case of such disease has occurred *within* the twelve days or (in the case of plague seven days) immediately preceding her arrival, or on which unusual mortality among rats *not definitely known to be* due to *plague* has been observed.

(3) (*a*) Every vessel which has come from the east coast of Africa within the limits of Port Sudan and Durban or from any other locality declared to be infected with sleeping sickness or jigger is a "suspected vessel" for the purposes of these regulations, unless during the voyage there has been one or more cases or suspected cases of either of these diseases on board when it will be considered an "infected vessel."

(*b*) Every vessel which has within a period of two months immediately preceding her arrival started from, or touched *en route* at, a port infected with yellow fever or communicated (except orally without contact or by signal) with a vessel either infected or which has left an infected port within that period is a "suspected vessel" for the purposes of these regulations, unless within the same period there has been on board a case or suspected case of yellow fever when it will be considered an "infected vessel."

(4) the term "infected," when used with reference to any articles, means infected with any of the diseases enumerated in the preamble;

(5) the term "infected port" means any port which the *Governor in Council* may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, declare to be infected;

(6) "master," when used with reference to a vessel, means any person (except a pilot or harbour master) having for the time being charge or control of the vessel;

(7) "Port officer" includes any person acting under the authority of the Governor in Council in charge of port discipline.

(8) "Medical officer" [of a vessel) means any person holding medical charge of a vessel who is in possession of a certificate or diploma in medicine and surgery of a recognised university or medical school and registered in the country in which he obtained it.

PART II.—VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORTS IN *the Madras Presidency*.

2. The master of every suspected or infected vessel arriving at any port subject to these rules shall hoist a signal which shall be

by day the Code Flag over Flag L of the Commercial Code, which is a square flag of yellow and black borne quarterly, and

by night three lights, at a height of not less than 20 feet above the hull of the ship, which shall be arranged, at a distance of not less than 6 feet apart, in the form of an equilateral triangle, and of which the light at the apex of the triangle shall be white and the lights at the ends of the base shall be red,

and shall report every such case or death that may have occurred from any of the causes enumerated above or in the case of a vessel not carrying a medical officer any death from any cause, to the pilot or other boarding officer at the earliest opportunity, and shall also comply on arrival at such place as may be appointed in this behalf by the Governor in Council, with such regulations as may be made by the *Governor in Council* in regard to

(i) signalling the name of the port from which the vessel has come,
(ii) stopping at a particular place,
(iii) refraining from communication with the shore, and
(iv) taking measures for giving effect to the present regulations.

3. If the vessel be at anchor within port limits when such disease first breaks out or such death occurs, the master shall hoist the signals specified in regulation 2.

4. The pilot or other boarding officer shall promptly report the circumstances of the case to the Port officer, who shall immediately forward any report so made or give notice of any signal hoisted to the Port Health Officer.

5. (1) When any healthy vessel is within sight of a port in *the Madras Presidency*, the master shall intimate the fact by signal.

(2) Such intimation shall ordinarily be accepted by the Port officer; and if so accepted, the Health Officer need not visit the vessel, which may be considered to have pratique

PART III.—BERTHING OF VESSELS.

6 (*a*) If the number of deaths from or cases of the diseases enumerated in the preamble, with the exception of plague and yellow fever, does not exceed two, the vessel will not be prohibited from taking up the usual place of anchorage in the harbour or port except that she may not enter the docks without the written permission of the Health Officer, and the passengers and crew not suspected of having any of the diseases in question need not except in the case of pilgrim and emigrant ships and those not carrying a medical officer, be detained on board pending the inspection of the Health Officer. The master of the vessel shall be responsible that no one of the passengers or crew, except those referred to above, is allowed to leave the vessel before inspection by the Health Officer, and shall prevent the landing of bedding, clothes, or other personal effects which he has reasonable cause to consider likely to be infected.

(*b*) If the number of cases or deaths within the previous twelve days has exceeded two, or when from their occurrence on pilgrim or emigrant ships or for other special reasons further precautions may be deemed advisable, the pilot, or in his absence the master, shall keep hoisted by day or night as the case may be, the signals prescribed by regulation 2, and shall anchor the vessel in the place appointed for the purpose and shall not allow any of the passengers or crew to leave the vessel except with the permission of, or under such instructions as may be issued by, the Health Officer.

7. If a case of yellow fever or of plague or unusual mortality among rats has occurred on board, the vessel shall not take up the usual place of anchorage pending the visit of the Health Officer; in the meanwhile the vessel shall stop at such place as the *Port officer* may by order provide.

8. So long as the signals prescribed by regulation 2 are shown, no person in charge of or navigating any boat shall, without the permission of the Health Officer, attempt to take it alongside such vessel.

PART IV.—INSPECTION OF VESSELS.

9. Whenever the Health Officer receives the notice referred to in regulation 4, he shall without unnecessary delay proceed on board and examine the vessel, and the master shall give him every facility for the examination of the passengers, crew, personal effects, cargo, and any part of the ship the Health Officer thinks necessary. The Health Officer may require a declaration on oath from the medical officer (if any) of the vessel or from the master or from both, whether any death or sickness from an unknown or suspicious cause or any case of any of the diseases enumerated in the preamble has occurred on board the vessel either during the voyage or before her departure, and with reference to plague, whether any unusual mortality has been observed among rats. If the Health Officer is satisfied that such deaths as may have occurred were not due to any of the causes enumerated in the preamble, he shall permit the vessel to proceed to the usual place of anchorage and to discharge passengers and cargo without any further restrictions. If he is not so satisfied, he shall proceed as provided in these regulations. The inspection by the Health Officer will ordinarily take place between sunrise and sunset.

10. As a result of every inspection the Health Officer shall classify the vessel as infected, suspected or healthy, in accordance with the definitions given in Part I.

11. On the completion of the inspection prescribed by regulation 9, such of the passengers and crew as have been detained under regulation 8 (a) but who are found to be free from any of the diseases *enumerated in the preamble* and unlikely to carry infection shall be allowed to land. All baggage, personal effects and cargo, except such articles as the Health Officer is entitled to disinfect, may also be landed.

12. If a case of any of the diseases enumerated in the preamble occurs on any vessel after she has entered dock or has been moored at a wharf, the master shall forthwith cause information thereof to be given to the dock master or superintendent of the wharf, who shall communicate the information to the Health Officer (through the Port Officer) and to the Superintendent of Police and shall be responsible that the sick person shall be isolated as much as possible, and that free communication with the wharf is stopped until the Health Officer has inspected the vessel.

PART V.—REMOVAL OF THE SICK.

13. When on inspection the Health Officer considers it necessary in order to prevent the spread of disease, he shall take the measures indicated in Part VI, of these regulations as the case may be

14. Unless a vessel shall have had communication with the shore under the proviso to regulation 43, and except as provided for under regulation 18 (2) and 33 the removal of sick passengers is not to be enforced in the case of persons bound for an onward port unless under the clearest necessity of which the Health Officer shall be the judge, and in every such case a special report explaining the reasons for the action taken must be submitted by the Health Officer to Government.

15. The Health Officer shall inform the Municipal Health Officer in all cases in which he arranges for the conveyance of a patient to a sanitarium or hospital or other place within municipal limits, and shall furnish the Municipal Health Officer with the address of any private residence to which he permits the removal of a patient.

16. Where small-pox is the disease on account of which the vessel is deemed to be infected, the Health Officer shall offer, without charge, vaccination or revaccination to all persons willing to be operated upon, and shall cause to be vaccinated, if their guardians or those in charge of them consent, all children below ten years and over six months of age who do not bear marks of vaccination or of small-pox. In the case of plague inoculation may similarly be offered free of charge to all willing to be inoculated.

PART VI.—MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THE CASE OF HEALTHY, INFECTED AND SUSPECTED VESSELS.

17. Vessels classed by the Health Officer after inspection as healthy shall be given free pratique, save as otherwise provided in rule 23. Other vessels will be dealt with in accordance with rules contained in parts VI (A), VI (B), VI (C), VI (D) or VI (E) according to the disease on account of which they are declared suspected or infected.

PART VI-A.—SMALL-POX, CHICKEN-POX, MEASLES, CHOLERA, TYPHUS AND SCARLET FEVER.

18. In the event of a vessel being classed either as infected or suspected on account of any of the above-mentioned diseases, the Health Officer

(1) shall arrange for the conveyance of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from such disease to a sanitarium or hospital, unless the sick person or his friends can make adequate provision elsewhere of which the Health Officer must satisfy himself; but he shall not enforce the removal from the vessel of any person or persons bound for an onward port except as provided for in regulation 14;

(2) shall either himself undertake, or direct the master of the vessel to undertake, the destruction or disinfection of all clothing, bedding and other articles that he may consider infected;

(3) may when a vessel with one or more of the above-mentioned diseases on board has in his opinion passengers or crew in a filthy and unwholesome condition, cause the clothing and personal effects of such persons to be disinfected before allowing them to leave the vessel;

(4) may, in the case of undecked craft, direct the disinfection, or in special cases the destruction, of food-stuffs which have been exposed to contamination and are considered likely to be infected;

(5) may order that any portion of the vessel that has actually been exposed to contamination or is in a filthy or insanitary condition, or which he considers likely to be infected, should be disinfected and cleansed as he may direct and may prohibit the discharge of bilge-water or water ballast within port limits without previous disinfection;

(6) may, in the case of cholera, direct the master to have the bilges and water tanks emptied, cleaned and disinfected.

PART VI-B.—PLAGUE.

19. In the case of infected vessels the following measures shall be taken:—

(1) All persons on board shall be medically examined as prescribed in regulation 9.

(2) All persons suffering from plague shall immediately be disembarked under the directions of the Health Officer and isolated in the camp or hospital, whether ashore or afloat, appointed by or under the orders of Government for the purpose.

(3) At the discretion of the Health Officer other persons may also be disembarked and be subjected to observation * or surveillance * or observation followed by surveillance during a period which shall not exceed five days.

(4) Such soiled linen, wearing apparel and articles belonging to the crew and passengers as are, in the opinion of the Health Officer, infected, shall be disinfected.

(5) All parts of the vessel which have been occupied or frequented by plague patients shall be disinfected; and any other parts of the vessel that, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected, shall be disinfected.

(6) The rats on board shall be destroyed, either before or after discharge of the cargo, in either case as quickly as possible, and in such manner as to avoid as far as possible damage to merchandise and to the ship's plating and engines. In the case of ships in ballast this process must be carried out as soon as possible before embarking cargo.

(7) Passengers arriving by an infected ship and subjected to the provisions of clauses (2), (3) and (4) above are entitled to obtain from the Health Officer a certificate showing the date of their arrival and the measures taken as regards themselves and their baggage.

20. When the measures prescribed in regulation 19 have been duly taken in respect of any vessel the Health Officer shall, by written order, grant pratique, provided that, if in case of plague or of illness suspected to be plague occurs on board subsequent to the grant of the above certificate, the certificate shall become invalid and the vessel again become subject to the requirements of the regulations regarding infected vessels.

21. In the case of suspected vessels the following measures shall be taken :—

(1) All persons on board shall be medically examined as prescribed in regulation 9.

(2) The destruction of rats may be ordered at the discretion of the Health Officer, and if ordered shall be carried out in the terms of regulation 19 (6).

(3) All soiled linen, wearing apparel and personal effects of the crew and passengers, which are or are suspected to be infected, shall be disinfected.

(4) All parts of the vessel which have been occupied or frequented by plague patients shall be disinfected; and any other parts of the vessel that, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected, shall be disinfected.

22. When the measures prescribed in regulation 21 have been taken in respect of any vessel, the Health Officer shall, by written order, grant pratique.

23. In the case of healthy vessels pratique shall ordinarily be given at once as provided for in regulation 17, but the Health Officer may, in his discretion, if special circumstances appear to him to require it, impose any or all of the following measures :—

(1) medical examination as prescribed in regulation 9;

(2) disinfection of soiled linen, etc., as prescribed in regulation 19 (4);

(3) destruction of rats as prescribed in regulation 19 (6); but the process of destruction must not occupy more than 24 hours.

24. In exercise of the functions imposed upon him by regulations 9, 19 and 21, the Health Officer shall—

(a) attach due importance to the presence on board the vessel of a medical officer and to the provision of apparatus for disinfection by means of saturated steam and for the destruction of rats, and

(b) shall take into account the sanitary or insanitary, and roomy or crowded condition of the vessels.

25. If in the case of any vessel making a passing call, the communication with the shore is restricted to the landing of passengers, mails or goods, the Health Officer may, in his discretion, enforce the provisions of regulation 19, 21, or 23, as the case may be, to such extent only as may in his opinion be necessary for the purpose of controlling the actual communication with the shore.

Provided (a) that any persons on board the vessel whom the Health Officer has reason to believe to be suffering from plague shall be landed and kept under observation.

Provided also (b) that ships from an infected place that have been disinfected and have undergone adequate sanitary measures, shall not, on their arrival in another port, be subjected to these measures a second time if no case has occurred since the disinfection was performed and if they have not called at an infected port. A ship which has merely disembarked passengers and their baggage or mails, without having been in communication with the shore, shall not be regarded as having called at the port.

26. The Health Officer shall whenever requested furnish the master, the ship-owner or the ship-owner's agent with a certificate stating that measures of rat destruction have been carried out and giving the reasons why they were resorted to.

27. The foregoing regulations shall not prevent the transhipment, under restrictions to be imposed by the Health Officer in conformity therewith, of passengers, mails or goods between vessels which have not been granted pratique.

28. If any case of plague occurs among any group of persons who are being kept under observation, the patient shall be isolated or sent to a hospital, and the other persons shall

* "Observation" means isolation either on board the ship or in a sanitary station appointed for the purpose before the grant of pratique. Passengers under "surveillance" are not isolated; they receive pratique at once and are at liberty to proceed to their destinations, but the authorities at these places are informed of their coming and they are subjected to medical examination for such period as may be fixed in these regulations.

continue to be detained and segregated as aforesaid for a period not exceeding five days from the date on which the group became free from plague. The clothes and effects of the patient and of such persons as have been in contact with the patient shall be disinfected at the discretion of the medical officer in charge.

29. The medical officer in charge of any place appointed for the isolation of any persons under these regulations may, in his discretion, by written order, direct that any person who is kept there under observation shall be allowed to depart and shall be subject to surveillance.

30. If the system of surveillance to which any person is subjected on shore requires his daily attendance before a medical officer, the Health Officer may, by written order, exempt such person from such attendance on being satisfied that he may be relied upon to send in a prompt report if he should fall sick.

31. Persons subjected to surveillance shall submit to, and comply with, all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise, which may be given by written order of a medical officer appointed by *or under the orders of Government* in this behalf.

PART VI-C.—YELLOW FEVER.

32. In the case of vessels which have, within a period of two months immediately preceding their arrival, started from or touched *en route* at a port infected with yellow fever or communicated (except orally without contact or by signal) with a vessel either infected or which has left an infected port within that period, the following procedure shall be observed :—

(1) The vessel shall be anchored at sea at such special anchorage as may be fixed for this purpose by the Port Officer but in no case less than half a mile from the land at low water. The visit of the Health Officer shall be made during the day as early as possible and all persons on board shall be medically examined as prescribed in regulation 9.

(2) Any person suffering from yellow fever, if in the first four days of the disease, or if there is any doubt about the duration of the disease, shall be protected from the approach of mosquitoes by means of curtains, and shall be treated on board for at least four days. Any person suffering from fever shall similarly be isolated, be protected from the approach of mosquitoes by curtains and treated on board for at least four days. All passengers in perfect health (with normal temperature, etc.) may be landed, and shall be kept under close observation for a period of at least eight days extensible at the discretion of the Health Officer to a maximum of twelve days, special precautions being taken throughout the whole of this period to prevent mosquitoes having access to them.

(3) In no case should any person sick of yellow fever be landed during the first four days of his illness without the special sanction of Government. If such sanction is given, the most minute precautions to prevent mosquitoes reaching the patient shall be taken, including a mosquito-proof cabin on the launch, mosquito-proof ambulances and a mosquito-proof ward in an isolation hospital.

(4) The crew of the vessel should be required to sleep in airy places preferably on deck, and should be protected by mosquito curtains.

(5) The ship shall be cleared of mosquitoes by the systematic fumigation,* under efficient supervision, of every cabin, store-room, alley-way and hold.

(6) All water in which mosquitoes could breed should be emptied into the sea and all drains flushed by means of a hose. The bilge should be pumped out or oiled. The drinking water tanks should be emptied to get rid of larvæ, fresh water being taken and the tanks completely filled so as to drown any adult mosquitoes which may be present in them.

(7) Provided if no case of yellow fever has occurred on board within two months immediately preceding the vessel's arrival, only such of the above measures in addition to those described in paragraphs (1), (5) and (6) shall be carried out as are considered by the Health Officer necessary in the circumstance of the case.

(8) No ship shall leave the anchorage for the purpose of taking up her berth until the measures described in paragraphs (5) and (6) have been carried out.

PART VI-D.—SLEEPING SICKNESS.

33. In the case of a vessel having on board a person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from sleeping sickness, the person or persons shall not be permitted to land without the specific written permission of the Health Officer, who may, pending the receipt of written instructions from Government permit the landing of such persons only if arrangements can be made for their strict isolation on shore. In the case of Aden the Health Officer may prevent the embarkation of, or subject to the arrangements above referred to, may disembark any person proceeding to India who is suffering or suspected to be suffering from sleeping sickness.

34. In the case of a vessel arriving from the East Coast of Africa within the limits of Port Sudan and Durban or from other localities declared to be infected, the procedure prescribed by regulation 32 shall be complied with and the crew or passengers, etc., shall be medically inspected in accordance with regulation 9.

PART VI-E.—JIGGER.

35. In the case of a vessel having on board any person or persons suffering from jiggers,

(1) the Health Officer shall carefully examine every person on board and any person or persons found to be suffering shall be removed to hospital for treatment;

* sulphurous acid is probably the best gas to use.

(2) the clothes of infected persons shall be disinfected, and the Health Officer may, in his discretion, order the disinfection of the clothes, bedding, etc., of all persons on board;

(3) any part of the vessel likely to harbour jigger fleas shall be thoroughly washed with a watery solution of kerosine oil emulsion or in a recognized solution of tar acid which is accepted by the Port Health Officer;

(4) the ballast of such vessel, if of earth or sand, shall not be landed without the permission, in writing, of the Health Officer, who, if he considers it necessary, may order that it shall be discharged into the $\frac{\text{sea}}{\text{river}}$ at such places as shall be appointed for the purpose by Government.

PART VII.—GENERAL.

Vessels.

36. The master of any vessel coming under these regulations shall comply with all directions which the Health Officer may consider necessary under the foregoing rules.

37. The master of any vessel who may object to submit to the foregoing regulations may put out to sea again, provided that objection has been taken before there has been any communication, except by signal or through the port authorities, between such vessel and the shore or with any other vessel in port. Goods may be landed from such vessels after precautions have been taken to isolate the ship, crew and passengers and on condition that such information as the Health Officer may require regarding the mortality among rats in daily supplied; passengers may be disembarked at their own request on condition that they submit to all the measures prescribed by the local authorities.

38. In the event of any vessel putting back to sea the Health Officer shall intimate the fact by telegraph to the next port of call if in British India.

Persons.

39. All persons removed to hospital or kept under observation at any place shall obey and conform to the rules, regulations and orders for the time being in force at such hospital or place and shall be liable to pay all such charges as for the time being may, under the sanction of Government, be made against them.

40. When a suspected case of any infectious disease is removed from a vessel at any port, the Health Officer shall report the confirmation or otherwise of the diagnosis, by telegraph, to the Health Officer of the next port of call if that port is in British India, Ceylon or the Straits Settlements. In other cases a note shall be made on the bill of health stating the nature of the suspected infectious disease and the precautions taken in connection therewith.

Dead Bodies

41. Disposal shall be as follows:—

(1) If death occurs on board a vessel before entering port limits, the body shall, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, be buried at sea in not less than nine fathoms of water, in such manner as shall secure its immediate sinking and remaining below the surface.

(2) If death occurs during the day on board a vessel within the port limits the ensign and house flag, if there is one, are to be immediately lowered half-mast and kept in such position from sunrise till sunset as long as the body remains on board. If a death occurs between sunset and sunrise, four lights are to be hoisted at the peak in a vertical line one over the other not less than three feet apart, the two highest being red and the two lowest white.

(3) The master of the vessel shall cause the death of a person on board to be intimated forthwith to the police, either by letter or otherwise, and shall forward to the Port Officer a written report as soon as possible after the occurrence, in which all the circumstances attending the death must be fully detailed.

(4) No dead body shall be removed from a vessel within port limits without the permission of the police, which shall not be given until the Health Officer has certified either—

(*a*) that the death is not due to infectious disease, or

(*b*) that, in the case of infectious disease, the port authorities have given permission for burial on shore.

If the port authorities in consultation with the Health Officer decide that burial on shore cannot be permitted, the body must be buried at sea in such manner as the Health Officer may direct.

Disinfection.

42. All disinfection prescribed by these regulations shall be carried out, unless otherwise specifically provided for, in the manner prescribed in the appendix thereto.

PART VIII.—VESSELS LEAVING PORTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR PORTS BEYOND INDIA.

43. No vessel shall leave any port in the Madras Presidency which has been declared to be infected with any contagious or infectious disease for any port beyond India until—

(1) all persons sailing by the vessel, whether as passengers or as members of the crew, have been medically examined by the Health Officer;

(2) in the case of plague—

(*a*) all persons sailing by the vessel, either as passengers or as members of the crew (except such onward bound passengers as have not remained one night on shore and such members of the crew, as have not remained one night on shore or have not newly joined, who may

be examined on board), have been medically examined by the Health Officer on shore by day as shortly as possible before embarkation;

(*b*) all merchandise or articles of any sort which the Health Officer may consider to be infected with plague have been disinfected on shore previous to embarkation;

(*c*) all clothing, bedding and infected articles belonging to Asiatic and African members of the crew, not being officers, engineers or doctors, to deck and fourth-class passengers, and to third-class passengers not entitled to cabin accommodation, which the Health Officer may consider to be infected with plague, and, if the Health Officer thinks fit so to direct, all clothing, bedding and infected articles belonging to passengers of any class higher than the third and of any members of the crew, have been disinfected on shore by day as shortly as possible before being placed on board;

(3) the Health Officer has given to the master of the vessel a bill of health stating that the medical examination and disinfection prescribed by this regulation have been carried out.

(4) In the case of any disease other than plague the Health Officer may, in his discretion, enforce the provisions of clauses 2 (*b*) and 2 (*c*) above.

Provided that, if the vessel is only making a call at the port in question, the medical examination and disinfection prescribed by this regulation shall be made only in the case of persons joining the vessel there and articles belonging to them, unless there is communication between the vessel and the shore. The Health Officer shall decide, for the purpose of this proviso, what constitutes communication between the vessel and the shore. The bill of health in such case need only take the form of an endorsement on the last bill of health held by the vessel and need only refer to the passengers and crew embarking at the port in question.

44. It shall be open to the consular representative interested in any vessel to be present, if he so desires, at the medical examination and disinfection prescribed by regulation 43.

45. If any vessel does not leave port within 24 hours after the medical examination made under regulation 43, she shall not leave until—

(*a*) a fresh medical examination of the passengers and crew has been made under that regulation, and

(*b*) a fresh bill of health has been given to the master under that regulation,

Provided that such fresh examination may be conducted on board the vessel, whether or not there has been communication with the shore since the previous examination was made, and provided that, if the time of departure be after sunrise on the day after that of inspection, the master of the vessel shall send the bill of health to the Health Officer to have the date of departure amended.

46. If, after a bill of health has been given to the master of any vessel and before the vessel leaves the port, any cargo or goods of any kind be placed on or taken off the vessel except in such manner as may be directed by the Health Officer, the vessel shall not leave the port until—

(*a*) such further medical examination and disinfection as the Health Officer may consider necessary have been made under regulation 43, and

(*b*) a fresh bill of health has been given to the master under that regulation.

Provided that such further examination and disinfection may be conducted on board the vessel.

47 (1) After a bill of health has been given to the master of any vessel no person except the pilot or person authorised by the Health Officer shall be permitted to embark on the vessel unless he has been medically examined by the Health Officer as prescribed in regulation 43.

(2) If any such person is permitted to embark, the Health Officer shall amend the bill of health accordingly.

48. Port-clearance shall not be granted for any vessel, unless and until the master produces the bill of health prescribed by the foregoing regulations.

Provided that, at any port where, in the opinion of Government, local conditions render this relaxation advisable, the authority responsible for granting port-clearance may grant port-clearance for any vessel on receiving from the agents of the vessel a written guarantee that a duplicate of such bill of health, signed by the Health Officer, will be furnished by them to him within forty-eight hours.

49 (1) If the Health Officer considers that any passenger is suffering from, or is in the incubation stage of, any infectious or contagious disease, he shall prevent such passenger and his or her relatives and attendants from embarking or sailing; and their baggage and personal effects shall not be allowed on board the vessel and, if already placed on board, shall be removed as early as possible.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, the term "relatives" shall mean such persons as have been living with, or have been, in the opinion of the Health Officer, in dangerous communication with the suspected passengers.

50 (1) If the Health Officer considers that any member of the crew of the vessel is suffering from, or is suspected to be in the incubation stage of, any infectious or contagious disease—

(*a*) he shall prevent such member from re-embarking on such vessel and shall refuse to give a bill of health until the baggage and personal effects of such member have been removed from the vessel and such parts of the vessel as have been occupied or frequented by such member have been disinfected; and

(*b*) the baggage and personal effects of such persons as were in immediate contact with such member of the crew shall be disinfected, and the names of such persons shall be given to the medical officer or master of the vessel for supervision on the voyage.

(2) All action taken under clause (1) of this regulation for the disinfection of a vessel shall be noted in the bill of health.

51. Any person who is prevented by the Health Officer under the foregoing regulations from embarking or sailing may be removed to and kept at a hospital or kept under observation; or, if any such person gives a genuine address, he may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days

52. At all ports declared to be infected with plague proper measures shall be taken to prevent rats obtaining access to vessels (Appendix B).

53. Regulations 43 to 52 shall apply to all pilgrim or emigrant ships and may, by order of Government, be applied to vessels leaving a port in the Madras Presidency for another in India or Burma

(*See Regulation* 42)

APPENDIX A

Instructions for Disinfection.

Personal effects, such as rags, bandages, papers and other articles without value, which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are deemed likely to carry infection, should be destroyed by fire.

2. Under-clothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, etc., which are contaminated or suspected, and other articles to be disinfected, should be exposed for 15 minutes to saturated steam—under pressure if possible—at a temperature of not less than 100° C. (212° F.), care being taken that the steam shall reach all parts of each article to be disinfected.

3. *Disinfecting solutions.*—

(*a*) Solution of corrosive sublimate of one part in 1,000 with the addition of 2 parts in 1,000 of hydrochloric acid or 160 grains of chloride of soda to one gallon. The solution should be coloured with aniline dye or indigo. It should not be placed in metal vessels.

(*b*) A 5 per cent. solution of pure crystallized carbolic acid, or 5 per cent. of crude commercial carbolic acid free from tar oils in a warm solution of soft soap.

(*c*) Freshly prepared lime-wash *

(*d*) Such proprietary tar acid compound as the Port Health Officer may approve of.

4. *Special instructions to be observed in the employment of disinfecting solution.*—The linen, clothing and articles soiled by the excreta of patients should be soaked in the solution of corrosive sublimate. The solution of pure carbolic acid and the solution of soap and carbolic acid are equally suited to the purpose The articles should remain in the solution for at least six hours.

Articles which cannot be subjected to the temperature of 212° F. without injury, as leather goods, wooden articles stuck together with glue, felt, velvet, silk, etc., should be washed with a disinfecting solution; coins can be disinfected with the solution of soap and carbolic acid. Persons engaged in nursing the sick should wash their hands and faces with one of the carbolic solutions The carbolic solutions will be useful more particularly for disinfecting articles such as metal, or instruments, which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 212° F. nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate. Chlorinated lime is particularly recommended for disinfecting excreta. Expectorated matter should be burnt.

5. *Disinfection of ships on which plague has occurred among human beings or rats.*—All rats on board shall be destroyed by means of sulphurous anhydride or other suitable disinfectant. The cabins, etc., occupied by the sick or those suspected to be suffering from plague shall at the discretion of the Health Officer, be treated with a solution of corrosive sublimate and thoroughly cleansed with soap and water. In the case of pneumonic plague preliminary disinfection with corrosive sublimate solution shall be invariably carried out.

6. *Disinfection of the hold of an infected ship.*—The bilge-water shall be pumped out, and the hold washed with sea-water, a sufficient quantity of a solution of corrosive sublimate being subsequently thrown in at the discretion of the Health Officer The bilge-water shall not be pumped out when the vessel is in harbour without the written consent of the Health Officer.

* The lime-wash should contain 20 per cent. of lime, and may be prepared as follows.—Take 5 pounds of good quick-lime and slake it by moistening it gradually with about half a pint of water. When the operation is completed the resulting powder must be kept in an airtight vessel in a dry place

For use the quantity of slaked lime obtained from 5 parts of quick-lime should be placed in a convenient vessel and water added to make one gallon.

APPENDIX B

Measures to be adopted to prevent Rats obtaining Access to Vessels.

1. There shall be a space of at least three feet between any part of the vessel and the wall of the dock or wharf.

2. All ropes and hawsers connecting the vessel with the dock or wharf shall be furnished with a circular concave-convex rat-guard at least four feet in diameter fitting tightly, with the concavity towards the wharf, on the rope or hawser, and so fixed that no part of the margin of the guard shall be less than 2½ inches from the rope or hawser or any other pattern of rat-guard that may be approved by Government.

3. To prevent rats reaching the ship by means of a gangway, as few gangways shall be used as possible; all gangways shall be raised at night; and a watchman shall be placed on each gangway during the day from the time the gangway is lowered until it is raised.

4. A responsible person shall be deputed by or under the orders of Government to ensure these measures being applied immediately the vessel is berthed.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1915.

No. 3.—STATEMENT of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for November 1914.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1914-1915, compared with Budget proportion plus or minus.	EXPENDITURE	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1914-1915, compared with Budget proportion plus or minus.
	Nov. 1914.	April 1914 to Nov. 1914.	Budget proportion.	Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Nov. 1913.	April 1913 to Nov. 1913.			Nov. 1914.	April 1914 to Nov. 1914.	Proportionate altered grant.	Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Nov. 1913.	April 1913 to Nov. 1913.	
Civil Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Civil Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ..	2,49,632	83,54,708	85,85,000	3,72,25,000	1,40,388	69,24,406	— 2,76,232	1. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	10,104	1,14,194	1,24,000	2,60,000	14,795	1,61,117	+ 42,184
IV.—Stamps	5,96,213	46,23,073	47,90,000	72,18,000	6,14,082	46,01,781	— 2,67,027	2. Assignments and Compensations ..	11,564	1,82,583	1,70,000	2,75,000	10,154	2,82,296	— 7,417
V.—Excise	15,17,418	1,15,68,903	1,23,59,000	1,80,50,000	11,81,641	1,13,85,520	— 3,93,097	6. Land Revenue	10,30,713	62,87,156	88,06,000	1,49,02,000	11,98,959	65,31,496	— 25,07,844
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ..	2,72,500	12,21,602	11,66,000	18,00,000	2,26,941	11,31,510	+ 63,002	7. Stamps	12,988	1,10,807	1,12,000	2,41,000	13,879	1,13,031	— 1,192
IX.—Forest	9,42,417	28,18,534	26,60,000	41,60,000	2,72,285	27,75,170	— 91,466	8. Excise	71,443	5,10,948	6,26,000	9,40,000	76,017	5,67,932	— 26,102
X.—Registration	1,74,890	16,33,824	17,10,000	24,50,000	1,78,761	16,78,032	— 1,16,176	10. Assessed Taxes	1,728	12,222	13,000	30,000	1,678	12,537	+ 322
XII.—Interest	1,370	2,89,497	2,60,000	4,40,000	1,610	2,75,031	+ 29,497	11. Forest	2,37,007	18,62,759	19,10,000	31,85,000	2,63,327	18,87,746	— 47,241
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,10,605	6,20,081	7,03,000	11,28,000	1,05,019	7,01,129	+ 36,081	12. Registration	1,09,812	9,57,302	9,48,000	12,44,500	1,06,648	9,45,300	+ 9,302
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	43,011	2,91,007	2,63,000	3,60,000	34,913	2,35,753	+ 28,007	13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	..	..	..	2,24,000	..	..	..
XVII.—Police	41,400	3,33,956	3,20,000	4,92,000	41,784	3,30,542	+ 13,956	15. General Administration	1,20,541	10,17,468	9,41,000	13,16,000	1,15,911	9,55,208	+ 76,468
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	..	14	..	..	1	3	+ 14	16-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	7,33,083	53,34,208	55,40,000	76,21,000	5,98,369	45,40,818	+ 2,94,208
XIX.—Education	13,011	1,97,912	1,83,000	4,00,000	13,613	1,80,543	+ 15,549	16-B. Law and Justice—Jails ..	1,14,831	10,41,471	10,00,000	16,51,000	1,03,710	9,91,056	+ 41,471
XX.—Medical	6,874	1,04,640	89,000	1,07,000	8,657	1,43,740	+ 15,640	17. Police	3,76,424	70,43,963	80,15,000	98,21,000	7,93,176	55,43,814	+ 9,98,963
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	39,339	2,72,338	2,60,000	3,62,000	30,451	2,28,279	+ 17,670	18. Ports and Pilotage	1,426	18,499	17,000	26,000	2,756	19,648	+ 1,499
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, etc.	9,127	67,238	60,000	93,000	7,581	61,467	+ 7,238	19. Education	7,06,310	39,83,893	52,50,000	78,47,000	5,18,982	39,97,209	+ 7,33,893
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	7,836	79,445	61,000	93,000	7,809	69,638	+ 21,445	20. Medical	1,91,186	17,01,052	18,10,000	28,12,000	2,20,848	14,87,020	+ 94,052
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	7,461	1,13,413	82,000	1,42,000	5,341	1,10,289	+ 31,413	21. Political	9,550	86,450	82,000	82,000	6,027	59,305	+ 5,316
XXIX.—Major Works—Direct Receipts ..	9,795	7,00,995	1,50,000	1,62,000	7,356	99,949	+ 5,000	26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	1,22,987	10,04,811	16,70,000	27,46,000	1,04,634	11,59,404	— 65,189
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—								23. Superannuations, etc.	2,88,180	22,56,914	20,95,000	32,54,000	2,05,846	20,28,661	+ 1,73,914
Civil Officers ..	1,481	11,153	8,000	16,000	1,618	13,556	+ 3,153	24. Stationery and Printing	71,679	4,07,230	3,70,000	10,00,000	55,401	3,73,814	+ 37,230
Public Works Officers.	9,848	1,36,157	1,41,000	2,10,000	9,851	1,47,942	— 4,843	25. Miscellaneous	75,287	3,26,760	3,03,000	5,36,000	31,342	3,18,798	+ 23,760
XXXI.—Civil Works—								26. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	..	..	..	5,50,000	..	..	..
Civil Officers ..	10,603	12,208	7,000	11,000	578	7,185	+ 12,208	42. Major Works—							
Public Works Officers.	52,210	2,33,910	1,72,000	2,19,000	25,022	1,62,078	+ 88,910	Working Expenses	82,189	8,70,854	7,59,000	11,38,000	69,555	7,02,006	+ 1,11,854
								Interest on Debt	..	..	..	14,03,000	..	..	..
Total, Revenue ..	39,61,685	3,10,70,837	3,35,67,000	7,72,53,000	30,81,021	3,27,87,000	— 2,79,163	42. Minor Works and Navigation—							
								Civil Officers	41,249	3,44,257	3,23,000	7,00,000	47,230	3,88,783	+ 21,257
								Public Works Officers ..	1,93,870	26,13,280	21,98,000	34,22,000	1,49,432	23,75,394	+ 4,17,280
								46. Civil Works—							
								Civil Officers	3,76,179	59,34,149	67,50,000	83,75,000	3,05,326	75,03,027	— 8,10,851
								Public Works Officers ..	7,01,661	60,39,260	57,30,000	85,42,000	6,48,018	40,78,339	+ 3,04,614
								Total, Expenditure ..	42,38,665	3,11,30,140	3,07,30,000	5,33,71,000	33,76,944	4,93,11,583	+ 3,81,042

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

No 4.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 16th January 1915.

AN ORDINANCE FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1910.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; 11 of 1910.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :— 24 and 25 Vict., c. 67.

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1915.

Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be called the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1915.

Amendment of section 22, Act II of 1910. 2. In section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, for the words "one hundred and forty millions" the words "two hundred millions" shall be substituted. II of 1910.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 26, 1915.

No. 11.—The Rev. Hugh Hamilton Flynn is granted an extension of leave by one day.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 1, 1915.

No. 12.—The Rev. John Jennings Dingle Berlase, L.R.M., Acting Junior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, to be Chaplain of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, vice Rev. F. F. Bull granted leave.

No. 13.—The Rev. Frank Nuttall, M.A., Acting Senior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, to be Junior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, on return of the Venerable L. E. Cox from privilege leave.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1915.

No. 52.—The following appointment and posting of a Deputy Collector are ordered —

M.R.Ry. Vemuri Sundara Lakshminarasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar, Kistna district, to act as deputy collector, seventh grade

M.R.Ry. Vemuri Sundara Lakshminarasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, to general duty, Ganjam.

ADDENDUM.

In the list of villages appended to notification No. 118 published at page 351 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th March 1914, *add* the following under Parvatipuram taluk :—

No.	Name of village.
4	Sivarampuram, hamlet of Dalayapeta.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 5, 1915.

No. 53.—Whereas the proprietor of Singalandapuram mitta in the Salem taluk, Salem district, has submitted an application for a survey of his mitta and has consented in writing to defray the whole cost of such survey, His Excellency the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power conferred by section 17 (a) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, hereby directs that the survey of the said mitta be undertaken and conducted by the Madras Survey Department in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1915.

No. 54.—Under section 17 (b) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs the survey of the lands in the undermentioned whole inam villages of the Negapatam taluk of the Tanjore district for the purpose of the determination of areas chargeable with water-cess under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act:—

Names of whole inam villages.

1. Vilamal.
2. Tiruppativilakam.
3. Kumarakkottalai.
4. Saivid Ali Kamakodichcri.
5. Kidarankondan (attached to Government village No. 8).
6. Kidarankondan (attached to Government village No. 9).
7. Mangalanayakipuram.
8. Iswarvasal.
9. Karumberi
10. Kilamedungattangudi.
11. Perukudi.
12. Vadakudi.
13. Sevviruppu Kattalai.
14. Solaganallur.
15. Ansinganam (attached to Government village No 20).
16. Manjadi.
17. Mela Odayattur
18. Vadakkuveli (attached to Government village No. 22)
19. Kodumulai Velur.
20. Nangodi.
21. Ettamangalam
22. Vadakkuveli (attached to Government village No 24).
23. Sirangudi Pillyur (attached to Government village No. 24).
24. Azhiyer.
25. Pamani
26. Kadambaravalkkai (attached to Government village No 24).
27. Aravindanayakipuram.
28. Abhisheka Kattalai (attached to Government village No 24).
29. Tattankudi
30. Kadambaravalkkai (attached to Government village No 25).
31. Ansinganam (attached to Government village No. 28).
32. Ilankadambagur.
33. Sirangudi Pillyur (attached to Government village No. 31).
34. Titti
35. Kottagam.
36. Melanagur
37. Tiyagarajapuram.
38. Jagannathapuram.
39. Sellur.
40. Abhisheka Kattalai (attached to Government village No. 38).

Names of whole inam villages.

41. Abhisheka Kattalai (attached to Government village No. 39).
42. Tirukkanoonkudi Agaram (attached to Government village No. 40).
43. Pallichandam (attached to Government village No. 41).
44. Tirukkannankudi Agaram (attached to Government village No. 41).
45. Kilaradhavanasheri
46. Vadakkuveli (attached to Government village No. 41).
47. Nemmeli.
48. Vadakkuveli (attached to Government village No. 42).
49. Vadakkuveli (attached to Government Village No 43)
50. Pallichandam (attached to Government Village No. 43).
51. Arumuli Tevan.
52. Koilpatu.
53. Karuppur.
54. Kilappadugai
55. Ammakattalai
56. Kottarakkudi.
57. Anakkudi.
58. Aanavasal
59. Manakkulam.
60. Sukantbankattalai.
61. Vellapp Iluyerkattalai
62. Nal Odscheri (attached to Government Village No. 73).
63. Odscheri (attached to Government Village No 74).
64. Abhishekanallur (attached to Government Village No. 77).
65. Abhishekanallur (attached to Government Village No. 78).
66. Abhishekanallur (attached to Government Village No. 79).
67. Alankudi (attached to Government Village No. 81)
68. Abhilandaperam.
69. Sikkil Pattu
70. Periyanariyankudi.
71. Abhishekanallur (attached to Government Village No. 97).
72. Abhishekanallur (attached to Government Village No. 100).
73. Valatiamangalam.
74. Pillur.
75. Ettukudi.
76. Alankudi (attached to Government Village No. 128).

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1915.

No. 55.—The following shall be substituted for Notification No 70, dated 21th February 1914, defining the areas within the Ganjam Circle where "salt earth" is declared to be "contraband salt" published on page 209 of the *Fort St George Gazette*, Part I, dated 17th February 1914

"The area included in the Bindi, Palur and Humma zamindaris and the undermentioned sixty-eight Government villages comprised in the new Chatrapur taluk, and also the villages of the Kalikota zamindari in the Kudala Deputy Tahsildar Sub-Magistrate's division, in the Ganjam Circle.

Villages belonging to the Chatrapur Police station.

1. Agasi Nuvagam
2. Allipur.
3. Alyabada.
4. Balakrishnapur (Survey No 328).
5. Ballibegudo.
6. Bippalingi.
7. Brahmanyapalli.
8. Chatrapur
9. Chikkalakhandi.
10. Damodarapuram.
11. Damodarapur Ponkalo
12. Ganganapur.
13. Ganjam
14. Gedalanayudapalem
15. Hanumira.
16. Jagannadhapur (Survey No. 361).
17. Jannati
18. Jhotopokhiri.
19. Kanchana.
20. Kanchipur.
21. Karapada.
22. Komarabegpalli.
23. Konomona.
24. Koratoli.
25. Kottura
26. Londabansa
27. Munishpeta.
28. Naciadripuram.
29. Narmuhammadpalli
30. Paikbanda.
31. Podabhadra.
32. Potlampuram.
33. Pulsara.
34. Punugupalapur
35. Rajapur.
36. Rikkapalli.
37. Sundarapalli.
38. Sitarampalli.
39. Srirampur
40. Tikiria Berhampur.
41. Gedegadapalli
Peddagudi.
Kallapalli
42. Sriramachandrapur.
Ramayyapalli..

Villages belonging to the Berhampur Taluk station.

1. Baluta.
2. Bhikaripalli.
3. Bonoballapalli.
4. Chammakhandi.
Sitanagaram.
5. Choitonopada.
6. Dosai Berhampur.
7. Gopinadhapur (Survey No 241)
8. Govindapur
9. Jagannadhapur (Survey No. 336).
Janollapalli
10 Kallipalli
11. Kirandithola Narayanapur
12 Korapalli
13. Krishnachandra
Narayanadhio.
14. Lakshmipuram (Survey No. 201).
15. Lakshmipuram (Survey No. 309).
16 Mujdhio.
17. Narasingapur (Survey No. 192).
18. Navuli.
19 Padmavati
20 Paikpada.
Bagannapeta
Bornapeta
Paligadda.
21. Payitha.i
Balarampuram.
22. Sindhugam
Patrapur.
23. Sundiripur
Chikkarapalli.
Devarapalli.
24 Tangunapalli.
25 Tolapalli.
26. Santrapur "

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary

Fort St. George, January 6, 1915.

No 56.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by the Madras District Limits Act, 1865, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that, with effect from the 1st of April 1915, the undermentioned fields of Nagarajupalli village, Jammalamadugu taluk in the district of Cuddapah, shall cease to form part of the said village and shall form part of the Kukarvada village in the Koilkuntla taluk of the Kurnool district:—

Survey number.	Extent.	Survey number.	Extent.	
	ACS.		ACS.	
160	7·56	171/2	0 84	
161	4·48	172	1·67	
162	5·24	175/1	3·20	
163/1	2·70	175/2	0 31	
163/2	1 06	176	3·54	
165/2	0 21	177/1	0 86	
166/1	1 05	177/2	1 05	
166/2	1·32	177/3	0 85	
166/3	1 88	177/4	0·79	
167	2·71	178/1	4 54	
168	2 60	178/2	0 26	
169/1	2 06	164	0 32	Rasta.
169/2	0 86	165/1	0 75	Burial-ground.
170/1	0 80	171/3	0·44	Village-site.
170/2	0·61	173		
170/3	0 78	174	Portions ...	Rasta poramboke.
171/1	1 00	216		

With effect from the said date, the Collector of Cuddapah, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, and the Tahsildar of Jammalamadugu shall cease to exercise jurisdiction over that area.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 03 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a cattle pound at Guntapalli; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Ellore taluk, Guntapalli village.			
Dry, unoccupied waste in unenfranchised whole inam village.	Sree Kakkonda Venkayyamma Guru of Jilakarrugudem.	Venkatapaya Ramavarm North, paimash No. 8 (Dharmam Pibba held by Anapareddi Venkatangadu), east, unoccupied waste to the north of Brahmana cheruvu, south, path way leading to Jilakarrugudem; west, punta leading to Jilakarrugudem and containing a vagu running into Brahmana cheruvu.	·03 acre or 150 sq. yds

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·02 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for digging a bodi into S. No. 130-4; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Cocanada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam, or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godaveri district, Cocanada taluk, Purna village.			
Zeroyiti, wet, S. No. 128	Datla Tampa Venkatapatiraru.	North, S. No. 128; east, S. No. 130-3; south and west, No. 129.	ACRE. ·02

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 25, 1915.

Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Avanashi Subrahmanya Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is granted, with effect from the 11th January 1915, privilege leave for one month.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, January 26, 1915.

M.R.Ry. Swami Ayyar Natesa Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, temporary rank, from the West Coast division, IV Circle, to the II Circle. To proceed at once.

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 23, 1915.

Under section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the undermentioned portion of land in the village of Kokkappan, Madura taluk Madura district, which was notified in page 1351 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th September 1914, as being required for the diversion of a field channel running across S. No. 93 of the above village:—

Survey No.	Letter					Extent.
93	B	..	..	..	..	7 cents.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·14 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of bund in the right flank of Puchambakkam tangal; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chinglepet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chinglepet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puinash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chinglepet district, Maduranthum taluk, No. 198, Lattur village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 39,	Doraiswami Mudaliyar ..	North east and south, No. 39 west, Nos. 39 and 40.	acre. ·14

Fort St. George, January 25, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 45 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Ukkayapalli project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puinash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Cuddapah taluk, Chinnachouk village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 939-2.	Gundamreddy Venkatasubbiah	North and east, S. No. 939-1, south, S. No. 940; west, Patha Cuddapah village boundary.	acre. ·83
Do. No. 940-2.	Nepoori Pedda Baiyya ..	North, S. No. 939, east, S. No. 940-1, south, Patha Cuddapah village boundary; west, S. No. 940-2 and Patha Cuddapah village boundary.	·42
		Total ..	1·25

Fort St. George, January 28, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 25 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to the Kilpakkam tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chinglepet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chinglepet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, No. 126, Tellapandal village.			
Wet, S No 109 ..	T A Vythianada Tambiran ..	North, S No 111, channel poramboke; east, the tank bund of Kilpakkam; south, S. No. 109, wet patta; west, S. No. 110.	ACRE. ·32

Fort St. George, January 20, 1915.

Under section 6 of Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·86 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating the main channel, and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Perungiyam village.			
Dry, No. 274 B-2 A	Vaithi Arunachala Padayachi ..	North, No 274 B-1; west, No. 275; south, No. 274 B 3 B; west, No 274 A-2.	ACRE. ·19
Do. No. 274 A-2. ..	Muthuswami Padayachi, and Perumal Padayachi	North, No. 274 A-1; east, No. 274 B-2 A; south, No. 274 B 3 B; west, No 273	23
Do. No. 275 B-1. ..	Arunachala Padayachi, Muthuswami Padayachi, and Perumal Padayachi.	South, No 274-A; east, No 273; south, No. 276 B-2; west, No. 277-C.	·27
Do. No. 277 C. ..	Kistna Konan	North No 277 B; east No 274 B-1 & B-2; south, No 281; west No 277-B.	·17
		Total ..	·86

Fort St. George, January 28, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·35 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an anicut across the Sittar river; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head quarters Deputy Collector, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Attur taluk, Sithayamutti village.			
Dry, No. 280-1 B ..	Angamuthu Asari (patadar) and Velayutha Padayachi (enjoyer)	North, No 280 B; east, No. 280-1 A; south, No. 298; west, No 280-1 C.	ACRE. ·35

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1915. [Price, 6 pice.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

പ ര സ്യ ം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1915 ജനുവരി 16ന്.

നമ്പർ 48.—താഴെ പറയുന്ന ജില്ലകളിൽ കുടിവേലക്കാരുകളിൽ പ്പെടുന്നതു സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ടതുവാനായി 1903 ലെ മദിരാശി തോട്ടങ്ങിക്കാരുടെ കുടിവേല ആക്ട് (1903 ലെ 1) 6 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

(1) മിസ്റ്റർ തെന്നൽ പ്ലാൻറ് മാട്ടിൻ, തെക്കെ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ കുടിച്ചേർന്ന തോട്ടങ്ങിക്കാരുടെ (എക്കാംഗമോയോഗമായ) സംഘടനത്തിന്റെ കുടിവേല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ഡയരക്ടർ, മദാരപ്പള്ളി.

(2) മിസ്റ്റർ എഡ്വേഡസ് ഹെൻറി ഫ്രാൻസിസ്സ് ഡേ, തെക്കെ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ ചേർന്ന തോട്ടങ്ങിക്കാരുടെ (എക്കാംഗമോയോഗമായ) സംഘടനത്തിന്റെ കുടിവേല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ഡിപ്പ്യൂട്ടി ഡയരക്ടർ, കോയമ്പത്തൂർ.

(3) മിസ്റ്റർ ക്ലെന്റ്റാഫർ എനിക്ക് ലെയി വാൽഡ്, തെക്കെ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ കൂടിച്ചേർന്ന തോട്ടങ്ങിക്കാരുടെ (എക്കാംഗമോയോഗമായ) സംഘടനത്തിന്റെ കുടിവേല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ സൂപ്രണ്ട്, മാട്ടിൻപ്പാലം, ശ്രീവില്ലിപ്പുത്തൂർ.

(4) മിസ്റ്റർ ചാൾസ് സിമൺസ് പ്രിൻസ്, തെക്കെ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ കൂടിച്ചേർന്ന തോട്ടങ്ങിക്കാരുടെ (എക്കാംഗമോയോഗമായ) സംഘടനത്തിന്റെ കുടിവേല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ സൂപ്രണ്ട്, നാഗർകോവിൽ.

ചി. രാമസോപാമപ്പുലർ,
ഗവർണ്മെണ്ട സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A free translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1915. [Price, 10 annas.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1915.

The following notifications of the Government of India are republished for general information :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 14*th January* 1915.

No. 90-W.—In continuation of the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 1094-W, dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

DESPATCH FROM HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE SUMMARISING EVENTS LEADING UP TO RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH TURKEY, AND REPLY THERETO.

LONDON, *November* 20, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to report on the circumstances which preceded and accompanied my departure from Constantinople on the 1st November.

On my return to my post on the 16th August, a fortnight after the outbreak of the European war, the situation was already such as to give ground for the apprehension that Turkey would be driven by Germany sooner or later to take part in it as her ally. The Ottoman army, under the supreme command of Enver Pasha, who was entirely in German hands, had been mobilised, and although the Government had declared their intention of preserving their neutrality, they had taken no proper steps to ensure its maintenance. They had, on the contrary, jeopardised their ability to do so by the admission of the German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau" into the Dardanelles on the 10th August. Events have confirmed what I and my French and Russian colleagues constantly impressed upon the Grand Vizier and other Ministers at the time, that so long as the German Admiral and crews remained on board the German warships, the German Government were masters of the situation, and were in a position to force the hand of the Turkish Government if at any given moment it suited them to do so.

So far as the Grand Vizier was concerned, the warning fell upon deaf ears and it was at no time possible to persuade His Highness to admit that he would not be able to control developments to which he was himself opposed and which had not the approval of the whole Government. It is quite possible that he was sincere in this conviction, but he was fully alive to the precarious nature of his own position and to the fact that any real attempt on his part to run counter to the policy of Enver Pasha and the military authorities would have meant his elimination. This event would have brought matters to a head at once, which would have been contrary to the policy of the allied Powers of postponing for as long as possible, if they were unable to avert altogether, the intervention of Turkey in the war, with the vast and complicated issues involved in the raising of the Eastern question, so that my rôle and that of my French and Russian colleagues with whom I acted in complete accord throughout, was necessarily restricted to one of remonstrance and to an endeavour to expose and defeat the German intrigues.

In pursuance of a long-prepared policy, the greatest pressure was at once exercised by Germany to force Turkey into hostilities. German success in the European war was said to be assured. The

perpetual menace to Turkey from Russia might, it was suggested, be averted by a timely alliance with Germany and Austria. Egypt might be recovered for the Empire. India and other Moslem countries represented as groaning under Christian rule might be kindled into a flame of infinite possibilities for the Caliphate of Constantinople. Turkey would emerge from the war the one great Power of the East, even as Germany would be the one great Power of the West. Such was the substance of German misrepresentations. It is a matter of common consent that Enver Pasha, dominated by a quasi-Napoleonic ideal, by political Pan-Islamism, and by a conviction of the superiority of the German arms, was from the first a strong partisan of the German alliance. How far his several colleagues and other directing spirits outside the Ministry entered into his views is to some extent a matter of speculation; but it may be taken as certain that the Sultan, the Heir Apparent, the Grand Vizier, Djavid Bey, a majority of the Ministry, and a considerable section of the Committee of Union and Progress were opposed to so desperate an adventure as war with the allies. At what moment Talaat Bey, the most powerful civilian in the Cabinet and the most conspicuous of the Committee leaders, finally threw in his lot with the war party cannot be ascertained precisely. His sympathies were undoubtedly with them from the beginning, but the part which he actually played in the earlier stages is shrouded in mystery. I have reason to think that for some time he may have thought it possible, by steering a middle course, to postpone a decision until it was clearer what would be the result of the European war; and he may well have been anxious to gain time and to secure in exchange for Turkey's adhesion to the German cause something more solid than promises. These were tendered, indeed, on a lavish scale, but I am not aware that they were given in a form which could be considered binding. It is certain in any case that Talaat Bey's hesitations were overcome, and that he had definitely joined the conspiracy to bring about war this autumn some three weeks before the crisis was precipitated.

Whatever the views of individual Ministers or others may have been, the Turkish Government made no effort to emancipate themselves from German influence or to stem the tide of its progress. The material hold established by the introduction of the two German ships was on the contrary allowed to be strengthened. Not only did these ships remain under effective German control, but a strong German element was imported into the remainder of the fleet, even before the British naval mission, which had been reduced to impotence by order of the Minister of Marine, had been recalled by His Majesty's Government. Large numbers of Germans were imported from Germany as ostentatiously as possible, to be employed in the forts of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and at other crucial points. Numerous German merchant vessels, of which the most important were the "Corcovado" and the "General," served as bases of communication and as auxiliaries to what had become, in effect, a German Black Sea Fleet. Secret communications with the German General Staff were established at the outbreak of the war by means of the wireless apparatus of the "Corcovado," which was anchored opposite the German Embassy at Therapia, and which was continuously used for this among other purposes throughout the whole period under review, in spite of my urgent representations and those of my French and Russian colleagues. Other German ships played with the Turkish flag as they pleased, in order to facilitate their voyages or cloak their real character while in port, and a department was constituted at the German Embassy for the purpose of requisitioning supplies for the use of the German Government and their ships. All these things were tolerated by a complaisant Turkish Government, who appeared to be indifferent to the incessant encroachments on their sovereignty if not to welcome them.

On land, the officers of the German military mission displayed a ubiquitous activity. Their supremacy at the Ministry of War, combined with the close co-operation which existed between them and the Militarist party, made it easy to fortify an already strong position. Acting in conjunction with other less accredited agents of their own nationality, they were the main organisers of those military preparations on Syria which so directly menaced Egypt, and which became a serious source of preoccupation and a constant theme of my remonstrances.

The evidence of these preparations became daily more convincing. Emissaries of Enver Pasha were present on the frontier, bribing and organising the Bedouins. Warlike stores were despatched south, and battalions of regular troops were posted at Rafah, whilst the Syrian and Mosul army corps were held in readiness to move south at short notice. The Syrian towns were full of German officers, who were provided with large sums of money for suborning the local chiefs. As an illustration of the thoroughness of the German preparations, I was credibly informed that orders were given to obtain estimates for the making of Indian military costumes at Aleppo in order to simulate the appearance of British Indian Troops. Under directions from the Central Government the civil authorities of the Syrian coast towns removed all their archives and ready money to the interior, and Moslem families were warned to leave to avoid the consequences of bombardment by the British fleet. The Khedive himself was a party to the conspiracy, and arrangements were actually made with the German Embassy for his presence with a military expedition across the frontier.

However difficult it would have been for the Ottoman Government to regain their control over the armed forces of the State after the arrival of the "Goeben" and "Breslau," the insidious campaign carried on with their encouragement by means of the press, the preachers in the mosques, and the pamphleteers is evidence that its most powerful members were in sympathy with the anti-British movement. I had, indeed, actual proof of the inspiration by Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha of articles directed against Great Britain. Every agency which could be used to stimulate public opinion in favour of Germany and to inflame it against the allies was set at work with the connivance, and often with the co-operation, of the Turkish authorities. All the Turkish newspapers in Constantinople became German organs; they glorified every real or imaginary success of Germany or Austria; they minimised everything favourable to the allies.

The enclosures in an earlier despatch will have shown to what depths of scurrility some of the more corrupt and unbridled of them descended in their onslaughts on Great Britain, and how unequally the censors of the press held the balance when exercising their practically unlimited powers. The provincial papers were no less enthusiastically pro German, the semi-official telegraphic agency, which is practically worked by the Ministry of the Interior, was placed at the disposal of German propaganda. Through these agencies unlimited use was made of Turkey's one concrete and substantial grievances against Great Britain as distinguished from other European Powers, that is, the detention of the "Sultan Osman" and the "Reshadieh" at the beginning of the European war. Other grievances, older and less substantial, were ruled out of the past; and the indictment of Great Britain and

her allies was completed by a series of inventions and distortions of the truth designed to represent them as the enemy, not merely of Turkey, but of the whole of Islam. Attacks of the latter kind became especially frequent in the latter half of October and were undoubtedly directly inspired by Germany. My urgent representations to the Grand Vizier and to Talaat Bey, both verbal and written, had hardly even a temporary effect in checking this campaign.

It may seem strange that those equipped and thus abetted those who sought to involve Turkey in the European war failed so long to achieve their object. The reasons were manifold. As I have already indicated, the party which stood for neutrality contained men who, lacking though they were in any material means of enforcing their views, could not easily be ignored. By whatever various routes they may have been arrived at, the ideas of these men coincided with a body of less sophisticated and hardly articulate opinion which, however wounded by England's action in preventing delivery of the "Sultan Osman" and the "Reshadie," could still not reconcile itself to a war with England and France. In my despatch of the 22nd September I had the honour to report how frankly and how emphatically the Sultan himself voiced this feeling in conversation with me. There can be little doubt that the Grand Vizier exercised what influence he had in favour of neutrality. Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, whose influence in favour of neutrality was of weight as representing the Jewish element, and whose arguments in favour of peace were supported by the fact that Turkey was already absolutely bankrupt, and not in a position to embark upon war with the allies, became towards the end so formidable an obstacle to the fulfilment of the German plan that instructions were sent from Berlin to force his resignation.

Again, seriously convinced as most prominent Turks appear to have been of the ultimate success of Germany, their confidence could not but be a little shaken by the actual course of events in the two main theatres of war; and the more thoughtful realised that even in the event of Germany being victorious, the fact of Turkey having fought by her side would not necessarily ensure any advantage to the Ottoman Empire. As for the Germans themselves, it was true, as I have said, that they could at any moment force Turkey to march with them, but to do so before every means of coercion had proved useless would obviously not have been politic. It was clearly only in the last resort that the Monarch whom Pan-Islamic pro-Germans acclaimed as the hope of Islam, and whom the devout in some places had been taught to regard as hardly distinguishable from a true believer, would run the risk of scandalising the Moslem world, whom he hoped to set ablaze to the undoing of England, Russia, and France, by using the guns of the "Goeben" to force the hands of the Sultan-Caliph. But the factor which more than any other delayed the realisation of the German plans, and which enabled me and my French and Russian colleagues to protract the crisis until they could only be realised in such a way as to open the eyes of the Moslem world to the real nature of the conspiracy, was the inherent tendency of Turkish statesmen to procrastinate, in the hope that by playing off one side against the other they might gain more in the long run.

However slender the chances in our favour, it was obviously my duty, in conjunction with my French and Russian colleagues, to support and encourage by all possible means those forces which were obscurely striving for the preservation of Peace.

If this policy necessarily involved the acceptance of acts on the part of the Ottoman Government which, in ordinary circumstances, would have called for more than remonstrance and the reservation of our rights, and which it would have been easy to make the occasion of a rupture of relations, the patience displayed by the allies was justified by the results achieved.

Although unsuccessful in averting war, two objects of main importance were gained by delaying its commencement. On the one hand, the allied Powers are now in a position to deal with the problem with a freer hand, and, on the other, Germany has been forced to show her cards and to act independently of a majority of the Turkish Cabinet.

Under the stress of events in the main theatre of the war, and owing to the vital necessity of providing a diversion in the Near East, Germany was constrained to intensify still further their pressure on the Turks. During the first three weeks of October their pressure took yet another form, and a new weight was cast into the scale by the importation into Constantinople, with every circumstance of secrecy, of large quantities of bullion consigned to the German Ambassador and delivered under military guard at the Deutsche Bank. The total amount was estimated at some 4,000,000*l*. This sum was far more than was necessary for the maintenance of the German military and naval establishments, and I have every reason to believe that a definite arrangement was arrived at between the Germans and a group of Ministers, including Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha, that Turkey should declare war as soon as the financial provision should have attained a stated figure. My information establishes the fact that a climax was reached about the middle of the third week in October, when it had been decided to confront the Grand Vizier with the alternative of complicity or resignation, and that only the Russian successes on the Vistula, or some other more obscure cause, prevented this plan from being carried out.

Whatever the exact history of the first three weeks of October, it is certain that on or about the 26th of that month the German conspirators realised that the pace must be forced by still more drastic measures than they had yet used, and that any further attempts to win over the Grand Vizier and the Turkish Government as a whole to their ideas and to induce them to declare war would be useless. On that afternoon an important meeting of Committee leaders was held, at which Enver Pasha was present, but which only decided to send Halil Bey, the President of the Chamber, on a mission to Berlin. In the circles in which this decision became known it was regarded as a partial triumph for the Peace party, and as a fresh attempt to gain time for the sake either of more procrastination or of securing more concrete offers from Germany. Be that as it may, Halil Bey never left on his mission, and it is believed that its abandonment was due to a more than usually blunt hint from the German representative in Constantinople. Whilst Constantinople generally was comforting itself with the reflection that nothing could well happen until after the four days' Bairam festival, beginning on the 30th October, two events of capital importance occurred.

On the morning of the 29th I received intelligence from Egypt of the incursion into the Sinai peninsula of an armed body of 2,000 Bedouins, who had occupied the wells of Magdaba, and whose objective was an attack upon the Suez Canal. On learning this news I at once proceeded to the Yali of the Grand Vizier, to acquaint him of the serious consequences which must ensue if the expedition were not at once recalled. His Highness received the intelligence with every appearance of surprise. He emphatically disclaimed all knowledge of it, and gave me the most solemn assurance

that if the facts were as stated he would at once issue orders for the withdrawal of the invading party. He assured me once more that nothing was further from the intention of the Government than war with Great Britain. It was unthinkable, he said, that an expedition of this kind could have been organised by any member of the Government; and he felt certain that if anything of the kind had occurred, it could only have been a raid by irresponsible Bedouins. I told His Highness that I feared that he deceived himself. I reminded him of the various occasions on which he had given me similar assurances, and of the negative results of the instructions which he had given on previous occasions. I warned him of the disastrous consequences to the Ottoman Empire of a crisis which could not now be long postponed unless he and the friends of peace were prepared to take some serious stand against the conspiracy of which I was fully cognisant, to involve it irretrievably in the general war. On this, as on every occasion of my interviews with the Grand Vizier, I was impressed with his inability to realise the facts or to disabuse himself of the conviction, in spite of his many unfortunate experiences, that he would be able, in a really serious crisis, to exert his authority with effect.

The second event of capital importance was the attack on Odessa and other Russian ports in the Black Sea on the morning of the same day, the 29th October. It is now certain that the actual orders for these attacks were given by the German Admiral on the evening of the 27th October, but it was not until after they had actually taken place, that is, on the afternoon of the 29th October, when news of the raid on Odessa was telegraphed to me direct by Mr. Consul-General Roberts, that my Russian and French colleagues and myself realised that the die had actually been cast and the crisis that we had so long feared and striven to avert had occurred. Immediately on receiving the news M. Bompard and I called on M. de Giers and decided to ask for authority from our respective Governments to confront the Porte with the alternative of rupture or dismissal of the German naval and military missions. On the morning of the 30th, however, I learnt from my Russian colleague that he had received instructions from his Government immediately to ask for his passports. He had written to the Grand Vizier to ask for an interview, which His Highness had begged him to postpone until the following day owing to indisposition. The instructions of my Russian colleague being in a categorical form, he had therefore been constrained to address a note to the Grand Vizier demanding his passports; and I and my French colleague, acting on the instructions with which the Ambassadors of the allied Powers had at my suggestion already been furnished to leave Constantinople simultaneously, should any one of them be compelled to ask for his passports, owing either to a Turkish declaration of war or to some intolerable act of hostility, decided without further delay to write to the Grand Vizier and ask in our turn for interviews to enable us to carry out these instructions. In view of His Highness's indisposition we had not expected to be received that day, but a few hours later the Grand Vizier sent me word that he would, nevertheless, be glad to see us, and notwithstanding the excuse which he had made earlier in the day he received the Russian Ambassador also in the course of the afternoon. My interview with the Grand Vizier partly coincided with that of M. de Giers, and preceded that of M. Bompard. It was of a painful description. His Highness convinced me of his sincerity in disclaiming all knowledge of or participation in the events which had led to the rupture, and entreated me to believe that the situation was even now not irretrievable. I replied that the time had passed for assurances. The crisis which I had predicted to His Highness at almost every interview which I had had with him since my return had actually occurred, and unless some adequate satisfaction were immediately given by the dismissal of the German missions, which could alone prevent the recurrence of attempts upon Egyptian territory and attacks on Russia, war with the allies was inevitable. My Russian colleague had already demanded his passports, and I must, in pursuance of the instructions I had received, follow the same course. The Grand Vizier again protested that even now he could undo what the War party had done without his knowledge or consent. In reply to the doubt which I expressed as to the means at his disposal, he said that he had on his side moral forces which could not but triumph, and that he meant to fight on to the end. He did not, indeed, hint at a possibility of immediately dismissing the German mission, but he informed me that there was to be a meeting of the Council at his house that evening, when he would call upon his colleagues to support him in his determination to avert war with the allied Powers.

The Council was duly held, and, as he had predicted, the majority of the Ministers supported the Grand Vizier, who made a strong appeal in favour of peace, and was seconded by Djavid Bey. But the powerlessness of the Sultan's Ministers to do more than vote in the Council Chamber was evident. The question of dismissing the German naval officers was discussed, but no decision to do so was taken, and no Minister ventured even to propose the expulsion of the military mission. In the interval the War party had sealed their resolution to go forward, by publishing a communiqué in which it was stated that the first acts of hostility in the Black Sea had come from the Russian side. Untrue and grotesque as it was, this invention succeeded in deceiving many of the public.

It is not possible to establish by proof which of the Ministers had pre-knowledge of the German Admiral's coup, but it may be regarded as certain that Enver Pasha was aware of it, and highly probable that Talaat Bey was also an accomplice.

The story of a Russian provocation was plainly an afterthought, and if the official report of the Russian Government were not sufficient to disprove it, I could produce independent evidence to show that the orders to begin hostilities were given at the mouth of the Bosphorus on the evening of the 27th October, as the result of a conspiracy hatched between the German representatives in Constantinople and a small and unscrupulous Turkish faction.

My Russian colleague left Constantinople without incident on the evening of the 31st October. My own departure was eventually arranged for the following evening, when I left for Dedeagatch, accompanied by my staff of sixty officials and their families, the British advisers in the service of the Turkish Government and some other British subjects also travelled with me. My French colleague and his staff left by the same train.

Owing to the wanton refusal of the military authorities at the last moment to allow the departure of a great number of British and French subjects who were to have left by an earlier train than that which had been placed at my disposal, the station was for some hours the scene of indescribable confusion and turmoil.

My protests and those of the French Ambassador were disregarded, and after protracted discussion, we agreed to leave matters in the hands of the United States Ambassador, who undertook to use all his influence to procure the departure of our fellow subjects on the following day. The "sous-chef de protocole" of the Sublime Porte and the "chef de cabinet particulier" of the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs were sent to bid farewell to M. Bompard and myself at the railway station, and two Secretaries of the Political Department of the Ministry accompanied us to the frontier.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the assistance which I have received from Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador. During the last two days especially the difficulties arising out of the abnormality of the situation would have been immeasurably greater had it not been for his invaluable help and his untiring efforts on behalf of myself and my staff. We are heavily indebted not only to Mr. Morgenthau himself, but to every member of the United States Embassy. It is entirely owing to their exertions that the British and French subjects who were detained at the station on the night of my departure were allowed to leave on the following evening.

Before concluding this despatch I desire also to place on record my sense of the cheerful courage displayed by the British community in Constantinople, as well as in other towns, during the whole of this trying period. A large proportion of them have suffered severely in their business from the instability of the situation in Turkey. Many have suffered heavily and more directly by the military requisitions which from the beginning of August were carried out in an inconceivably arbitrary manner. By the suppression of the Capitulations all saw themselves deprived at a moment's notice of the secular privileges which had hitherto secured the persons and the property of foreigners against caprice and injustice. But they have one and all faced these adversities with a reasonable and manly fortitude.

Shortly after my return to my post, I recommended those British subjects who applied to me for advice to send home, when opportunity offered, those members of their families who had no particular reason to stay in the country.

A certain number left during the autumn, and many have left since. Those who have chosen to stay, or who have not been in a position to leave, remain under the protection of the United States Ambassador. As regards the British community at Baghdad, I instructed the acting British consul-general at Baghdad, early in October, to charter a steamer for the conveyance to the coast of any British subjects who might wish to leave. A large number of British and British-Indian subjects availed themselves of this opportunity.

I cannot conclude this report without calling your attention to the zeal shown by the junior members of my staff, including Mr. Grey, Lord Gerald Wellesley, Mr. Charles Lister, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Astell, and by Mr. Fuller, Archivist to His Majesty's Embassy, in the performance of their duties in the Chancery, as well as to the able and conscientious work of the members of the Dragomanate and consulate-general.

The Chancery was greatly assisted by the voluntary help kindly offered to them by Judge Cater, the Rev. Canon Whitehouse, Chaplain to His Majesty's Embassy, and by Dr. Clemow, Physician to His Majesty's Embassy, as well as by Mr. Wrankley, Commercial Attaché.

I need not do more than refer to the work of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe Owen, Military Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy, whose information respecting the military preparations was often obtained with considerable difficulty.

I should like to place on record my high appreciation of the conduct of His Majesty's consular officers throughout the Ottoman Empire during the whole period of the crisis. They one and all performed their often difficult duties with zeal and discretion. I was especially indebted to Mr. Cumberbatch, His Majesty's consul-general at Beirut, Mr. Heathcote Smith, acting British consul-general at Smyrna, and to Mr. Palmer, vice-consul at the Dardanelles, for the valuable information which they supplied.

I would wish to bring to your particular notice the services rendered by Mr. Ryan, Acting First Dragoman of His Majesty's Embassy. His ability, knowledge of Turkey, sound judgment and untiring industry were of invaluable assistance to me, and are deserving of your special commendation.

I have, etc.,
LOUIS MALLET.

No. 2.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *December 4, 1914.*

SIR,

I have received your Excellency's despatch of the 26th ultimo, in which you summarise the events since your return to your post on the 16th August last until your departure on the 1st November.

I have read with great appreciation and pleasure of the invaluable assistance rendered to your Excellency in the difficult circumstances of your departure by the United States Ambassador and every member of the United States Embassy, and I have already requested the United States Government to convey to Mr. Morgenthau the most sincere thanks of His Majesty's Government for the valuable services rendered by His Excellency on that occasion, and subsequently in helping the British community to leave Constantinople.

I have also been much gratified to receive your Excellency's testimony of the cheerful courage of the British community in Turkey under exceptionally trying circumstances, and I have noted with great satisfaction your Excellency's appreciation of the valuable services of the embassy and consulate staff, and of the members of His Majesty's consular service throughout the Ottoman Empire.

I desire also to convey to your Excellency my high sense of the marked ability, patience and discretion shown by your Excellency in carrying out, in the face of great difficulties, the policy of His Majesty's Government. War was eventually forced by wanton and unprovoked hostilities of the Turkish fleet under German inspiration and orders, but it was the desire of His Majesty's Government to avoid a rupture with Turkey; and your Excellency rightly directed all your efforts to encourage those influences at Constantinople that were moderate and reasonable. To your efforts it was at any rate in some degree due that the inevitable catastrophe did not occur sooner.

I am, etc.,
E. GREY.

No. 91-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 90-W., dated the 14th January 1915, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information:—

Diplomatic correspondence respecting the war published by the French Government.

CHAPTER I.

Warnings (1913).

No. 1.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin, to M. Jonnart, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, *March* 17, 1913.

Our naval and military attachés are sending to their respective Ministers reports on the new German military law. I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of your Excellency to these important documents.

The consideration of the financial expedients by which Germany intends to provide for these military measures is the sole cause of the delay in the publication of the definite proposals of the Government. In spite of the patriotism with which the rich classes affect to accept the sacrifices asked of them, they are none the less, particularly the business circles, dissatisfied with the financial measures which have been announced, and they feel that a compulsory levy imposed in times of peace creates a formidable precedent for the future. On the other hand, the Federal Governments have strongly opposed an innovation which grants to the Empire resources derived from direct taxation. Hitherto, taxation of this kind has been reserved to the Federal States, and the latter see in the surrender of this principle a new declaration of the corporate unity (*Gesammtheit*) of the Empire, constituting a distinct diminution of their own sovereign power.

However this may be, in increasing the strength of the German army the Empire desires to leave nothing to chance in the event of a possible crisis.

The German changes have produced a result unexpected by that country, viz., the proposal of the Government of the Republic to re-establish the three years' service, and the manly determination with which this proposal has been welcomed in France. The surprise occasioned by these proposals has been utilized by the Imperial Government for the purpose of insisting on the absolute necessity of an increase of German military strength the German proposals are represented as a reply to our own. The reverse is the case, since the immense military effort which France is undertaking is but the consequence of German initiative.

The Imperial Government is constantly rousing patriotic sentiment. Every day the Emperor delights to revive memories of 1813. Yesterday evening a military tattoo went through the streets of Berlin, and speeches were delivered in which the present situation was compared to that of a hundred years ago. The trend of public opinion will find an echo in the speeches which will be delivered next month in the Reichstag, and I have reason to fear that the Chancellor himself will be forced to allude in his statements to the relations of France and Germany. It was of course to be expected that national patriotism would be worked up just when fresh sacrifices are being required, but to compare the present time to 1813 is to misuse an historical analogy. If, to-day, there is anything corresponding to the movement which a hundred years ago roused Germans to fight the man of genius who aspired to universal dominion, it is in France that such a counterpart would have to be sought, since the French nation seeks but to protect itself against the domination of force.

Nevertheless, it is true that the state of public opinion in both countries makes the situation grave.

Jules Cambon.

Enclosure 1.

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Serret, Military Attaché to the Embassy of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. Etienne, Minister of War.

Berlin, *March* 15, 1913.

The patriotic movement which has manifested itself in France has caused real anger in certain circles.

I do not, indeed, mean to say that the virulent article in the *Kölnische Zeitung* is the expression of prevalent opinion. It is rather the angry outburst of an impulsive journalist, which has been immediately disavowed by the Government.

However, in spite of its want of good manners, the article in the *Kölnische Zeitung* cannot be disregarded; several important newspapers have approved of its substance, if not of its form, and it appears to express a real feeling, a latent anger.

It is interesting to note this fact, because it throws very vivid light on the meaning of the present armaments.

For some time now it has been quite a common thing to meet people who declare that the military plans of France are extraordinary and unjustified. In a drawing room a member of the Reichstag who is not a fanatic, speaking of the three years' service in France, went so far as to say, "It is a provocation; we will not allow it." More moderate persons, military and civil, glibly voice the opinion that France with her forty million inhabitants has no right to compete in this way with Germany.

To sum up, people are angry, and this anger is not caused by the shrieking of certain French papers, to which well-informed people pay little attention. It is a case of vexation. People are angry

ot realising that in spite of the enormous effort made last year, continued and even increased this year, it will probably not be possible this time to outrun France completely.

To outdistance us, since we neither will nor can be allied with her, is Germany's real aim. I cannot insist too much on the fact that the impending legislation, which French public opinion is too apt to consider as a spontaneous outburst, is but the inevitable and expected consequence of the law of June 1913.

This law, while creating two new army corps, had deliberately, according to German fashion, left regiments and other large units incomplete. It was evident that there would be no long delay in filling in the gaps.* The Balkan crisis, coming just at the right moment, furnished a wonderful opportunity for exploiting the centenary of the War of Liberation, and obtaining with greater ease sacrifices through the memory of those made in days gone by, and that too at a time when Germany was opposed to France.

In order to show clearly the genesis of this military programme, I beg to recall what was written by my predecessor Colonel Pelle a year ago, when the law of 1912 was published:

"We are discovering every day how deep and lasting are the feelings of injured pride and revenge provoked against us by the events of last year.

"The Treaty of the 4th November 1911 has proved a complete disillusion.

"The feeling is the same in all parties. All Germans, save the Socialists, bear us a grudge for having taken away their share in Morocco.

"It seemed, a year or so ago, as if the Germans had set out to conquer the world. They considered themselves so strong that no one would dare to oppose them. Limitless possibilities were opening out for German manufactures, German trade, German expansion.

"Needless to say, these ideas and ambitions have not disappeared to-day. Germany always requires outlets for commercial and colonial expansion. They consider that they are entitled to them, because their population is increasing every day, because the future belongs to them. They consider us, with our forty million inhabitants, as a second rate power.

"In the crisis of 1911, however, this second rate power successfully withstood them, and the Emperor and the Government gave way. Public opinion has forgiven neither them nor us. *People are determined that such a thing shall never happen again.*"

And at the moment when the second and formidable part of the programme is about to be realised, when German military strength is on the point of acquiring that final superiority which, should the occasion arise, would force us to submit to humiliation or destruction, France suddenly refuses to abdicate, and shows, as Renan said, "her eternal power of resistance and resurrection." The disgust of Germany can well be understood.

Of course the Government points to the general situation in Europe and speaks of the "Slav Peril." As far as I can see, however, public opinion really seems indifferent to this "Peril," and yet it has accepted with a good grace, if not with welcome, the enormous burdens of these two successive laws.

On the 10th March last, being the centenary of the *levée en masse* of Germany against France, in spite of a downpour of rain, a huge crowd surged to the military parade in front of the Schloss, in the middle of the Tiergarten, in front of the statues of Queen Louise and Frederick William III, which were surrounded by heaps of flowers.

These anniversaries, recalling as they do the fight with France, will be repeated the whole year through. In 1914 there will be a centenary of the first campaign in France, the first entry of the Prussians into Paris.

To sum up, if public opinion does not actually point at France, as does the *Kölnische Zeitung*, we are in fact, and shall long remain the object aimed at. Germany considers that for our forty millions of inhabitants our place in the sun is really too large.

Germans wish for peace—so they keep on proclaiming, and the Emperor more than anyone—but they do not understand peace as involving either mutual concessions or a balance of armaments. They want to be feared and they are at present engaged in making the necessary sacrifices. If on some occasion their national vanity is wounded, the confidence which the country will feel in the enormous superiority of its army will be favourable to an explosion of national anger, in the face of which the moderation of the Imperial Government will perhaps be powerless.

It must be emphasised again that the Government is doing everything to increase patriotic sentiment by celebrating with zeal all the various anniversaries of 1813.

The trend of public opinion would result in giving a war a more or less national character. By whatever pretext Germany should justify the European conflagration, nothing can prevent the first decisive blows being struck at France.

ENCLOSURE II.

M. de Fouquières, Naval Attaché to the French Embassy at Berlin, to M. Baudin, Minister of Marine.

BERLIN, *March* 15, 1913.

In reporting on the examination of the Naval Budget by the Financial Committee of the Reichstag, I said that no Naval law would be introduced this year having as its object an increase of the fleet, and that the whole of the military effort would be directed against us.

Although the new Bill, having for its object the increase of the German effectives, has not yet been presented to the Reichstag, we know that it deals with "an increase of military strength of immense scope" to use the expression of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

The official newspapers have also referred to the military proposal in terms which enable us to consider the communiqué of the *Local Anzeiger* as accurate.

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* The problem which is not to-day would, therefore, only be set again a few years later, and in a much more acute fashion, since the decrease of our contingents is continually lowering the number of our effectives on a peace footing.

The German effectives reach at the present moment 720,000 men. We are, therefore, entitled to conclude that on the 1st October 1914, the Imperial army will be raised to a figure not far removed from 860,000.

The importance of this figure would not be so great if the provisions of the proposed legislation (so far as one can gather from the official newspapers) did not tend, as, in fact, those of the law of 1912 tend, to place the army corps nearest to our frontier in a state which must nearly approaches a war footing, in order to be able on the very day of the outbreak of hostilities, to attack us suddenly with forces very much stronger than our own. It is absolutely imperative for the Imperial Government to obtain success at the very outset of the operations.

The conditions under which the German Emperor would nowadays commence a campaign against France are not those of forty years ago. At the commencement of the war of 1870 the Prussian General staff had considered the possibility of a victorious French offensive, and Moltke, seeing that we might conceivably get as far as Mayence, remarked to his sovereign, "There they will come to a stop." William II. cannot allow a retreat to enter into his calculations, although the German soldier is no longer to-day what he was forty years ago, a plain religious man, ready to die at the order of his king. When it is remembered that at the last elections 4,000,000 votes were cast by the Socialists and that the franchise is only obtained in Germany at the age of 25, it may be presumed that the active army, composed of young men from 20 to 25, must contain in its ranks a considerable proportion of Socialists.

It would indeed be foolish to think that the German Socialists will throw down their rifles on the day when France and Germany come to blows; but it will be very important that the Imperial Government should persuade them that on the one hand we are the aggressors, and on the other that they can have entire confidence in the direction of the campaign and its final result.

On the last occasion when the recruits for the Guard took the oath at Potsdam I was struck to hear the Emperor take as a theme for his address to the young soldiers "the duty of being braver and more disciplined in adversity than in success."

And it is because a German defeat at the outset would have such an incalculable effect on the Empire, that we find in all the plans worked out by the General Staff proposals for a crushing offensive movement against France.

In order that the Imperial Government wishes to be in a position to meet all possible eventualities. It is from the direction of France that the danger seems to them greatest. The *Kölnische Zeitung* has said as much in an article both spiteful and violent, the form rather than the substance of which has been disavowed by the Wilhelmstrasse.

But we must be willing to realise that the opinion expressed by the *Kölnische Zeitung* is at the present moment that of the immense majority of the German people.

In this connection I think it is interesting to quote a conversation which a member of our Embassy had the other evening with the old Prince Hoechel von Donnersmarck, as it may serve to reflect the opinions which dominate Court circles.

Referring to the new German military proposals Prince Donnersmarck spoke as follows:—

"French people are quite wrong in thinking that we harbour evil designs and want war. But we cannot forget that in 1870 popular opinion forced the French Government to make a foolish attack on us before they were ready. Who can assure us that public opinion, which in France is so easily inflamed, will not force the Government to declare war? It is against this danger that we wish to protect ourselves."

And the Prince added: "I have even been considered in France as one of those responsible for the war of 1870. That is quite false. Even if I took part in the war after it had begun, I did my utmost to prevent its outbreak. A short time before the war, happening to be at a dinner where there were some of the most important personages of the Imperial Government, I expressed my regret at the hostile sentiments which were already becoming manifest between France and Prussia. The answer was that, if I spoke like that, it was because I was afraid of a struggle in which the issue would certainly be unfavourable to Prussia. I replied, 'No, it is not because I am afraid, that I repudiate the idea of war between France and Prussia, but rather because I think that it is in the interest of both countries to avoid war. And since you have referred to the possible result of such a struggle I will give you my opinion. I am convinced that you will be beaten and for this reason. In spite of the brilliant qualities which I recognise are possessed by the French and which I admire, you are not sufficiently accurate; by accuracy I do not mean arriving in time at a meeting, but I mean punctuality in the whole sense of the word. Frenchmen, who have a great facility for work, are not as punctual as Germans in the fulfilment of their duty. In the coming war that nation will be victorious whose servants from the top of the ladder to the bottom will do their duty with absolute exactitude, however important or small it may be.'" And Prince Donnersmarck added: "An exactitude which played so great a role forty years ago in moving an army of 500,000 men will have a far greater importance in the next war, when it will be a question of moving masses far more numerous."

In this way the old Prince gave expression to the confidence shared by all Germans in the superiority of their military organisation.

When I spoke above of the new German proposal I only alluded to increased effectives. But the proposal will include also an increase of material and of defence works, the details of which are not known, but some idea of which may be gained by the figure estimated to be necessary to meet the expenses viz., 1,25 0,000,000 francs.

The carrying into effect of the law of the quinquennium of 1911 did not necessitate any special financial measures.

The military and naval law of 1912 had been provisionally covered by the Budget surplus of the years 1910 and 1911, by the reform of the law with regard to alcohol and by delaying the reduction of the tax on sugar. (These last two resources only represent together the sum of 60,000,000 francs).

It must also be remembered that large loans have recently been raised by the Empire and Prussia: 500,000,000 marks on the 29th January 1912, and 350,000,000 marks on the 7th March 1913. Quite an important part of these loans must have been applied to military expenses.

The military law of 1913 will require quite exceptional financial measures.

According to the indications given by the semi-official press, the "non-recurring" expenditure will amount to a milliard marks, while the "permanent" annual expenditure resulting from the increase of effectives will exceed 200,000,000 marks.

It seems certain that the "non-recurring" expenditure will be covered by a war contribution levied on capital. Small fortunes would be exempted and those above 20,000 marks would be subject to a progressive tax. Presented in this guise the war tax would not be objected to by the Socialists, who will be able, in accordance with their usual tactics, to reject the principle of the military law and at the same time to pass the votes which assure its being carried into effect.

The Government are afraid that among the rich and bourgeois classes this extraordinary tax of a milliard levied exclusively on acquired capital will cause permanent discontent. Accordingly they are doing everything in their power to persuade those on whom so heavy an taxation is to be levied that the security of the Empire is threatened, establishing for the purpose an analogy between the warlike times of 1813 and the present day.

By noisy celebrations of the centenary of the War of Independence it is desired to convince people of the necessity of sacrifice, and to remind them that France is to-day, as 100 years ago, their hereditary enemy.

If it is established that the German Government are doing their utmost to secure that the payment of this enormous tax should be made in full, and not by way of instalment, and if, as some of the newspapers say, the whole payment is to be complete before 1st July 1914, these facts have a formidable significance for us, for nothing can explain such haste on the part of the military authorities to obtain war treasure in cash to the amount of a milliard.

With regard to the manner in which the permanent expenditure resulting from the application of the laws of 1912 to 1913 is to be met, nothing has yet been said. Further legislation will certainly be necessary in order that the required annual amount may be forthcoming.

To sum up: In Germany the execution of military reforms always follows very closely the decision to carry them out. All the provisions made by the law of the quinquennium of 1911 and by the law of 1912 have already been put into operation. It is quite possible that part of the material, the purchase of which will be authorised by the new law, is already in course of manufacture. Military secrets are so well kept here that it is extremely difficult to follow the changes in *personnel* and *material*.

With 700,000 men under arms (without counting the very large number of recruits who are at the present time in training), a perfect military organisation and a public opinion which can be swayed by the warlike appeals of the Military and Naval Leagues, the German people are at the present moment a very dangerous neighbour.

If the three years' service is adopted and immediately applied in France, the conditions will be less unequal next year. The German effectives will still be considerably more numerous than ours, but the call to the Colours of all available contingents will no longer allow any selection, and will bring into the ranks of the German army elements of inferior quality and even some undesirable individuals. The morale of the active army will deteriorate.

Germany has wished to upset the equilibrium of the two camps which divide Europe by a supreme effort beyond which they can do little more.

They did not think that France was capable of a great sacrifice. Our adoption of the three years' service will upset their calculations.

PARAMORE.

No. 2.

M. Etienne, Minister of War, to M. Jonnart, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, *April* 2, 1913.

I have just received from a reliable source an official secret report concerning the strengthening of the German army. The report is divided into two parts; the first consisting of general statements, the second dealing with technicalities and describing in the greatest detail, for each branch of the service, the measures to be adopted. Especially striking are the instructions with regard to the employment of motor-traction and the utilisation of aircraft.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the first part of this document, which seems to merit your attention.

ETIENNE.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum on the strengthening of the German Army.

BERLIN, *March* 19, 1913.

I.—GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE NEW MILITARY LAWS.

The increase has taken place in three stages:—

(1) The Conference of Algeciras has removed the last doubt with regard to the existence of an *Entente* between France, England, and Russia. Moreover we have seen that Austria-Hungary was obliged to keep some of her forces mobilised against Servia and Italy; finally our fleet was not at that time sufficiently strong. At the end of the dispute the first matter taken in hand was the strengthening of our coast defences and the increase of our naval forces. To meet the English plan of sending an Expeditionary Force of 100,000 men to the Continent, it would be necessary to make a better formation of reserves to be used according to circumstances in the protection of the Coast, in fortresses and in siege operations. It was already clear at that time that it would be absolutely necessary to make a great effort.

(2) The French having violated the Morocco Conventions brought on the incident of Agadir. At that time the progress made by the French Army, the moral recovery of the nation, the technical advance in the realm of aviation and of machine guns rendered an attack on France less easy than in the previous period. Further, an attack by the English fleet had to be considered. This difficult situation opened our eyes to the necessity for an increase in the army. This increase was from the moment considered as a minimum.

(3) The war in the Balkans might have involved us in a war in support of our ally. The new situation in the south of Austria-Hungary lessened the value of the help which this ally could give us. On the other hand, France was strengthened by a new *loi des cadres*; it was accordingly necessary to anticipate the date of execution contemplated by the new military law.

Public opinion is being prepared for a new increase in the active army, which would secure Germany an honourable peace and the possibility of properly assuming her influence in the affairs of the world. The new army law and the supplementary law which should follow will enable her almost completely to attain this end.

Neither ridiculous *chat-kings* for revenge by French chauvinists, nor the Englishmen's gnashing of teeth, nor the wild gestures of the Slavs will turn us from our aim of protecting and extending *Deutschtum* (German influence) all the world over.

(4) The French may arm as much as they wish, they cannot in one day increase their population. The employment of an army of Negroes in the theatre of European operations will remain for a long time a dream, and in any case be devoid of beauty.

II.—Aim and Obligations of our National Policy, of our Army, and of the Special Organisations for Army Purposes.

Our new army law is only an extension of the military education of the German nation. Our ancestors of 1813 made greater sacrifices. It is our sacred duty to sharpen the sword that has been put into our hands and to hold it ready for defence as well as for offence. *We must allow the idea to sink into the minds of our people that our armaments are no answer to the armaments and policy of the French.* We must accustom them to think that an offensive war on our part is a necessity, in order to combat the provocations of our adversaries. We must act with prudence so as not to arouse suspicion, and to avoid the crises which might injure our economic existence. We must so manage matters that under the heavy weight of powerful armaments, considerable sacrifices and strained political relations, no outbreak (*Losschlagen*) should be considered as a relief, because after it would come decades of peace and prosperity, as after 1870. We must prepare for war from the financial point of view; there is much to be done in this direction. We must not arouse the distrust of our financiers, but there are many things which cannot be concealed.

We must not be anxious about the fate of our colonies. The final result in Europe will settle their position. On the other hand we must stir up trouble in the North of Africa and in Russia. It is a means of keeping the forces of the enemy engaged. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we should open up relations, by means of well chosen organisations, with influential people in Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, in order to prepare the measures which would be necessary in the case of a European war. Of course in case of war we should openly recognise these secret allies; and on the conclusion of peace we should secure to them the advantages which they had gained. These aims are capable of realisation. The first attempt which was made some years ago opened up for us the desired relations. Unfortunately these relations were not sufficiently consolidated. Whether we like it or not it will be necessary to resort to preparations of this kind, in order to bring a campaign rapidly to a conclusion.

Risings provoked in time of war by political agents need to be carefully prepared and by material means. They must break out simultaneously with the destruction of the means of the communications; they must have a controlling head to be found among the influential leaders, religious or political. The Egyptain School is particularly suited to this purpose; more and more it serves as a bond between the intellectuals of the Muhammadan World.

However this may be, we must be strong in order to annihilate at one powerful swoop our enemies in the east and west. But in the next European war it will also be necessary that the small states should be forced to follow us or be subdued. In certain conditions their armies and their strong positions can be rapidly conquered or neutralised, this would probably be the case with Belgium and Holland, so as to prevent our enemy in the west from gaining territory which they could use as a base of operations against our flank. In the north we have nothing to fear from Denmark or Scandinavia, especially as in any event we shall provide for the concentration of a strong northern army, capable of replying to any menace from this direction. In the most unfavourable case, Denmark might be forced by England to abandon her neutrality; but by this time the decision would already have been reached both on land and on sea. Our northern army, the strength of which could be largly increased by Dutch formations, would oppose a very active defence to any offensive measures from this quarter.

In the south, Switzerland forms an extremely solid bulwark, and we can rely on her energetically defending her neutrality against France, and thus protecting our flank.

As was stated above, the situation with regard to the small states on our north western frontier cannot be viewed in quite the same light. This will be a vital question for us, and our aim must be to take the offensive with a large superiority from the first days. For this purpose it will be necessary to concentrate a large army, followed up by strong Landwehr formations, which will induce the small states to follow us or at least to remain inactive in the theatre of operations, and which would crush them in the event of armed resistance. If we could induce these states to organise their system of fortification in such a manner as to constitute an effective protection for our flank we could abandon the proposed invasion. But for this, army reorganisation, particularly in Belgium, would be necessary in order that it might really guarantee an effective resistance. If, on the contrary, their defensive organisation was established against us, thus giving definite advantages to our adversary in the west, we could in no circumstances offer Belgium a guarantee for the security of her neutrality. Accordingly, a vast field is open to our diplomacy to work in this country on the lines of our interests.

The arrangements made with this end in view allow us to hope that it will be possible to take the offensive immediately after the complete concentration of the army of the Lower Rhine. An ultimatum with a short time-limit, to be followed immediately by invasion, would allow a sufficient justification for our action in international law.

Such are the duties which devolve on our army and which demand a striking force of considerable numbers. If the enemy attacks us, or if we wish to overcome him, we will act as our brothers did a hundred years ago; the eagle thus provoked will soar in his flight, will seize the enemy in his steel claws and render him harmless. We will then remember that the provinces of the ancient German Empire, the County of Burgundy and a large part of Lorraine, are still in the hands of the

French; that thousands of brother Germans in the Baltic provinces are groaning under the Slav yoke. It is a natural question of restoring to Germany her former possessions.

No. 3.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *May* 6, 1913.

I was talking this evening to the Secretary of State about the conference of Ambassadors and the results obtained at the meeting in London yesterday. The crisis with which Europe was threatened is in his opinion over, but only temporarily. "It seems to me," said Herr von Jagow, "that we are travelling in a mountainous district. We have just reached a difficult pass and we see other heights rising in front of us." "The height which we have just surmounted," I replied, "was, perhaps, the most difficult to cross."

The crisis which we have just gone through has been very serious. Here the danger of war has been considered imminent. I have proof of the anxiety of the German Government by a number of facts which it is important that your Excellency should know.

I received yesterday a visit from one of my colleagues with whom I maintain special and cordial relations. On the occasion of the visit he paid to Herr von Jagow, the latter asked my colleague confidentially what was exactly the situation of Russia in the Far East, and whether this Power had at the present time any cause for fear which might necessitate the retention of its troops in that quarter. The Ambassador answered him that he knew of nothing, absolutely nothing, which could be a cause of preoccupation for the Russian Government, and that the latter have their hands free in Europe.

I said above that the danger of war had been regarded here as extremely near. The Government here not been satisfied with investigating the position in the Far East; preparations have even been made here.

The mobilisation of the German army is not restricted to the recall of reservists to their barracks. There is in Germany a preliminary measure which we have not got, and which consists in warning officers and men of the reserve to hold themselves ready for the call, in order that they may make the necessary arrangements. It is a general call to "attention," and it requires an incredible spirit of submission, discipline, and secrecy such as exists in this country, to make a step of this kind possible. If such a warning were given in France, a thrill would run through the whole country, and it would be in the papers the next day.

This warning was given in 1911 during the negotiations which I was carrying on with regard to Morocco.

Now it has been given again about ten days ago—that is to say, at the moment of the Austro-Albanian tension. I know that this is so, and I have it from several different sources, notably from officers of the reserve who have told it to their friends in the strictest confidence. These gentlemen have taken the necessary measures to put aside in a safe the means of existence for their families for a year. It has even been said that it was for this reason that the Crown Prince, who was to make the trial trip on the "Imperator," did not embark.

The decision which occasioned this preliminary mobilisation order is quite in keeping with the ideas of the General Staff. On this point I have been informed of some remarks made in a German *salon* by General von Moltke, who is considered here as the most distinguished officer of the German army.

The intention of the General Staff is to act by surprise. "We must put on one side," said General von Moltke, "all commonplaces as to the responsibility of the aggressor. When war has become necessary it is essential to carry it on in such a way as to place all the chances in one's own favour. Success alone justifies war. Germany cannot and ought not to leave Russia time to mobilise, for she would then be obliged to maintain on her Eastern frontier so large an army that she would be placed in a position of equality, if not of inferiority, to that of France accordingly," added the General, "we must anticipate our principal adversary as soon as there are many chances to one of going to war, and begin it without delay in order ruthlessly to crush all resistance."

This represents exactly the attitude of military circles and it corresponds to that of political circles, the latter, however, do not consider Russia, in contradistinction to us, as a necessary enemy.

This is what was being thought and said privately a fortnight ago.

From these events the following conclusions may be drawn which comprise the facts stated above, these people are not afraid of war, they fully accept its possibility and they have consequently taken the necessary steps. *They wish to be always ready.*

As I said, this demands qualities of secrecy, discipline and of persistence, enthusiasm alone is not sufficient. This lesson may form a useful subject of meditation when the Government of the Republic ask Parliament for the means of strengthening the defenses of the country.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 4.

M. Allize, Minister of the Republic in Bavaria, to M. Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

MUNICH, *July* 10, 1913.

From a political point of view people are asking what is the object of the new armaments. Recognising that no one threatens Germany, they consider that German diplomacy had already at its disposal forces sufficiently large and alliances sufficiently powerful to protect German interests with success. As I pointed out the day after the Morocco agreement of 1911, it is thought that the Imperial Chancery will be as incapable in the future as in the past, of adopting an active foreign

policy and of achieving, at least in this sphere, successes which would justify the burdens which the nation has assumed.

This frame of mind is all the more a cause of anxiety as the Imperial Government would find themselves supported by public opinion in any enterprise on which they might energetically embark, even at the risk of a conflict. The state of war to which all the events in the East have accustomed people's minds for the last two years appears no longer like some distant catastrophe, but as a solution of the political and economic difficulties which will continue to increase.

May the example of Bulgaria exercise a salutary influence on Germany. As the Prince Regent recently said to me, "The fortune of war is always uncertain; every war is an adventure, and the man is a fool who risks it believing himself sure of victory."

ALLIZÉ.

No. 5.

Report to M. Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs (on Public Opinion in Germany according to the Reports of the Diplomatic and Consular Agents).

PARIS, *July* 30, 1913.

From observations which our agents in Germany have been able to collect from persons having access to the most diverse circles, it is possible to draw the conclusion that two feelings sway and irritate men's minds:

(1) The Treaty of the 4th November 1912 is considered a disappointment for Germany;

(2) France—a new France—undreamed of prior to the summer of 1911 is considered to be a warlike country and to want war.

Members of all the parties in the Reichstag, from the Conservatives to the Socialists, representing the most different districts of Germany, university people from Berlin, Halle, Jena, and Marburg students, elementary school teachers, commercial clerks, bank clerks, bankers, artisans, merchants, manufacturers, doctors, lawyers, editors of Democratic and Socialistic newspapers, Jewish publicists, members of trade unions, clergymen and shopkeepers from the Mark of Brandenburg, country squires from Pomerania and shoemakers from Stettin celebrating the 606th anniversary of their association, country gentlemen, officials, priests, and large farmers from Westphalia, are unanimous on these two points, with very slight differences corresponding to their position in society or their political party. Here is a synthesis in all of these opinions:

The Treaty of the 4th November is a diplomatic defeat, a proof of the incapacity of German diplomacy and the carelessness of the Government (so often denounced), a proof that the future of the Empire is not safe without a new Bismarck; it is a national humiliation, a lowering in the eyes of Europe, a blow to German prestige, all the more serious because up to 1911, the military supremacy of Germany was unchallenged, and French anarchy and the powerlessness of the Republic were a sort of German dogma.

In July 1911 the "Coup of Agadir" made the Morocco question for the first time a national question affecting the life and expansion of the Empire. The revelations and the press campaign which followed, have sufficiently proved how the campaign has been organised, what Pan-German greed it had awakened, and what hatred it had left behind. If the Emperor was discussed, the Chancellor unpopular, Herr von Kiderlen was the best-hated man in Germany last winter. However, he begins to be merely thought little of, for he allows it to be known that he will have his revenge.

Thus, during the summer of 1911, German public opinion became restive when confronted with French opinion with regard to Morocco. And the attitude of France, her calmness, her re-born spiritual unity, her resolution to make good her rights right up to the end, the fact that she has the audacity not to be afraid of war, these things are the most persistent and the gravest cause of anxiety and bad temper on the part of German public opinion.

Why then did not Germany go to war during the summer of 1911, since public opinion although not so unanimous and determined as French public opinion, was certainly favourable? Apart from the pacific disposition of the Emperor and the Chancellor, military and financial reasons made themselves felt.

But these events of 1911 have caused a profound disillusionment in Germany. A new France united, determined, resolved not to be intimidated any longer, has emerged from the shroud in which she had been burying herself for the last ten years. Public opinion in Germany, from December to May, from the columns of the press of all parties, which reproached the Imperial Government for their incapacity and cowardice has discovered with surprise mingled with irritation that the country conquered in 1870 had never ceased since then to carry on war, to float her flag and maintain the prestige of her arms in Asia and Africa, and to conquer vast territories; that Germany on the other hand had lived on her reputation, that Turkey is the only country in which during the reign of William II. she had made moral conquests, and these were now compromised by the disgrace of the Morocco solution. Each time that France made a colonial conquest this consolation was offered "—Yes, but that does not prevent the decadence, anarchy, and dismemberment of France at home."

The public were mistaken and public opinion was misled.

Given this German public opinion that considers France as longing for war, what can be augured for the future as regards the possibility and proximity of war?

German public opinion is divided into two currents on the question of the possibility and proximity of war.

There are in the country forces making for peace, but they are unorganised and have no popular leaders. They consider that war would be a social misfortune for Germany, and that caste pride, Prussian domination, and the manufacturers of guns and armour plate would get the greatest benefit, but above all that war would profit England.

The forces consist of the following elements:—

The bulk of the workmen, artisans and peasants, who are peace-loving *by instinct*.

Those members of the nobility detached from military interests and engaged in business, such as the *grands seigneurs* of Silesia and a few other personages very influential at Court, who are sufficiently enlightened to realise the disastrous political and social consequences of war, even if successful.

Numerous manufacturers, merchants and financiers in a moderate way of business, to whom war, even if successful, would mean bankruptcy, because their enterprises depend on credit, and are chiefly supported by foreign capital.

Poles, inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, and Schleswig-Holstein—conquered, but not assimilated and actively hostile to Prussian policy. There are about 7,000,000 of these annexed Germans.

Finally, the Governments and the governing classes in the large southern states—Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden—are divided by these two opinions—an unsuccessful war would compromise the Federation from which they have derived great economic advantages; a successful war would only profit Prussia and Prussianisation, against which they have difficulty in defending their political independence and administrative autonomy.

These classes of people either consciously or instinctively prefer peace to war; but they are only a sort of makeweight in political matters, with limited influence on public opinion, or they are silent social forces, passive and defenceless against the infection of a wave of warlike feeling.

As example will make the idea clear:—The 110 Socialist members of the Reichstag are in favour of peace. They would be unable to prevent war, for war does not depend upon a vote of the Reichstag, and in the presence of such an eventuality the greater part of their number would join the rest of the country in a chorus of angry excitement and enthusiasm.

Finally, it must be observed that those supporters of peace believe in war in the mass because they do not see any other solution for the present situation. In certain contracts, especially in publishers' contracts, a clause has been introduced cancelling the contract in the case of war. They hope, however, that the will of the Emperor on the one side, France's difficulties in Morocco on the other, will be for some time a guarantee of peace. Be that as it may, their pessimism gives free play to those who favour war.

People sometimes speak of a military party in Germany. The expression is inaccurate even if it is intended to convey the idea that Germany is the country where military power is supreme, as it is and of France that it is the country where the civil power is supreme. There exists a state of mind which is more worthy of attention than this historical fact, because it constitutes a danger more evident and more recent. There is a war party, with leaders, and followers, a press either convinced or subsidised for the purpose of creating public opinion; it has means both varied and formidable for the intimidation of the Government. It goes to work in the country with clear ideas, burning aspirations and a determination that is at once thrilling and fixed.

Those in favour of war are divided into several categories; each of these derives from its social caste, its class, its intellectual and moral education, its interests, its hates, special arguments which create a general attitude of mind and increase the strength and rapidity of the stream of warlike desire.

Some want war because in the present circumstances they think it is *inevitable*. And, as far as Germany is concerned, the sooner the better.

Others regard war as necessary for economic reasons based on over-population, over-production, the need for markets and outlets; or for social reasons, i.e., to provide the outside interests that alone can prevent or retard the rise to power of the democratic and socialist masses.

Others uneasy for the safety of the Empire, and believing that time is on the side of France think that events should be brought to an immediate head. It is not unusual to meet, in the course of conversation or in the pages of patriotic pamphlets, the vague but deeply-rooted conviction that a free Germany and a regenerated France are two historical facts mutually incompatible.

Others are bellicose from "Bismarckism" or it may be termed. They feel themselves humiliated at having to enter into discussions with France, at being obliged to talk in terms of law and right in negotiations and conferences where they have not always found it easy to get right on their side, even when they have a preponderating force. From them still recent past they derive a sense of pride over fed by personal memories of former exploits, by oral traditions, and by books, and irritated by the events of recent years. Angry disappointment is the ratifying force of the *Wehrvereins*, and other associations of Young Germany.

Others again want war from a mystic hatred of revolutionary France; others finally from a feeling of rancour. These last are the people who help up pretexts for war.

Coming to actual facts, these feelings take concrete form as follows: The country squires represented in the Reichstag by the Conservative party want at all costs to escape the death duties, which are bound to come if peace continues. In the last sitting of the session which has just closed, the Reichstag agree to these duties in principle. It is a serious attack on the interests and privileges of the landed gentry. On the other hand, this aristocracy is military in character and it is instructive to compare the Army List with the year book of the nobility. War alone can prolong its prestige and support its family interest. During the discussions on the Army Bill, a Conservative speaker put forward the need for promotion among officers as an argument in its favour. Finally, this social class, which forms a hierarchy with the King of Prussia as its supreme head, realises with dread the demoralisation of Germany and the increasing power of the Socialist party, and considers its own days numbered. Not only does a formidable movement hostile to agrarian protection threaten its material interests, but, in addition, the number of its political representatives decreases with each legislative period. In the Reichstag of 1878, out of 397 members, 192 belonged to the aristocracy; in 1888, 83; in 1912, 47. Out of this number 27 alone belong to the Right, 14 to the Centre, 7 to the Left, and one sits among the Socialists.

The higher bourgeoisie, represented by the National Liberal Party, the party of the contented spirits, have not the same reasons as the squires for wanting war. With a few exceptions, however, they are bellicose. They have their reasons, social in character.

The higher bourgeoisie is no less troubled than the aristocracy at the democratisation of Germany. In 1871 they had 125 members in the Reichstag; in 1874, 155; in 1887, 99; in 1912, 45. They do not forget that in the years succeeding the war they played the leading role in parliament, helping Bismarck in his schemes against the country squires. Uneasily balanced to-day between Conservative instincts and Liberal ideas, they look to war to settle problems which their parliamentary

representatives are painfully incapable of calculation. In addition, doctrinaire manufacturers declare that the difficulties between themselves and their workmen originate in France, the home of revolutionary ideas of freedom—without France industrial unrest would be unknown.

Lastly there are the manufacturers of guns and armour plate, big merchants who demand bigger markets, bankers who are speculating on the coming of the gulden age and the next war indemnity—all these regard war as good business.

Amongst the "Bismarckians" must be reckoned officials of all kinds, represented fairly closely in the Reichstag by the Free Conservatives or Imperial Party. This is the party of the "pensioned" whose imperious sentiments are poured out in the *Post*. They find disciples and political sympathisers in the various groups of young men whose minds have been trained and formed in the public schools and universities.

The universities, if we except a few distinguished spirits, develop a warlike philosophy. Economists demonstrate by statistics Germany's need for a colonial and commercial empire commensurate with the industrial output of the Empire. There are sociological fanatics who go even further. The armed peace, so they say, is a crushing burden on the nations, it checks improvement in the lot of the masses, and assists the growth of socialism. France by clinging obstinately to her desire for revenge opposes disarmament. Once for all she must be reduced, for a century, to a state of impotence; that is the best and speediest way of solving the social problem.

Historians, philosophers, political pamphleteers and other apologists of German *Kultur* wish to impose upon the world a way of thinking and feeling specifically German. They wish to wrest from France that intellectual supremacy which according to the clearest thinkers is still her possession. From this source is derived the phraseology of the Pan Germans and the ideas and adherents of the *Kriegsverein*, *Wehrverein* and other similar associations too well known to need particular description. It is enough to note that the dissatisfaction caused by the treaty of November 4th has considerably swelled the membership of colonial societies.

We come finally to those whose support of the war policy is inspired by rancour and resentment. These are the most dangerous. They are recruited chiefly among diplomatists. German diplomatists are now in very bad odour in public opinion. The most bitter are those who since 1905 have been engaged in the negotiations between France and Germany; they are heaping together and reckoning up their grievances against us, and one day they will present their accounts in the war press. It seems as if they were looking for grievances chiefly in Morocco, though an incident is always possible in any part of the globe where France and Germany are in contact.

They must have their revenge for they complain that they have been duped. During the discussion on the Army Bill one of these warlike diplomatists exclaimed, "Germany will not be able to have any serious conversation with France until she has every second man under arms."

In what terms will this conversation be couched? The opinion is fairly widely spread, even in Pan-German circles, that Germany will not declare war in view of the system of defensive alliances and the tendencies of the Emperor. But when the moment comes, she will have to try in every possible way to force France to attack her. Offence will be given if necessary. That is the Prussian tradition.

Must war then be considered as inevitable?

It is hardly likely that Germany will take the risk, if France can make it clear to the world that the *Entente Cordiale* and the Russian alliance are not mere diplomatic fictions but realities which exist and will make themselves felt. The English fleet inspires a wholesome terror. It is well known, however, that victory on sea will leave everything in suspense. On land alone can a decisive issue be obtained.

As for Russia, even though she carries greater weight in political and military circles than was the case three or four years ago, it is not believed that her co-operation will be sufficiently rapid and energetic to be effective.

People's minds are thus getting used to consider the next war as a duel between France and Germany.

No. 6.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French republic at Berlin, to M. Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *November* 22, 1913.

I have received from an absolutely reliable source an account of a conversation which took place a fortnight ago between the Emperor and the King of the Belgians, in the presence of the Chief of the General Staff—General von Moltke. The conversation, it appears, has made a profound impression on King Albert. I am in no way surprised at the impression he gathered, which corresponds with what I have myself felt for some time. Enmity against us is increasing and the Emperor has ceased to be the friend of peace.

The person addressed by the Emperor had thought up till then, as did all the world, that William II, whose personal influence had been exerted on many critical occasions in support of peace, was still in the same state of mind. He found him this time completely changed. The German Emperor is no longer in his eyes the champion of peace against the warlike tendencies of certain parties in Germany. William II. has come to think that war with France is inevitable, and that it must come sooner or later. Naturally he believes in the crushing superiority of the German army and in its certain success.

General von Moltke spoke exactly in the same strain as his sovereign. He, too, declared, war to be necessary and inevitable, but he showed himself still more assured of success "for," he said, to the King, "this time the matter must be settled, and your Majesty can have no conception of the irresistible enthusiasm with which the whole German people will be carried away when that day comes."

The King of the Belgians protested that it was a travesty of the intentions of the French Government to interpret them in that sense; and to let oneself be misled as to the sentiments of the French nation by the ebullitions of a few irresponsible spirits or the intrigues of unscrupulous agitators.

The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff nevertheless persisted in their point of view.

During the course of this conversation the Emperor moreover seemed overstrained and irritable. As William II advances in years, family traditions, the reactionary tendencies of the court, and especially the impatience of the soldiers, obtain a greater empire over his mind. Perhaps he feels some slight jealousy of the popularity acquired by his son, who flatters the passions of the Pan-Germans, and who does not regard the position occupied by the Empire in the world as commensurate with its power. Perhaps the reply of France to the last increase of the German army, the object of which was to establish the incontestable supremacy of Germany, is, to a certain extent, responsible for his bitterness, for, whatever may be said, it is realised that Germany cannot go much further.

One may well ponder over the significance of this conversation. The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff may have wished to impress the King of the Belgians and induce him not to make any opposition in the event of a conflict between us. Perhaps Germany would be glad to see Belgium less hostile to certain aspirations lately manifested here with regard to the Belgian Congo, but this last hypothesis does not seem to me to fit in with the interpretation of General von Moltke.

For the rest, the Emperor William is less master of his impatience than is usually supposed. I have known him more than once to allow his real thoughts escape him. Whatever may have been the object of the conversation related to me, the revelation is none the less of extreme gravity. It tallies with the precariousness of the general situation and with the state of certain shade of public opinion in France and Germany.

If I may be allowed to draw a conclusion, I would submit that it would be well to take account of this new factor, namely, that the Emperor is becoming used to an order of ideas which were formerly repugnant to him, and that, to borrow from him a phrase which he likes to use, "we must keep our powder dry."

JULES CAMBON.

CHAPTER II.

PRELIMINARIES.

[*From the death of the Hereditary Archduke (June 28, 1914) to the Presentation of the Austrian Note to Servia (July 23, 1914).*]

No. 7.[4]

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, *June* 28, 1914.

News has just arrived at Vienna that the Hereditary Archduke of Austria and his wife have been to-day assassinated at Serajevo by a student belonging to Grahovo. Some moments before the attack to which they fell a victim, they had escaped the explosion of a bomb which wounded several officers of their suite.

The Emperor, who is now at Ischl, was immediately informed by telegraph.

DUMAINE.

No. 8.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, *July* 2, 1914.

The crime of Serajevo arouses the most acute resentment in Austrian military circles, and among all those who are not content to allow Servia to maintain in the Balkans the position which she has acquired.

The investigation into the origin of the crime which it is desired to exact from the Government at Belgrade under conditions intolerable to their dignity would, in case of a refusal, furnish grounds of complaint which would admit of resort to military measures.

DUMAINE.

No. 9.

M. de Manneville, French Chargé d' Affaires at Berlin to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 6, 1914.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs told me yesterday, and has to-day repeated to the Russian Ambassador, that he hoped Servia would satisfy the demands which Austria might have to make to her with regard to the investigation and the prosecution of the accomplices in the crime of Serajevo. He added that he was confident that this would be the case because Servia, if she acted in any other way, would have the opinion of the whole civilised world against her.

The German Government do not then appear to share the anxiety which is shown by a part of the German press as to possible tension in the relations between the Governments of Vienna and Belgrade, or at least they do not wish to seem to do so.

DE MANNEVILLE.

No. 10.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST PETERSBURGH, *July* 6, 1914.

In the course of an interview which he had asked for with the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Sazonof pointed out in a friendly way the disquieting irritation which the attacks of the Austrian press against Servia are in danger of producing in his country.

Count Czernin having given him to understand that the Austro-Hungarian Government would perhaps be compelled to search for the instigators of the crime of Sarajevo on Servian territory, M. Sazonof interrupted him: "No country," he said, "has had to suffer more than Russia from crimes prepared on foreign territory. Have we ever claimed to employ in any country whatsoever the procedure with which your papers threaten Servia? Do not embark on such a course."

May this warning not be in vain.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 11.

M. d'Apchier le Maugin, French Consul-General at Budapest, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BUDAPEST, *July* 11, 1914.

Questioned in the Chamber on the state of the Austro-Servian question, M. Tisza explained that before everything else it was necessary to wait for the result of the judicial inquiry, as to which he refused at the moment to make any disclosure whatsoever. And the Chamber has given its full approval to this. He also showed himself equally discreet as to the decisions taken at the meeting of Ministers at Vienna, and did not give any indication whether the project of a *démarche* at Belgrade, with which all the papers of both hemispheres are full, would be followed up. The Chamber accepted without hesitation.

With regard to this *démarche* it seems that the word has been given to minimise its significance; the anger of the Hungarians has, as it were, evaporated through the virulent articles of the press, which is now unanimous in advising against this step, which might be dangerous. The semi-official press especially would desire that for the word "*démarche*," with its appearance of a threat, there should be substituted the expression "*pourparlers*," which appears to them more friendly and more courteous. Thus officially, for the moment all is for peace.

All is for peace in the press. But the general public here believes in war and fears it. Moreover, persons in whom I have every reason to have confidence have assured me that they knew that every day cannon and ammunition were being sent in large quantities towards the frontier. Whether true or not, this rumour has been brought to me from various quarters with details which agree with one another; at least it indicates what are the thoughts with which people are generally occupied. The Government, whether it is sincerely desirous of peace, or whether it is preparing a coup, is now doing all that it can to allay these anxieties. This is why the tone of the Government newspapers has been lowered, first by one note, then by two, so that it is at the present moment almost optimistic. But they had themselves spread the alarm as it suited them (*à plaisir*). Their optimism to order is in fact without an echo; the nervousness of the Bourse, a barometer which cannot be neglected, is a sure proof of this; without exception stocks have fallen to an unaccountably low level; the Hungarian 4 per cents. were quoted yesterday at 79·95, a rate which has never been quoted since they were first issued.

D'APCHIER LE MAUGIN.

No. 12.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, *July* 15, 1914.

Certain organs of the Vienna Press, discussing the military organisation of France and of Russia, represent these two countries as incapable of holding their own in European affairs; this would secure to the Dual Monarchy, supported by Germany, appreciable facilities for subjecting Servia to any treatment which it might be pleased to impose. The *Militarische Rundschau* frankly admits it. "The moment is still favourable to us. If we do not decide for war, the war in which we shall have to engage at the latest in two or three years will be begun in far less propitious circumstances. At this moment the initiative rests with us; Russia is not ready, moral factors and right are on our side, as well as might. Since we shall have to accept the contest some day, let us provoke it at once. Our prestige, our position as a Great Power, our honour, are in question; and yet more, for it would seem that our very existence is concerned—to be or not to be—which is in truth the great matter to-day."

Surpassing itself, the *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day reproaches Count Tisza for the moderation of his second speech, in which he said, "Our relations with Servia require, however to be made clear." These words rouse its indignation. For it tranquillity and security can result only from a war to the *knife* against Pan-Servism, and it is in the name of humanity that it demands the extermination of the cursed Servian race.

DUMAINE.

No. 13.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, *July* 10, 1914.

The Chancellor of the Consulate, who has sent me his half-yearly report, in which he sums up the various economic facts which have been the subject of his study since the beginning of the year, has added a section containing political information emanating from a trustworthy source.

I asked him briefly to sum up the information which he has obtained regarding the impending presentation of the Austrian note to Servia which the papers have for some days been persistently announcing.

You will find the text of this memorandum interesting on account of the accurate information which it contains.

DUMAINE.

No. 14.

Memorandum.

(*Extract from a Consular Report on the Economic and Political Situation in Austria.*)

VIENNA, *July* 20, 1914.

From information furnished by a person specially well informed as to official news, it appears that the French Government would be wrong to have confidence in disseminators of optimism; much will be demanded of Servia; she will be required to dissolve several propagandist societies, she will be summoned to repress nationalism, to guard the frontier in co-operation with Austrian officials, to keep strict control over anti-Austrian tendencies in the schools; and it is a very difficult matter for a Government to consent to become in this way a policeman for a foreign Government. They foresee the subterfuges by which Servia will doubtless wish to avoid giving a clear and direct reply; that is why a short interval will perhaps be fixed for her to declare whether she accepts or not. The tenour of the note and its imperious tone almost certainly assure that Belgrade will refuse. Then military operations will begin.

There is here, and equally at Berlin, a party which accepts the idea of a conflict of widespread dimensions, in other words, a conflagration. The leading idea is probably that it would be necessary to start before Russia has completed the great improvements of her army and railways, and before France has brought her military organisation to perfection. But on this point there is no unanimity in high circles; Count Berchtold and the diplomatists desire at the most localised operations against Servia. But everything must be regarded as possible. A singular fact is pointed out; generally the official telegraph agency, in its summaries and reviews of the foreign press, pays attention only to semi-official newspapers and to the most important organs; it omits all quotations from and all mention of the others. This is a rule and a tradition. Now, for the last ten days the official agency has furnished daily to the Austro-Hungarian press a complete review of the whole Servian press giving a prominent place to the least known, the smallest, and most insignificant papers, which, just on account of their obscurity, employ language freer, bolder, more aggressive, and often, insulting. This work of the official agency has obviously for its aim the excitement of public feeling and the creation of opinion favourable to war. The fact is significant.

No. 15.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 21, 1914.

It has come to my knowledge that the Servian representative at Berlin declared, at the Wilhelmstrasse, yesterday that his Government was ready to entertain Austria's requirements arising out of the outrage at Serajevo, provided that she asked only for judicial co-operation in the punishment and prevention of political crimes, but that he was charged to warn the German Government that it would be dangerous to attempt, through that investigation, to lower the prestige of Servia.

In confidence I may also inform your Excellency that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at the diplomatic audience to-day mentioned this subject to Herr von Jagow. He said that he supposed the German Government now had full knowledge of the note prepared by Austria, and were therefore willing to give the assurance that the Austro-Servian difficulties would be localised. The Secretary of State protested that he was in complete ignorance of the contents of that note, and expressed himself in the same way to me. I could not help showing my astonishment at a statement which agreed so little with what circumstances lead one to expect.

I have also been assured that, from now on, the preliminary notices for mobilisation, the object of which is to place Germany in a kind of "attention" attitude in times of tension, have been sent out here to those classes which would receive them in similar circumstances. That is in a measure to which the Germans, constituted as they are, can have recourse without indiscretion and without exciting the people. It is not a sensational measure, and is not necessarily followed by full mobilisation, as we have already seen, but it is none the less significant.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 16.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Rome.

PARIS, *July* 21, 1914.

I specially draw your attention to information of which I am in receipt from Berlin; the French Ambassador notifies the extreme weakness of the Berlin Bourse yesterday, and attributes it to the anxiety which has begun to be aroused by the Servian question.

M. Jules Cambon has very grave reason for believing that when Austria makes the *démarche* at Belgrade which she judges necessary in consequence of the crime of Serajevo, Germany will support her with her authority, without seeking to play the part of mediator.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 17.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Rome.

PARIS, *July* 22, 1914.

M. Jules Cambon, having questioned Herr von Jagow on the tenour of the Austrian note at Belgrade, the latter replied that he knew nothing of the text; our Ambassador expressed his great astonishment at this. He emphasizes the weakness of the Berlin Bourse continues, and that pessimistic rumours are current.

M. Barrère also discussed the same question with the Marquis di San Giuliano, who appears disturbed by it, and gives the assurance that he is working at Vienna in order that Servia may not be asked for anything beyond what is practicable, for instance, the dissolution of the Bosnian Club, and not a judicial inquiry into the causes of the crime of Serajevo.

In present circumstances, the most favourable presumption one can make is that the Cabinet at Vienna, finding itself carried away by the press and the military party, is trying to obtain the maximum from Servia by starting to intimidate her, directly and indirectly, and looks to Germany, for support in this.

I have asked the French Ambassador at Vienna to use all his influence with Count Berchtold and to represent to him, in a friendly conversation, how much Europe would appreciate moderation on the part of the Austrian Government, and what consequences would be likely to be entailed by violent pressure on Servia.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 18.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, *July* 22, 1914.

Nothing is known as to the decision which Count Berchtold, who is prolonging his stay at Ischl, is trying to obtain from the Emperor. The intention of proceeding against Servia with the greatest severity, of having done with her, of "treating her like another Poland," is attributed to the Government. Eight army corps are said to be ready to start on the campaign, but M. Tisza, who is very disturbed about the excitement in Croatia, is said to have intervened actively in order to exercise a moderating influence.

In any case it is believed that the *démarche* will be made at Belgrade this week. The requirements of the Austro-Hungarian Government with regard to the punishment of the outrage, and to guarantees of control and police supervision, seem to be acceptable to the dignity of the Servians; M. Jovanovich believes they will be accepted. M. Pashitch wishes for a peaceful solution, but says that he is ready for a full resistance. He has confidence in the strength of the Servian army; besides, he counts on the union of all the Slavs in the Monarchy to paralyse the effort directed against his country.

Unless people are absolutely blinded, it must be recognised here that a violent blow has every chance of being fatal, both to the Austro-Hungarian army and to the cohesion of the nationalities governed by the Emperor, which has already been so much compromised.

Herr von Tschirsky, the German Ambassador, is showing himself a supporter of violent measures, while at the same time he is willing to let it be understood that the Imperial Chancery would not be in entire agreement with him on this point. The Russian Ambassador, who left yesterday for the country in consequence of reassuring explanations made to him at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has confided to me that his Government will not raise any objection to steps directed towards the punishment of the guilty and the dissolution of the societies which are notoriously revolutionary, but could not accept requirements which would humiliate Servian national feeling.

DUMAINE.

No. 19.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *July* 22, 1914.

Your Excellency has been good enough to communicate to me the impressions which have been collected by our Ambassador at Berlin with regard to the *démarche* which the Austro-Hungarian Minister is proposing to make at Belgrade.

These impressions have been confirmed by a conversation which I had yesterday with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward Grey told me that he had seen the German Ambassador, who stated to him that at Berlin a *démarche* of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Servian Government was expected. Prince Lichnowsky assured him that the German Government were endeavouring to hold back and moderate the Cabinet of Vienna, but that up to the present time they had not been successful in this, and that he was not without anxiety as to the result of a *démarche* of this kind. Sir Edward Grey answered Prince Lichnowsky that he would like to believe that, before intervening at Belgrade, the Austro-Hungarian Government had fully informed themselves as to the circumstances of the conspiracy to which the Hereditary Archduke and the Duchess of Hohenberg had fallen victims, and had assured themselves that the Servian Government had been cognisant of it and had not done all that lay in their power to prevent the consequences. For if it could not be proved that the Servian Government were responsible and implicated to a certain degree, the intervention of Austria-Hungary would not be justified and would arouse against them the opinion of Europe.

The communication of Prince Lichnowsky had left Sir Edward Grey with an impression of anxiety which he did not conceal from me. The same impression was given by the Italian Ambassador, who also feels the possibility of fresh tension in Austro-Servian relations.

This morning the Servian Minister came to see me, and he shares the apprehensions of Sir Edward Grey. He fears that Austria may make of the Servian Government demands which their dignity, and above all the susceptibility of public opinion, will not allow them to accept without a protest. When I pointed out to him the quiet which appears to reign at Vienna, and to which all the Ambassadors accredited to that Court bear testimony, he answered that this official quiet was only apparent and concealed feelings which were most fundamentally hostile to Servia. But, he added, if these feelings take a public form (*démarche*) which lacks the moderation that is desirable, it will be necessary to take account of Servian public opinion, which has been inflamed by the wrong methods which the Austrian Government have used in approaching that country, and which has been made less patient by the memory of two victorious wars which is still quite fresh. Notwithstanding the sacrifices which Servia has made for her recent victories she can still put 500,000 men in the field, and public opinion, which knows this, is not inclined to put up with any humiliation.

Sir Edward Grey, in an interview with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, asked him to recommend his Government not to depart from the prudence and moderation necessary for avoiding new complications, not to demand from Servia any measures to which she could not reasonably submit and not to allow themselves to be carried away too far.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 20.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, and Rome.

PARIS, *July* 23, 1914.

According to information collected by the French Ambassador at Vienna, the first intention of the Austro-Hungarian Government had been to proceed with the greatest severity against Servia, while keeping eight army corps ready to start operations.

The disposition at this moment was more conciliatory; in answer to a question put to him by M. Dumaine, whom I instructed to call the attention of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the anxiety aroused in Europe, Baron Macchio stated to our Ambassador that the tone of the Austrian note and the demands which would be formulated in it, allow us to count on a peaceful result. In view of the customary procedure of the Imperial Chancery, I do not know what confidence ought to be placed in these assurances.

In any case the Austrian note will be presented in a very short space of time. The Servian Minister holds that as M. Pashitch wishes to come to an understanding, he will accept those demands which relate to the punishment of the outrage and to the guarantees for control and police supervision, but that he will resist everything which might affect the sovereignty and dignity of his country.

In diplomatic circles at Vienna the German Ambassador is in favour of violent measures, while at the same time he confesses that the Imperial Chancery is perhaps not entirely in agreement with him on this point; the Russian Ambassador, trusting to assurances which have been given him, has left Vienna and before his departure confided to M. Dumaine that his Government will not raise any objection to the punishment of the guilty and the dissolution of the revolutionary associations, but that they could not accept requirements which were humiliating to the national sentiment of Servia.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 21.

M. Allize, French Minister at Munich, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paris.

MUNICH, *July* 23, 1914.

The Bavarian press seems to believe that a peaceful solution of the Austro-Servian incident is not only possible but even probable; on the other hand official circles have for some time been assuming with more or less sincerity an air of real pessimism.

In particular the President of the Council said to me to-day that the Austrian note the contents of which were known to him (*dont il avait connaissance*) was in his opinion, drawn up in terms which could be accepted by Servia, but that none the less the existing situation appeared to him to be very serious.

CHAPTER III.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE AND THE SERVIAN REPLY.

(From Friday, July 24, to Saturday, July 25.)

No. 22.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I should be obliged if you would urgently send on to M. Dumaine the following information and instructions.

RENAL, *July* 24, 1914, 1 A M.

In the course of my conversation with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs we had to take into consideration the dangers which might result from any step taken by Austria-Hungary in relation to Servia in connection with the crime of which the Hereditary Archduke has been a victim. We found ourselves in agreement in thinking that we should not leave anything undone to prevent a request for an explanation or some *mise en demeure* which would be equivalent to intervention in the internal affairs of Servia, of such a kind that Servia might consider it as an attack on her sovereignty and independence.

We have in consequence come to the opinion that we might, by means of a friendly conversation with Count Berchtold, give him counsels of moderation, of such a kind as to make him understand how undesirable would be any intervention at Belgrade which would appear to be a threat on the part of the Cabinet at Vienna.

The British Ambassador, who was kept informed by M. Sazonof, expressed the idea that his Government would doubtless associate itself with a *démarche* for removing any danger which might threaten general peace, and he has telegraphed to his Government to this effect.

M. Sazonof has addressed instructions to this effect to M. Schebeko. While there is no question in this of collective or concerted action at Vienna on the part of the representatives of the Triple Entente, I ask you to discuss the matter with the Russian and English Ambassadors, and to come to an agreement with them as to the best means by which each of you can make Count Berchtold understand without delay the moderation that the present situation appears to us to require.

Further, it would be desirable to ask M. Paul Cambon to bring the advantages of this procedure to the notice of Sir Edward Grey, and to support the suggestion that the British Ambassador in Russia will have made to this effect to the Foreign Office. Count Benckendorff is instructed to make a similar recommendation.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 23.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, on board the "France."

PARIS, *July* 24, 1914.

I have sent on your instructions to Vienna as urgent, but from information contained in this morning's papers it appears that the Austrian note was presented at Belgrade at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

This note, the official text of which has not yet been handed to us by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, appears to be very sharp; it appears to aim not only at obtaining the prosecution of the Serbs who were directly implicated in the outrage of Serajevo but to require the immediate suppression of the whole of the anti-Austrian propaganda in the Servian press and army. It is said to give Servia till 6 o'clock on Saturday evening to make her submission.

In sending your instructions to M. Dumaine I requested him to come to an agreement with his English and Russian colleagues as to his action.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 25.

Text of the Austrian Note.

(Note communicated by Count Szecsen, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Friday, July 24th, 1914, at 10-30 a.m).

VIENNA, *July* 24, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian Government felt compelled to address the following note to the Servian Government on the 23rd July, through the medium of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade.—

"On the 31st March, 1909, the Servian Minister to Vienna, on the instructions of the Servian Government, made the following declaration to the Imperial and Royal Government:—

"'Servia recognises that the *fait accompli* regarding Bosnia has not affected her rights, and consequently she will conform to the decisions that the Powers may take in conformity with article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. In deference to the advice of the Great Powers, Servia undertakes to renounce from now onwards the attitude of protest and opposition which she has adopted with regard to the annexation since last autumn. She undertakes, moreover, to modify the direction of her policy with regard to Austria-Hungary and to live in future on good neighbourly terms with the latter.'

"The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of the 28th June last, have shown the existence of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy. The movement, which had its birth under the eye of the

Servian Government, has gone so far as to make itself manifest on both sides of the Servian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and a series of outrages and murders.

"Far from carrying out the formal undertakings contained in the declaration of the 31st March, 1909, the Royal Servian Government has done nothing to repress these movements. It has permitted the criminal machinations of various societies and associations directed against the Monarchy and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the press, the glorification of the perpetrators of outrages and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive agitation. It has permitted an unwholesome propaganda in public instruction, in short, it has permitted all manifestations of a nature to incite the Servian population to hatred of the Monarchy and contempt of its institutions.

"This culpable tolerance of the Royal Servian Government had not ceased at the moment when the events of the 28th June last proved its fatal consequences to the whole world.

"It results from the depositions and confessions of the criminal perpetrators of the outrage of the 28th June that the Serajevo assassinations were planned in Belgrade; that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided had been given to them by Servian officers and functionaries belonging to the Narodna Odbrana; and finally, that the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and their arms was organised and effected by the chiefs of the Servian frontier service.

"The above-mentioned results of the magisterial investigation do not permit the Austro-Hungarian Government to pursue any longer the attitude of expectant forbearance which they have maintained for years in face of the machinations hatched in Belgrade, and thence propagated in the territories of the Monarchy. The results, on the contrary, impose on them the duty of putting an end to the intrigues which form a perpetual menace to the tranquility of the Monarchy.

"To achieve this end Imperial and the Royal Government see themselves compelled to demand from the Royal Servian Government a formal assurance that they condemn this dangerous propaganda against the Monarchy; in other words, the whole series of tendencies the ultimate aim of which is to detach from the Monarchy territories belonging to it, and that they undertake to suppress by every means this criminal and terrorist propaganda.

"In order to give a formal character to this undertaking the Royal Servian Government shall publish on the front page of their 'Official Journal' of the 13/26 July the following declaration:—

"'The Royal Government of Servia condemn the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary—i.e., the general tendency of which the final aim is to detach from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories belonging to it, and they sincerely deplore the fatal consequences of these criminal proceedings.

"'The Royal Government regret that Servian officers and functionaries participated in the above mentioned propaganda and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Government were solemnly pledged by their declaration of the 31st March 1909.

"'The Royal Government who disapprove and repudiate all idea of interfering or attempting to interfere with the destinies of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, consider it their duty formally to warn officers and functionaries, and the whole population of the Kingdom, that henceforward they will proceed with the utmost rigour against persons who may be guilty of such machinations, which they will use all their efforts to anticipate and suppress.'

"This declaration shall simultaneously be communicated to the Royal army as an order of the day by His Majesty the King and shall be published in the 'Official Bulletin' of the army.

"The Royal Servian Government further undertake:

"(1) To suppress any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity;

"(2) To dissolve immediately the society styled 'Narodna Odbrana,' to confiscate all its means of propaganda and to proceed in the same manner against other societies and their branches in Servia which engage in propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Royal Government shall take the necessary measures to prevent the societies dissolved from continuing their activity under another name and form;

"(3) To eliminate without delay from public instruction in Servia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the methods of instruction, everything that serves, or might serve, to foment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary;

"(4) To remove from the military service, and from the administration in general, all officers and functionaries guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy whose names and deeds the Austro-Hungarian Government reserve to themselves the right of communicating to the Royal Government;

"(5) To accept the collaboration in Servia of representatives of the Austria-Hungarian Government for the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the Monarchy;

"(6) To take judicial proceedings against accessories in the plot of the 28th June who are on Servian territory; delegates of the Austro-Hungarian Government will take part in the investigation relating thereto;

"(7) To proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voija Tankositch and of the individual named Milan Ciganovitch, a Servian State employé, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo;

"(8) To prevent by effective measures the co-operation of the Servian authorities in the illicit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier, to dismiss and punish severely the officials of the frontier service at Schabatz Loznica guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Serajevo crime by facilitating their passage across the frontier;

"(9) To furnish the Imperial and Royal Government with explanations regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Servian officials, both in Servia and abroad, who notwithstanding their official position, have not hesitated since the crime of the 28th June to express themselves in interviews in terms of hostility to the Austro-Hungarian Government; and, finally,

"(10) To notify the Imperial and Royal Government without delay of the execution of the measures comprised under the preceding heads."

"The Austro-Hungarian Government expect the reply of the Royal Government at the latest by 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 25th July."

"A memorandum dealing with the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo with regard to the officials mentioned under heads (7) and (8) is attached to this note."

I have the honour to request your Excellency to bring the contents of this note to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, accompanying your communication with the following observations:—

"On the 31st March 1909, the Royal Servian Government addressed to Austria-Hungary the declaration of which the text is reproduced above.

On the very day after this declaration Servia embarked on a policy of instilling revolutionary ideas into the Serb subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and so preparing for the separation of the Austro-Hungarian territory on the Servian frontier.

Servia became the centre of a criminal agitation.

No time was lost in the formation of societies and groups, whose object, either avowed or secret, was the creation of disorders on Austro-Hungarian territory. These societies and groups count among their members generals and diplomatists, Government officials and judges—in short, men at the top of official and unofficial society in the kingdom.

Servian journalism is almost entirely at the service of this propaganda, which is directed against Austro-Hungary, and not a day passes without the organs of the Servian press stirring up their readers to hatred or contempt for the neighbouring Monarchy, or to outrages directed more or less openly against its security and integrity.

A large number of agents are employed in carrying on by every means the agitation against Austro-Hungary and corrupting the youth in the frontier provinces.

Since the recent Balkan crisis there has been a recrudescence of the spirit of conspiracy inherent in Servian politicians, which has left such sanguinary imprints on the history of the kingdom; individuals belonging formerly to bands employed in Macedonia have come to place themselves at the disposal of the terrorist propaganda against Austro-Hungary.

In the presence of these doings, to which Austro-Hungary has been exposed for years, the Servian Government have not thought it incumbent on them to take the slightest step. The Servian Government have thus failed in the duty imposed on them by the solemn declaration of the 31st March 1909, and acted in opposition to the will of Europe and the undertaking given to Austro-Hungary.

The patience of the Imperial and Royal Government in the face of the provocative attitude of Servia was assured by the territorial disinterestedness of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the hope that the Servian Government would end in spite of everything by appreciating Austria-Hungary's friendship at its true value. By observing a benevolent attitude towards the political interest of Servia, the Imperial and Royal Government hoped that the kingdom would finally decide to follow an analogous line of conduct on its own side. In particular, Austro-Hungary expected a development of the kind in the political ideas of Servia, when, after the events of 1912, the Imperial and Royal Government, by its disinterested and magnanimous attitude, made such a considerable aggrandisement of Servia possible.

The benevolence which Austria-Hungary showed towards the neighbouring State had no restraining effect on the proceedings of the kingdom, which continued to tolerate on its territory a propaganda of which the fatal consequences were demonstrated to the whole world on the 28th June last, when the Heir Presumptive to the Monarchy and his illustrious consort fell victims to a plot hatched at Belgrade.

In the presence of this state of things the Imperial and Royal Government have felt compelled to take new and urgent steps at Belgrade with a view to inducing the Servian Government to stop the incendiary movement that is threatening the security and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The Imperial and Royal Government are convinced that in taking this step they will find themselves in full agreement with the sentiments of all civilised nations, who cannot permit regicide to become a weapon that can be employed with impunity in political strife, and the peace of Europe to be continually disturbed by movements emanating from Belgrade.

In support of the above the Imperial and Royal Government hold at the disposal of the British Government a *dossier* elucidating the Servian intrigues and the connection between these intrigues and the murder of the 28th June.

An identical communication has been addressed to the Imperial and Royal representatives accredited to the other signatory Powers.

You are authorised to leave a copy of this despatch in the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

APPENDIX.

THE criminal enquiry opened by the Court of Serajevo against Gavrilo Princip and his accomplices in and before the act of assassination committed by them on the 28th June last has up to the present led to the following conclusions:—

(1) The plot, having as its object the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at the time of his visit to Serajevo was formed at Belgrado by Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljko Cabrinovic, one Milan Ciganovic, and Trifko Grabez, with the assistance of Commander Voija Tankosic.

"The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in a private letter on the 24th July sent to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the following correction:—

"In the copy of the despatch which I had the honour to send to your Excellency this morning, it was said that my Government expected an answer from the Cabinet at Belgrade at latest by 5 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 25th of this month. As our Minister at Belgrade did not deliver his note yesterday until 6 o'clock in the evening, the time allowed for the answer has in consequence been prolonged to 5 o'clock to-morrow Saturday evening.

"I consider it my duty to inform your Excellency of this slight alteration in the termination of the period fixed for the answer to the Servian Government."

(2) The six bombs and the four Browning pistols and ammunition with which the guilty parties committed the act were delivered to Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez by the man Milan Ciganovic and Commander Voija Tankosic at Belgrade.

(3) The bombs are hand grenades coming from the arms depot of the Servian army at Kragojevac.

(4) In order to ensure the success of the act, Ciganovic taught Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez how to use the bombs and gave lessons in firing Browning pistols to Princip and Grabez in a forest near the shooting ground at Topschider.

(5) To enable Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez to cross the frontier of Bosnia-Herzegovina and smuggle in their contraband of arms secretly, a secret system of transport was organised by Ciganovic.

By this arrangement the introduction into Bosnia-Herzegovina of criminals and their arms was effected by the officials controlling the frontiers at Chabac (Rade Popovic) and Loznica, as well as by the customs officer Rudivaj Grbic, of Loznica, with the assistance of various individuals.

No. 25.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Rene Viviani, President of the Council, on board the "France," and to London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, Belgrade.

PARIS, *July* 24, 1914.

I have the honour to inform you that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador this morning left me a copy of the Austrian note which was handed in at Belgrade on Thursday evening. Count Szécsen informs me that the Austro-Hungarian Government gives the Servian Government up to 6 o'clock on the evening of Saturday the 25th for their answer.

The note is based on the undertaking made by Servia on the 31st March 1909, to recognise the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reproaches the Servian Government with having tolerated an anti-Austrian propaganda in which officials, the army, and the press have taken part, a propaganda which threatens the security and integrity of Austria and the danger of which has been shown by the crime of the 28th June which, according to the facts established during the investigation, was planned at Belgrade.

The Austrian Government explain that they are compelled to put an end to a propaganda which forms a permanent danger to their tranquility, and to require from the Servian Government an official pronouncement of their determination to condemn and suppress it, by publishing in the official Gazette of the 26th a declaration the terms of which are given condemning it, stating their regret and threatening to crush it. A general order of the King to the Servian Army is at the same time to make these declarations known to the army. In addition to this, the Servian Government are to undertake to suppress publications, to dissolve the societies, to dismiss those officers and civil servants whose names would be communicated to them by the Austrian Government, to accept the co-operation of Austrian officials in suppressing the subversive acts to which their attention has been directed as well as for the investigation into the crime of Sarajevo, and finally to proceed to the immediate arrest of a Servian officer and an official who were concerned in it.

Annexed to the Austrian memorandum is a note which sums up the facts established by the investigation into the crime of Sarajevo, and declares that it was planned at Belgrade; that the bombs were provided for the murderers, and came from a depot of the Servian army; finally that the murderers were drilled and helped by Servian officers and officials.

On visiting the Acting Political Director immediately after making this communication, Count Szécsen without any observations informed him that the note had been presented. M. Berthelot, on my instructions, confined himself to pointing out to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador the feeling of anxiety which had been aroused by the information available this morning as to the contents of the Austrian note, and the painful feeling which could not fail to be aroused in French public opinion by the time chosen for an exceptional *démarche* with so short a time limit; that is to say, a time when the Presidents of the Republic and the President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic had left St. Petersburgh and were at sea, and consequently were not able to exert, in agreement with those Powers which were not directly interested, that soothing influence on Servia and Austria which was so desirable in the interest of general peace.

The Servian Minister has not yet received any information as to the intentions of his Government.

The German Ambassador has asked me to receive him at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 26.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Thiébaut, French Minister at Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, Vienna, London, Berlin, Rome, St. Petersburg.

PARIS, *July* 24, 1914.

M. Vesnitch was this morning still without any telegram from his Government informing him as to their intentions, and did not know the contents of the Austrian note.

To a request for advice which he made to the Political Director, M. Berthelot said to him, speaking personally and for himself alone, that Servia must try to gain time, as the limit of forty-eight hours perhaps formed rather a "*mise en demeure*" than an ultimatum in the proper sense of the term; that there might, for instance, be an opportunity of offering satisfaction on all those points which were not inconsistent with the dignity and sovereignty of Servia; he was advised to draw attention to the fact that statements based on the Austrian investigations at Serajevo were one-sided, and that Servia, while she was quite ready to take measures against all the accomplices of a crime which she most strongly condemned, required full information as to the evidence in order to be able

to verify it with all speed; above all to attempt to escape from the direct grip of Austria by declaring herself ready to submit to the arbitration of Europe.

I have asked at London and St. Petersburgh for the views and intentions of the English and Russian Governments. It appears on the other hand from our information that the Austrian note was not communicated to Italy until to-day and that Italy had neither been consulted nor even informed of it.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 27.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm, (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Rome.

PARIS, *July*, 24, 1914.

The French Ambassador at Vienna informs me that opinion has been startled by the sudden and exaggerated nature of the Austrian demands, but that the chief fear of the military party appears to be that Servia may give way.

The Servian Minister in Austria thinks that his Government will show themselves very conciliatory in all that concerns the punishment of the accomplices of the crime, and the guarantees to be given as to the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda, but that they could not accept a general order to the army dictated to the King nor the dismissal of officers who were suspected by Austria, nor the interference of foreign officials in Servia. M Jovanovitch considers that, if it were possible to start a discussion, a settlement of the dispute might still be arranged, with the assistance of the Powers.

Our Ambassador at Berlin gives an account of the excitement aroused by the Austrian note, and of the state of feeling of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, who thinks that a large part of opinion in Germany would desire war. The tone of the press is threatening and appears to have as its object the intimidation of Russia. Our Ambassador is to see Herr von Jagow this evening.

M. Barrère informs us that Italy is exercising moderating influence at Vienna and is trying to avoid complications

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 28.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm, (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

PARIS, *July* 24, 1914.

Herr von Schoen came to inform me of a note from his Government, of which he would not leave me a copy, but at my request he read it twice over to me.

The note was almost word for word as follows :—

"The statements of the Austro-Hungarian newspapers concerning the circumstances under which the assassination of the Austrian heir presumptive and his consort has taken place disclose unmistakably the aims which the Pan Servian propaganda has set itself, and the means it employs to realise them. The facts made known must also do away with all doubt that the centre of activity of all those tendencies which are directed towards the detachment of the Southern Slav provinces from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and their incorporation into the Servian Kingdom is to be found in Belgrade, and is, at any rate, at work there, with the connivance of members of the Government and the Army

"The Servian intrigues have been going on for many years In an especially marked form the Pan-Servian chauvinism manifested itself during the Bosnian crisis. It was only owing to the moderation and far-reaching self-restraint of the Austro-Hungarian Government and to the energetic intervention of the Great Powers that the Servian provocations to which Austria-Hungary was then exposed did not lead to a conflict. The assurance of good conduct in future which was given by the Servian Government at that time has not been kept. Under the eyes, at least with the tacit permission, of official Servia, the Pan-Servian propaganda has, since that time, continuously increased in extension and intensity. To its account must be set the recent crime, the threads of which lead to Belgrade. It has become clearly evident that it would not be consistent either with the dignity or with the self-preservation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to remain longer inactive in face of this movement on the other side of the frontier, by which the security and the integrity of her territories are constantly menaced. Under these circumstances, the course of procedure and demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government can only be regarded as justified. In spite of that, the attitude which public opinion as well as the Government in Servia have recently adopted does not exclude the apprehension that the Servian Government might refuse to comply with these demands, and might even allow themselves to be carried away into a provocative attitude towards Austria-Hungary. The Austro-Hungarian Government, if they do not wish definitely to abandon Austria's position as a Great Power, would then have no choice but to obtain the fulfilment of their demands from the Servian Government by strong pressure and, if necessary, by using military measures, the choice of the means having to be left to them."

The German Ambassador particularly called my attention to the last two paragraphs of his note before reading it, pressing the point that this was the important matter. I noted down the text literally; it is as follows :—"The German Government consider that in the present case there "is only question of a matter to be settled exclusively between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and that "the Great Powers ought seriously to endeavour to restrict it to those two immediately concerned."

"The German Government desire urgently the localisation of the dispute, because every "interference of another Power would, owing to the natural play of alliances be followed by incalcu-"lable consequences."

I called the German Ambassador's attention to the fact that while it might appear legitimate to demand the punishment of all those who were implicated in the crime of Serajevo, on the other hand it seemed difficult to require measures which could not be accepted, having regard to the dignity and sovereignty of Servia; the Servian Government, even if it was willing to submit to them would risk being carried away by a revolution.

I also pointed out to Herr von Schoen that his note only took into account two hypotheses: that of a pure and simple refusal or that of a provocative attitude on the part of Servia. The third hypothesis (which would leave the door open for an arrangement) should also be taken into consideration; that of Servia's acceptance and of her agreeing at once to give full satisfaction for the punishment of the accomplices and full guarantees for the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda so far as they were compatible with her sovereignty and dignity.

I added that if within these limits the satisfaction desired by Austria could be admitted, the means of obtaining it could be examined; if Servia gave obvious proof of goodwill it could not be thought that Austria would refuse to take part in the conversation.

Perhaps they should not make it too difficult for third Powers, who could not either morally or sentimentally cease to take interest in Servia, to take an attitude which was in accord with the wishes of Germany to localise the dispute.

Herr von Schoen recognised the justice of these considerations and vaguely stated that hope was always possible. When I asked him if we should give to the Austrian note the character of a simple *mise en demeure*, which permitted a discussion, or an ultimatum, he answered that personally he had no views.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 29.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July 24, 1914.*

The delivery of the Austrian note to Servia has made a deep impression.

The Austrian Ambassador declares that his Government could not abate any of their demands.

At the Wilhelmstrasse, as well as in the press, the same view is expressed.

Most of the Chargés d'Affaires present in Berlin came to see me this morning. They show little hope of a peaceful issue. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires bitterly remarked that Austria has presented her note at the very moment that the President of the Republic and the President of the Council had left St. Petersburgh. He is inclined to think that a considerable section of opinion in Germany desires war and would like to seize this opportunity, in which Austria will no doubt be found more united than in the past, and in which the German Emperor, influenced by a desire to give support to the monarchic principle (*par un sentiment de solidarité monarchique*), and by horror at the crime, is less inclined to show a conciliatory attitude.

Herr von Jagow is going to receive me late in the afternoon.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 30.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July 24, 1914.*

I asked the Secretary of State to-day, in the interview which I had with him, if it was correct, as announced in the newspapers, that Austria had presented a note to the Powers on her dispute with Servia; if he had received it; and what view he took of it.

Herr von Jagow answered me in the affirmative, adding that the note was forcible, and that he approved it, the Servian Government having for a long time past wearied the patience of Austria. Moreover, he considers this question to be a domestic one for Austria, and he hopes that it will be localised.

I then said to him that not having as yet received any instructions, the views which I wished to exchange with him were strictly personal. Thereupon I asked him if the Berlin Cabinet had really been entirely ignorant of Austria's requirements before they were communicated to Belgrade, and as he told me that that was so, I showed him my surprise at seeing him thus undertake to support claims, of whose limit and scope he was ignorant.

Herr von Jagow interrupted me, and said, "It is only because we are having a personal conver-"sation that I allow you to say that to me."

"Certainly," I replied, "but if Peter I, humiliates himself, domestic trouble will probably break out in Servia; that will open the door to fresh possibilities, and do you know where you will be led by Vienna?" I added that the language of the German newspapers was not the language of persons who were indifferent to, and unacquainted with, the question, but betokened an active support. Finally, I remarked that the shortness of the time limit given to Servia for submission would make an unpleasant impression in Europe.

Herr von Jagow answered that he quite expected a little excitement (*un peu d'émotion*) on the part of Servia's friends, but that he was counting on their giving her wise advice.

"I have no doubt," I then said to him, "that Russia would endeavour to persuade the Cabinet of Belgrade to make acceptable concessions, but why not ask from one what is being asked from the other, and if reliance is being placed on advice being given at Belgrade, is it not also legitimate to rely on advice being given at Vienna from another quarter?"

The Secretary of State went so far as to say that that depended on circumstances, but immediately checked himself; he repeated that the difficulty must be localised. He asked me if I really thought the situation serious. "Certainly," I answered, "because if what is happening is the result of due reflection, I do not understand why all means of retreat have been cut off."

All the evidence shows that Germany is ready to support Austria's attitude with unusual energy. The weakness which her Austro-Hungarian ally has shown for some years past has weakened the confidence that was placed in her here. She was found heavy to drag along. Mischievous legal proceedings, such as the Agram and the Friedjung affairs, brought odium on her police and covered them with ridicule. All that was asked of the police was that they should be strong; the conviction is that they were violent.

An article which appeared in the *Lokal Anzeiger* this evening shows also that at the German Chancery there exists a state of mind to which we in Paris are naturally not inclined to pay sufficient attention, I mean the feeling that monarchies must stand together (*sentiment de la solidarité monarchique*). I am convinced that great weight must be attached to this point of view in order to appreciate the attitude of the Emperor William, whose impressionable nature must have been affected by the assassination of a prince whose guest he had been a few days previously.

It is not less striking to notice the pains with which Herr von Jagow, and all the officials placed under his orders, pretend to every one that they were ignorant of the scope of the note sent by Austria to Servia.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 31.

M. Paleologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *July* 24, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has communicated to M. Sazonof a threatening note to Servia.

The intentions of the Emperor of Russia and his Ministers could not be more pacific, a fact of which the President of the Republic and the President of the Council have been able to satisfy themselves directly; but the ultimatum which the Austro-Hungarian Government has just delivered to the Cabinet at Belgrade introduces a new and disquieting element into the situation.

Public opinion in Russia would not allow Austria to offer violence to Servia. The shortness of the time limit fixed by the ultimatum renders still more difficult the moderating influence that the Powers of the Triple Entente might exercise at Vienna.

On the other hand, M. Sazonof assumes that Germany will desire to support her ally and I am afraid that this impression is correct. Nothing but the assurance of the solidarity of the Triple Entente can prevent the German Powers from emphasising their provocative attitude.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 32.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *July* 24, 1914.

Sir Edward Grey having discussed with me his desire to leave no stone unturned to avert the crisis, we agreed in thinking that the English Cabinet might ask the German Government to take the initiative in approaching Vienna with the object of offering the mediation, between Austria and Servia, of the four Powers which are not directly interested. If Germany agrees, time will be gained, and this is the essential point.

Sir Edward Grey told me that he would discuss with Prince Lichnowsky the proposal I have just explained. I mentioned the matter to my Russian colleague, who is afraid of an impulse from Germany, and who imagines that Austria would not have despatched her ultimatum without previous agreement with Berlin.

Count Benckendorff told me that Prince Lichnowsky, when he returned from leave about a month ago, had intimated that he held pessimistic views regarding the relations between St. Petersburgh and Berlin. He had observed the uneasiness caused in this latter capital by the rumours of a naval entente between Russia and England, by the Tsar's visit to Bucharest, and by the strengthening of the Russian Army. Count Benckendorff had concluded from this that a war with Russia would be looked upon without disfavour in Germany.

The Under Secretary of State has been struck, as all of us have been, by the anxious looks of Prince Lichnowsky since his return from Berlin, and he considers that if Germany had wished to do so she could have stopped the dispatch of the ultimatum.

The situation, therefore, is as grave as it can be, and we see no way of arresting the course of events.

However, Count Benckendorff thinks it right to attempt the *démarche* upon which I have agreed with Sir Edward Grey.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 33.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *July* 24, 1914.

The Servian Minister received to-night from M. Pashitch a telegram saying that the Austro-Hungarian Government had sent him their ultimatum, the time limit of which expires at 6 o'clock

to-morrow, Saturday evening. M. Pashitch does not give the terms of the Austrian communication but if it is of the nature reported in to-day's "Times," it seems impossible for the Servian Government to accept it.

In consultation with my Russian colleague, who thinks it extremely difficult for his Government not to support Servia, who have been asking ourselves what intervention could avert the conflict.

Sir Edward Grey having summoned me for this afternoon, I propose to suggest that he should ask for the semi-official intervention of the German Government at Vienna to prevent a sudden attack.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 34.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), Belgrade, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

PARIS, *July* 24, 1914.

The Austrian Ambassador having communicated his Government's note to Sir Edward Grey, the latter observed that no such formidable declaration had ever been addressed by one Government to another; he drew Count Mensdorff's attention to the responsibility assumed by Austria.

With the possibility of a conflict between Austria and Russia before him, Sir Edward Grey proposes to ask for the co-operation of the German Government with a view to the mediation of the four Powers who are not directly interested in the Servian question, namely, England, France, Italy and Germany; this mediation to be exercised simultaneously at Vienna and at St. Petersburgh.

I advised the Servian Minister to act cautiously, and I am willing to co-operate in any conciliatory action at Vienna, in the hope that Austria will not insist on the acceptance of all her demands as against a small State, if the latter shows herself ready to give every satisfaction which is considered compatible with her independence and her sovereignty.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 35.

M. Jules Cambon, French Minister at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 23, 1914.

The Belgian Minister appears very anxious about the course of events.

He is of opinion that Austria and Germany have desired to take advantage of the fact that, owing to a combination of circumstances at the present moment, Russia and England appear to them to be threatened by domestic troubles, while in France the military law is under discussion. Moreover, he does not believe in the pretended ignorance of the Government of Berlin on the subject of Austria's *démarche*.

He thinks that if the form of it has not been submitted to the Cabinet at Berlin, the moment of its despatch has been cleverly chosen in consultation with that Cabinet, in order to surprise the Triple Entente at a moment of disorganisation.

He has seen the Italian Ambassador, who has just interrupted his holiday in order to return. It looks as if Italy would be surprised, to put it no higher, at having been kept out of the whole affair by her two allies.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 36.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Vienna.

PARIS, *July* 25, 1914.

The German Ambassador came at 12 o'clock to protest against an article in the *Echo de Paris* which applied the term "German treat" (*traité allemand*) to his *démarche* of yesterday. Herr von Schoen told a certain number of journalists, and came to state at the *Direction Politique*, that there has been no "concert" between Austria and Germany in connection with the Austrian note, and that the German Government had no knowledge of the note when it was communicated to them at the same time as to the other Powers, though they had approved it subsequently.

Baron von Schoen added, moreover, that there was no "threat"; the German Government had merely indicated that they thought it desirable to localise the dispute, and that the intervention of other Powers ran the risk of aggravating it.

The Acting Political Director took note of Baron von Schoen's *démarche*. Having asked him to repeat the actual terms of the last two paragraphs of his note, he remarked to him that the terms showed the willingness of Germany to act as intermediary between the Powers and Austria. M. Berthelot added that, as no private information had been given to any journalist, the information in the *Echo de Paris* involved this newspaper alone, and merely showed that the German *démarche* appeared to have been known elsewhere than at the Quai d'Orsay, and apart from any action on her part. The German Ambassador did not take up the allusion.

On the other hand, the Austrian Ambassador at London also came to reassure Sir Edward Grey, telling him that the Austrian note did not constitute an "ultimatum" but a demand for a reply with a time limit"; which meant that if the Austrian demands are not accepted by 6 o'clock this evening, the Austrian Minister will leave Belgrade and the Austro-Hungarian Government will begin military "preparations" but not military "operations."

The Cabinet of London, like those of Paris and St. Petersburgh, has advised Belgrade to express regret for any complicity which might be established in the crime of Serajevo, and to promise the

most complete satisfaction in this respect. The Cabinet added that in any case it was Servia's business to reply in terms which the interests of the country appear to call for. The English Minister at Belgrade is to consult his French and Russian colleagues, and, if these have had corresponding instructions in the matter, advise the Servian Government to give satisfaction on all the points on which they shall decide that they are able to do so.

Sir Edward Grey told Prince Lichnowsky (who, up to the present, has made no communication to him similar to that of Herr von Schoen at Paris) that if the Austrian note caused no difficulty between Austria and Russia, the English Government would not have to concern themselves with it, but that it was to be feared that the stiffness of the note and the shortness of the time limit would bring about a state of tension. Under these conditions the only chance that could be seen of avoiding a conflict would consist in the mediation of France, Germany, Italy and England, Germany alone being able to influence the Government at Vienna in this direction.

The German Ambassador replied that he would transmit this suggestion to Berlin, but he gave the Russian Ambassador, who is a relative of his, to understand that Germany would not lend herself to any *démarche* at Vienna.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 37.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *July 25, 1914.*

The German Ambassador came to the Foreign Office to state that his Government would refuse to interfere in the dispute between Austria and Servia.

Sir Edward Grey replied that without the co-operation of Germany at Vienna, England would not be able to take action at St. Petersburgh. If, however, both Austria and Russia mobilised, that would certainly be the occasion for the four other Powers to intervene. Would the German Government then maintain its passive attitude, and would it refuse to join with England, France and Italy?

Prince Lichnowsky did not think so, since the question would no longer be one of difficulties between Vienna and Belgrade, but of a conflict between Vienna and St. Petersburgh.

Sir Edward Grey added this observation, that if war eventually broke out, no Power in Europe would be able to take up a detached attitude (*pourrait s'en désintéresser*).

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 38.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *July 25, 1914.*

The Russian Government is about to endeavour to obtain from the Austro-Hungarian Government an extension of the time limit fixed by the ultimatum, in order that the Powers may be able to form an opinion on the judicial *dossier*, the communication of which is offered to them.

M. Sazonof has asked the German Ambassador to point out to his Government the danger of the situation, but he refrained from making any allusion to the measures which Russia would no doubt be led to take, if either the national independence or the territorial integrity of Servia were threatened. The evasive replies and the recriminations of Count de Pourtalès left an unfavourable impression on M. Sazonof.

The Ministers will hold a Council to-morrow with the Emperor presiding. M. Sazonof preserves complete moderation. "We must avoid," he said to me, "everything which might precipitate the crisis. I am of opinion that, even if the Austro-Hungarian Government comes to blows with Servia, we ought not to break off negotiations."

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 39.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna.

PARIS, *July 25, 1914.*

The Russian Government has instructed its representative at Vienna to ask the Austrian Government for an extension of the time limit fixed for Servia, so as to enable the Powers to form an opinion on the *dossier* which Austria has offered to communicate to them, and with a view to avoiding regrettable consequences for everyone.

A refusal of this demand by Austria-Hungary would deprive of all meaning the *démarche* which she made to the Powers by communicating her note to them, and would place her in a position of conflict with international ethics.

The Russian Government has asked that you should make a corresponding and urgent *démarche* to Count Berchtold. I beg you to support the request of your colleague. The Russian Government have sent the same request to London, Rome, Berlin and Bucharest.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 40.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *July* 25, 1914

Sir Edward Grey has had communicated to him this morning the instructions which require the Russian Ambassador at Vienna to ask for an extension of the time limit given to Servia by Austria's note of the day before yesterday. M. Sazonof asked that the Russian *démarche* should be supported by the English Embassy.

Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Sir M. de Bunsen to take the same action as his Russian colleague, and to refer to Austria's communication which was made to him late last night by Count Mensdorff, according to the terms of which the failure of Servia to comply with the conditions of the ultimatum would only result, as from to-day, in a diplomatic rupture and not in immediate military operations.

Sir Edward Grey inferred from this action that time would be left for the Powers to intervene and find means for averting the crisis.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 41

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 25, 1914.

This morning the English Chargé d'Affaires, acting under instructions from his Government, asked Herr von Jagow if Germany were willing to join with England, France and Italy with the object of intervening between Austria and Russia, to prevent a conflict and, in the first instance, to ask Vienna to grant an extension of the time limit imposed on Servia by the ultimatum.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that directly after the receipt of Prince Lichnowsky's despatch informing him of the intentions of Sir Edward Grey, he had already telegraphed this very morning to the German * Ambassador at Vienna to the effect that he should ask Count Berchtold for this extension. Unfortunately Count Berchtold is at Ischl. In any case, Herr von Jagow does not think that this request would be granted.

The English Chargé d'Affaires also enquired of Herr von Jagow, as I had done yesterday, if Germany had had an knowledge of the Austrian note before it was despatched, and he received so clear a reply in the negative that he was not able to carry the matter further; but he could not refrain from expressing his surprise at the blank cheque given by Germany to Austria.

Herr von Jagow having replied to him that the matter was a domestic one for Austria, he remarked that it had become essentially an international one.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 42.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 25, 1914.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed to ask the German Government to make strong representations to the Cabinet at Vienna, with a view to obtaining an extension of the time limit of the ultimatum.

Herr von Jagow not having made an appointment with him until late in the afternoon, that is to say, till the very moment when the ultimatum will expire, M. Bronewski sent an urgent note addressed to the Secretary of State in which he points out that the lateness of Austria's communication to the Powers makes the effect of this communication illusory, inasmuch as it does not give the Powers time to consider the facts brought to their notice before the expiration of the time limit. He insists very strongly on the necessity for extending the time limit, unless the intention be to create a serious crisis.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 43.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

BERLIN, *July* 25, 1914

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires has, in accordance with his instructions, approached the Secretary of State with a view to securing an extension of the time limit of the ultimatum. Herr von Jagow replied that he had already transmitted to Vienna a suggestion of this nature, but that in his opinion all these *démarches* were too late.

M. Bronewski insisted that if the time limit could not be extended, action at least might be delayed so as to allow the Powers to exert themselves to avoid a conflict. He added that the Austrian note was couched in terms calculated to wound Servia and to force her into war.

Herr von Jagow replied that there was no question of a war, but of an "*execution*" in a local matter.

* In French text by an obvious error "de la Grande-Bretagne" is printed

The Chargé d'Affaires in reply expressed regret that the German Government did not weigh their responsibilities in the event of hostilities breaking out, which might extend to the rest of Europe; to this Herr von Jagow replied that he refused to believe in such consequences.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, like myself, has heard the rumour that Austria, while declaring that she did not desire an annexation of territory, would occupy parts of Servia until she had received complete satisfaction. "One knows," he said to me, "what this word 'satisfaction' means." M. Broniewski's impressions of Germany's ultimate intentions are very pessimistic.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 44.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ROME, *July* 25, 1914.

The Russian Ambassador has carried out at the Consulta the *démarche* which M. Sazonof requested the representatives of Russia at Paris, Berlin, Rome and Bucharest to undertake, the object of which was to induce these various Cabinets to take action similar to that of Russia at Vienna, with a view of obtaining an extension of the time limit imposed on Servia.

In the absence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, M. Salandra and M. di Martino replied that they would put themselves into communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but that his reply could not reach them until towards 6 o'clock, that is to say, too late to take any step at Vienna.

BARRÈRE.

No. 45.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

VIENNA, *July* 25, 1914

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires received instructions from his Government to ask for an extended time limit for the ultimatum to Servia at the very moment that Count Berchtold was leaving for Ischl with the intention, according to the newspapers, of remaining there near the Emperor until the end of the crisis

Prince Kondacheff informed him nevertheless of the *démarche* which he had to carry out, by means of two telegrams in *clair*, one addressed to him on his journey and the other at his destination. He does not expect any result.

Baron Macchio, General Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to whom the Prince communicated the tenour of his instructions and of his telegrams, behaved with icy coldness when it was represented to him that to submit for consideration grievances with documentary proofs, without leaving time for the *dossier* to be studied was not consonant with international courtesy. Baron Macchio replied that one's interests sometimes exempted one from being courteous.

The Austrian Government is determined to inflict humiliation on Servia; it will accept no intervention from any Power until the blow has been delivered and received full in the face by Servia.

DUMAINE.

No. 46.

M. Boppe, French Minister at Belgrade, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

BELGRADE, *July* 26, 1914.

M. Pashitch has just acquainted me with the reply which will be sent this evening to the Austrian Minister.

The Servian Government agrees to publish to-morrow in the *Journal Officiel* the declaration which has been required of them; they will communicate it also to the army by means of an Order of the Day; they will dissolve the societies of national defence and all other associations which might agitate against Austria-Hungary; they undertake to modify the press law, to dismiss from service in the army, in the ministry of public instruction and in the other Government offices, all officials who shall be proved to have taken part in the propaganda; they only request that the names of these officials may be communicated to them.

As to the participation of Austrian officials in the enquiry, the Government ask that an explanation of the manner in which this will be exercised may be given to them. They could accept no participation which conflicted with international law or with good and neighbourly relations.

They accept all the other demands of the ultimatum and declare that if the Austro-Hungarian Government is not content with this, they are ready to refer the matter to the Hague Tribunal or to the decision of the Great Powers who took part in the preparation of the declaration of March 31, 1909.

BOPPE.

No. 47.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 25, 1914.

Throughout the afternoon there has been a persistent rumour that Servia had submitted to the Austrian demands. This evening the newspapers published extra editions which announce a rupture at Belgrade and the departure of the Austro-Hungarian Minister

The correspondent of the *Agence Havas* at the Wilhelmstrasse has just received confirmation of this rumour. Large crowds consisting of several hundred persons are collecting here before the newspaper offices and a demonstration of members of young people has just passed through the Pariser platz shouting cries of "Hurrah" for Germany, and singing patriotic songs. The demonstrators are visiting the *Siegesaul*, the Austrian, and then the Italian Embassy. It is a significant outburst of chauvinism.

A German whom I saw this evening confessed to me that it had been feared here that Servia would accept the whole Austrian note, reserving to herself the right to discuss the manner in which effect should be given to it, in order to gain time and to allow the efforts of the Powers to develop effectively before the rupture.

In financial circles measures are already being taken to meet every eventuality, for no means of averting the crisis is seen, in view of the determined support which Germany is giving to Austria.

I, for my part, see in England the only Power which might be listened to at Berlin.

Whatever happens, Paris, St. Petersburgh and London will not succeed in maintaining peace with dignity unless they show a firm and absolutely united front.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 43.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, *July* 25, 1914.

Your telegram reaches me exactly at the moment when the time limit given to Servia expires. On the other hand I have just informed you under what conditions the Russian Chargé d'Affaires has had to carry out his *démarche*. It seems useless to support him when there is no longer any time for it.

During the afternoon a rumour spread that Servia had yielded to the ultimatum, while adding that she was appealing to the Powers against it. But the latest news is that at the last moment we are assured that the Austrian Minister has just left Belgrade hurriedly; he must have thought the Servian Government's acceptance of the conditions imposed by his Government inadequate.

DUMAINE.

No. 44.

Reply of Servian Government to Austro-Hungarian Note.

(Communicated by M. Vesnitch, Servian Minister, July 27.)

BELGRADE, *July* 25, 1914.

The Royal Servian Government have received the communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of the 10th instant, and are convinced that their reply will remove any misunderstanding which may threaten to impair the good neighbourly relations between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Kingdom of Servia.

Conscious of the fact that the protests which were made both from the tribune of the national Shuptchina and in the declarations and actions of the responsible representatives of the State—protests which were cut short by the declarations made by the Servian Government on the 18-31 March 1909—have not been renewed on any occasion as regards the great neighbouring Monarchy, and that no attempt has been made since that time, either by the successive Royal Governments or by their organs, to change the political and legal state of affairs created in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Royal Government draw attention to the fact that in this connection the Imperial and Royal Government have made an representation except one concerning a school-book, and that on that occasion the Imperial and Royal Government received an entirely satisfactory explanation. Servia has several times given proofs of her pacific and moderate policy during the Balkan crisis, and it is, thanks to Servia and to the sacrifice that she has made in the exclusive interest of European peace, that that peace has been preserved. The Royal Government cannot be held responsible for manifestations of a private character, such as articles in the press and the peaceable work of societies—manifestations which take place in nearly all countries in the ordinary course of events, and which, as a general rule, escape official control. The Royal Government are all the less responsible, in view of the fact that at the time of the solution of a series of questions which arose between Servia and Austria-Hungary, they gave proof of a great readiness to oblige, and thus succeeded in settling the majority of these questions to the advantage of the two neighbouring countries.

For these reasons the Royal Government have been pained and surprised at the statements, according to which members of the Kingdom of Servia are supposed to have participated in the preparations for the crime committed at Serajevo; the Royal Government expected to be invited to collaborate in an investigation of all that concerns this crime, and they were ready, in order to prove the entire correctness of their attitude, to take measures against any persons concerning whom representations were made to them. Failing in, therefore, with the desire of the Imperial and Royal Government, they are prepared to hand over for trial any Servian subject, without regard to his situation or rank, of whose complicity in the crime of Serajevo proofs are forthcoming, and more especially

they undertake to cause to be published on the first page of the "Journal officiel," on the date of the 13-26 July, the following declaration:—

"The Royal Government of Servia condemn all propaganda which may be directed against Austria-Hungary, that is to say, all such tendencies as aim at ultimately detaching from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories which form part thereof, and they sincerely deplore the baneful consequences of these criminal movements. The Royal Government regret that, according to the communication from the Imperial and Royal Government, certain Servian officers and officials should have taken part in the above-mentioned propaganda, and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Servian Government was solemnly engaged by the declaration of the 18-31 March 1909, which declaration disapproves and repudiates all idea or attempt at interference with the destiny of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, and they consider it their duty formally to warn the officers, officials and entire population of the kingdom that henceforth they will take the most rigorous steps against all such persons as are guilty of such acts, to prevent and to repress which they will use their utmost endeavours."

This declaration will be brought to the knowledge of the Royal Army in an order of the day in the name of His Majesty the King, by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Alexander, and will be published in the next official army bulletin.

The Royal Government further undertake:—

1. To introduce at the first regular convocation of the Skuptchina a provision into the press law providing for the most severe punishment of incitement to hatred or contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and for taking action against any publication the general tendency of which is directed against the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary.

The Government engage at the approaching revision of the Constitution to cause an amendment to be introduced into article 22 of the Constitution of such a nature that such publications may be confiscated, a proceeding at present impossible under the categorical terms of article 22 of the Constitution.

2. The Government possess no proof, nor does the note of the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with any, that the "Narodna Odbrana" and other similar societies have committed up to the present any criminal act of this nature through the proceedings of any of their members. Nevertheless, the Royal Government will accept the demand of the Imperial and Royal Government, and will dissolve the "Narodna Odbrana" Society and every other society which may be directing its efforts against Austria-Hungary.

3. The Royal Servian Government undertake to remove without delay from their public educational establishments in Servia all that serves or could serve to foment propaganda against Austria-Hungary whenever the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with facts and proofs of this propaganda.

4. The Royal Government also agree to remove from military service all such persons as the Judicial enquiry may have proved to be guilty of acts directed against the integrity of the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and they expect the Imperial and Royal Government to communicate to them at a later date the names and the acts of these officers and officials for the purposes of the proceedings which are to be taken against them.

5. The Royal Government must confess that they do not clearly grasp the meaning or the scope of the demand made by the Imperial and Royal Government that Servia shall undertake to accept the collaboration of the organs of the Imperial and Royal Government upon their territory, but they declare that they will admit such collaboration as agrees with the principle of international law, with criminal procedure, and with good neighbourly relations.

6. It goes without saying that the Royal Government consider it their duty to open an enquiry against all such persons as are, or eventually may be, implicated in the plot of the 15-28 June, and who happen to be within the territory of the Kingdom. As regards the participation in this enquiry of Austro-Hungarian agents or authorities appointed for this purpose by the Imperial and Royal Government, the Royal Government cannot accept such an arrangement, as it would be a violation of the Constitution and of the law of criminal procedure; nevertheless, in concrete cases communications as to the results of the investigation in question might be given the Austro-Hungarian agents.

7. The Royal Government proceeded, on the very evening of the delivery of the note, to arrest Commandant Voislav Tankositch. As regards Milan Ziganovitch, who is a subject of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and who up to the 15-28 June was employed (on probation) by the directorate of railways, it has not yet been possible to arrest him.

The Austro-Hungarian Government are requested to be so good as to supply as soon as possible, in the customary form, the presumptive evidence of guilt, as well as the eventual proofs of guilt which have been collected up to the present, at the enquiry at Serajewo for the purposes of the later enquiry.

8. The Servian Government will reinforce and extend the measures which have been taken for preventing the illicit traffic of arms and explosives across the frontier. It goes without saying that they will immediately order an enquiry and will severely punish the frontier officials on the Schabatz-Loznitza line who have failed in their duty and allowed the authors of the crime of Serajevo to pass.

9. The Royal Government will gladly give explanations of the remarks made by their officials whether in Servia or abroad, in interviews after the crime which, according to the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government, were hostile towards the Monarchy, as soon as the Imperial and Royal Government have communicated to them the passages in question in these remarks, and as soon as they have shown that the remarks were actually made by the said officials, although the Royal Government will itself take steps to collect evidence and proofs.

10. The Royal Government will inform the Imperial and Royal Government of the execution of the measures comprised under the above heads, in so far as this has not already been done by the present note, as soon as each measure has been ordered and carried out.

If the Imperial and Royal Government are not satisfied with this reply, the Servian Government, considering that it is not to the common interest to precipitate the solution of this question, are ready, as always, to accept a pacific understanding either by referring this question to the decision of the International Tribunal at the Hague, or to the great Powers which took part in the drawing up of the declaration made by the Servian Government on the 18-31st March 1909.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, (JULY 25, 1914), TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY AUSTRIA ON SERVIA, (JULY 28, 1914).

No. 50.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France,") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

PARIS, *July 26*, 1914.

THE events of Saturday can be summed up as follows:—refusal of Austria to grant the extension of the time limit asked for by Russia,—departure of the Austrian Minister from Belgrade after receiving a reply from Servia which was considered insufficient although it reached the limit of any possible concession,—order for mobilisation given in Servia whose Government retired to Kragonjewatz, where it was followed by the French and Russian Ministers.

The Italian Government, to whom the Austrian note had been communicated on Friday, without any request for support or even advice, could not, in the absence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, who does not return till Tuesday, make any reply to the suggestion of the Russian Government proposing to press at Vienna for an extension of time. It appears from a confidential communication by the Italian Ambassador to M. Paléologue that at Vienna people still soothe themselves with the illusion that Russia "will not hold firm." It must not be forgotten that Italy is only bound by the engagements of the Triple Alliance if she has been consulted beforehand.

From St. Petersburgh we learn that M. Sazonof has advised Servia to ask for English mediation. At the Council of Ministers on the 25th, which was held in presence of the Emperor, the mobilisation of thirteen army corps intended eventually to operate against Austria was considered; this mobilisation, however, would only be made effective if Austria were to bring armed pressure to bear upon Servia, and not till after notice had been given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon whom falls the duty of fixing the day, liberty being left to him to go on with negotiations even if Belgrade should be occupied. Russian opinion makes clear that it is both politically and morally impossible for Russia to allow Servia to be crushed.

In London the German *démarche* was made on the 25th in the same terms as those used by Baron von Schoen at Paris. Sir Edward Grey has replied to Prince Lichnowsky that if the war were to break out, no Power in Europe could take up a detached attitude. He did not express himself more definitely and used very reserved language to the Servian Minister. The communication made on the evening of the 25th by the Austrian Ambassador makes Sir Edward Grey more optimistic, since the diplomatic rupture does not necessarily involve immediate military operations, the Secretary of State is still willing to hope that the Powers will have time to intervene.

At Berlin the language used by the Secretary of State to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires is unsatisfactory and dilatory; when the latter asked him to associate himself with a *démarche* at Vienna for an extension of the time limit, he replied that he had already taken action in this sense but that it was too late; to the request for an extension of the time limit before active measures were taken, he replied that this had to do with a domestic matter, and not with a war but with local operations. Herr von Jagow pretends not to believe that the Austrian action could lead to general consequences.

A real explosion of chauvinism has taken place at Berlin. The German Emperor returns direct to Kiel. M. Jules Cambon thinks that, at the first military steps taken by Russia, Germany would immediately reply, and probably would not wait for a pretext before attacking us.

At Vienna, the French Ambassador has not had time to join in the *démarche* of his Russian colleague for obtaining an extension of the time limit fixed for Servia; he does not regret it, this *démarche* having been categorically rejected, and England not having had time to give instructions to her representative about it.

A note from the English Embassy has been delivered to me. It gives an account of the conversation between the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh and M. Sazonof and M. Paléologue. Sir Edward Grey thinks that the four Powers who are not directly interested ought to press both on Russia and Austria that their armies should not cross the frontier, and that they should give time to England, France, Germany and Italy to bring their mediation into play. If Germany accepts, the English Government has reason to think that Italy also would be glad to be associated in the joint action of England and France; the adherence of Germany is essential, for neither Austria nor Russia would tolerate any intervention except that of impartial friends or allies.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 51.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ROME, *July 26*, 1914.

A telegram from Vienna which has just been received at the Consulate informs them that the diplomatic rupture between Austria and Servia has taken place and that Austria is proceeding to military measures.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, who is at Fiuggi, will not return to Rome, till the day after tomorrow.

Today I had an interesting conversation with the President of the Council on the situation, the full gravity of which he recognises. From the general drift of his remarks, I have carried away the impression that the Italian Government would be willing, in case of war, to keep out of it and to maintain an attitude of observation.

M. Salandra said to me on this subject: "We shall make the greatest efforts to prevent peace being broken; our situation is somewhat analogous to that of England. Perhaps we could do

something in a pacific sense together with the English." M. Salandra stated definitely to me that the Austrian note had been communicated to Rome at the last moment.

BARRÈRE.

No. 52.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ROME, *July* 26, 1914.

M. Sazonof yesterday told the Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh that Russia would employ all diplomatic means to avoid a conflict, and that she did not give up hope that mediation might lead Austria to a less uncompromising attitude; but that Russia could not be asked to allow Servia to be crushed.

I observe that the greater part of Italian public opinion is hostile to Austria in this serious business.

BARRÈRE.

No. 53.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. de Fleuriau, Chargé d'Affaires at London.

PARIS, *July* 28, 1914.

M. Paléologue sends me the following telegram:—

"M. Sazonof advises the Servian Government to ask for the mediation of the British Government."

In concurrence with M. Paul Cambon, I think that the French Government can only say that they hope to see the English Government accept, if an offer of this kind is made to them.

Be good enough to express yourself in this sense at the Foreign Office.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 54.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *July* 26, 1914.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs continues with praiseworthy perseverance to seek means to bring about a peaceful solution. "Up to the last moment," he declared to me, "I shall show myself ready to negotiate."

It is in this spirit that he has just sent for Count Szápáry to come to a "frank and loyal explanation." M. Sazonof commented in his presence on the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum, article by article, making clear the insulting character of the principal clauses. "The intention which inspired this document," he said, "is legitimate if you pursued no aim other than the protection of your territory against the intrigues of Servian anarchists; but the procedure to which you have had recourse is not defensible." He concluded: Take back your ultimatum, modify its form, and I will guarantee you the result."

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador showed himself moved by this language; however, while awaiting instructions, he reserves the opinion of his Government. Without being discouraged, M. Sazonof has decided to propose this evening to Count Berchtold the opening of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh on the changes to be introduced into the ultimatum.

This friendly and semi-official interposition of Russia between Austria and Servia has the advantage of being expeditious. I therefore believe it to be preferable to any other procedure and likely to succeed.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 55.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, *July* 28, 1914.

M. Schebeko has returned hastily from a journey to Russia; he had only undertaken it after he had received an assurance from Count Berchtold that the demands on Servia would be thoroughly acceptable.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh spoke in the same sense to M. Sazonof the evening before the delivery of the note. This procedure, which is quite usual in the diplomacy of the Monarchy, and which Baron Macchio has also employed towards me, seems to have greatly added to the irritation of the Russian Government.

M. Schebeko will make an effort, however, to profit by the delay which is indispensable for mobilisation, in order to make a proposal for an arrangement, which will at least have the advantage of allowing us to measure the value of the pacific declarations of Germany.

While we were talking over the situation this evening, in company with Sir M. de Ennesa, the latter received instructions from the Foreign Office with reference to the *démarche* to be attempted by the representatives of the four Powers less directly interested. I am expecting, therefore, that we may have to consult to-morrow with the Duke d'Avarna and with M. Tcharusky, who, in order to refuse his concurrence, will almost certainly entrench himself behind the principle of localising the conflict.

My impression is that the Austro-Hungarian Government, although surprised and perhaps regretting the vigour with which they have been inspired, will believe themselves obliged to commence military action.

DUBAIL.

No. 56.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France"), and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

PARIS, *July* 26, 1914.

The summary of the Servian reply to the Austrian note only reached us after twenty hours' delay. Although the Servian Government had given way on all points, with the exception of two small reservations, the Austro-Hungarian Minister has broken off relations, thus proving the determined wish of his Government to proceed to execution on Servia.

According to a telegram from M. Jules Cambon, the English Ambassador thinks that there is a slight yielding; when he observed to Herr von Jagow that Sir Edward Grey did not ask him to intervene between Austria and Servia, but, as this question ceased to be localised, to intervene with England, France and Italy at Vienna and St. Petersburgh, the Secretary of State declared that he would do his best to maintain peace.

In the course of an interview between M. Barrère and the General Secretary of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the latter indicated that probably the Italian Government would not have approved the Austrian note; but as it was not communicated to them beforehand, the Government consider themselves by this fact relieved of all responsibility in the grave step taken by Austria.

The German Ambassador came this afternoon to make a communication to me relating to an intervention by France with Russia in a pacific sense. "Austria," he said to me, "has declared to Russia, that she was not pursuing any territorial aggrandisement nor any attack on the integrity of the Kingdom of Servia; her only intention is to ensure her own tranquillity and to take police measures. The prevention of war depends on the decision of Russia; Germany is in herself identified with France in the ardent desire that peace may be maintained, and has the firm hope that France will use her influence in this sense at St. Petersburgh."

I replied to this suggestion that Russia was moderate, that she had not committed any act which allowed any doubt as to her moderation, and that we were in agreement with her in seeking a peaceful solution of the dispute. It, therefore, appeared to us that Germany on her side ought to act at Vienna, where her action would certainly be effective, with a view to avoiding military operations leading to the occupation of Servia.

The Ambassador having observed to me that this could not be reconciled with the position taken up by Germany "that it is question concerned only Austria and Servia," I told him that the mediation at Vienna and St. Petersburgh could be the act of the four other Powers less interested in the question.

Herr von Schoen then entrenched himself behind his lack of instructions in this respect, and I told him that in these conditions I did not feel myself in a position to take any action at St. Petersburgh alone.

The conversation ended by the renewed assurances of the Ambassador of the peaceful intention of Germany, whom he declared to be on this point identified with France.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 57.

Note for the Minister.

PARIS, *Sunday evening, July* 26, 1914.

After the visit which he paid to the Minister at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Baron von Schoen went this evening at 7 o'clock to the *Direction Politique* to ask that in order to avoid the appearance in the newspapers of comments intended to influence public opinion, such as that in the *Echo de Paris* of the evening before and in order to define exactly the sense of the *démarche* of the German Government, a brief statement should be communicated to the press on the interview between the German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Herr von Schoen, in order to define what he had in his mind, suggested the following terms, which the Acting Political Director took down at his dictation: "During the afternoon the German Ambassador, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs had a fresh interview in the course of which, in the most amicable spirit, and acting in an identical spirit of peaceful co-operation (*sentiment de solidarité pacifique*), they examined the means which might be employed to maintain general peace."

The Acting Political Director replied at once, "Then, in your opinion, every thing is settled, and you bring us the assurance that Austria accepts the Servian note or will enter into conversations with the Powers on this matter?" The Ambassador having appeared surprised and having vigorously denied the suggestion, it was explained to him that if there was no modification in Germany's negative attitude, the terms of the suggested "note to the press" were exaggerated, and of a nature to give a false security to French opinion by creating illusion on the real situation, the dangers of which were only too evident.

To the assurances lavished by the German Ambassador as to the optimistic impressions which he had formed, the Acting Political Director replied by asking if he might speak to him in a manner quite personal and private, as man to man, quite freely and without regard to their respective functions. Baron von Schoen asked him to do so.

M. Berthelot then said that to our simple mind Germany's attitude was inexplicable if it did not aim at war; a purely objective analysis of the facts and the psychology of the Austro-German relations led logically to this conclusion. In the face of the repeated statement that Germany was ignorant of the contents of the Austrian note, it was no longer permissible to raise any doubt on that point; but was it probable that Germany would have arrayed herself on the side of Austria in such an adventure with her eyes closed? Did the psychology of all the past relations of Vienna and Berlin allow one to admit that Austria could have taken up a position without any possible retreat, before having weighed with her ally all the consequences of her uncompromising attitude? How surprising appeared the refusal by Germany to exercise moderating influence at Vienna, now that she knew the extraordinary text of the Austrian note! What responsibility was the German Government assuming and what suspicions would rest upon them if they persisted in interposing between Austria and the Powers, after what might be called the absolute submission of Servia, and when the slightest advice given by them to Vienna would put an end to the nightmare which weighed on Europe!

The breaking off of diplomatic relations by Austria, her threats of war, and the mobilisation which she was undertaking make peculiarly urgent pacific action on the part of Germany, for from the day when Austrian troops crossed the Servian frontier, one would be faced by an act which without doubt would oblige the St. Petersburgh Cabinet to intervene, and would risk the unloosing of a war which Germany declares that she wishes to avoid.

Herr von Schoen, who listened smiling, once more affirmed that Germany had been ignorant of the text of the Austrian note,[1] and had only approved it after its delivery; she thought however, that Servia had need of a lesson severe enough for her not to be able to forget it, and that Austria owed it to herself to put an end to a situation which was dangerous and intolerable for a great Power. He declared besides that he did not know the text of the Servian reply, and showed his personal surprise that it had not satisfied Austria, if indeed it was such as the papers, which are often ill-informed, represented it to be.

He insisted again on Germany's peaceful intentions and gave his impressions as to the effect that might arise from good advice given, for instance, at Vienna, by England in a friendly tone. According to him Austria was not uncompromising; what she rejects is the idea of a formal mediation, the "spectre" of a conference: a peaceful word coming from St. Petersburgh, good words said in a conciliatory tone by the Powers of the Triple Entente, would have a chance of being well received. He added, finally, that he did not say that Germany on her side would not give some advice at Vienna.

In these conditions the Political Director announced that he would ask the Minister if it appeared to him opportune to communicate to the press a short note in a moderate tone.

[1] *Cf.* No. 21. Letter from the French Minister in Munich stating that the Bavarian President of the Council said, on July 28, that he had read the Austrian note to Servia.

Cf. also the English Blue Book, No. 98, in which Sir M. de Bunsen, English Ambassador at Vienna, states:—"Although I am notable to verify it, I have private information that the German Ambassador knew the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia before it was despatched and telegraphed it to the German Emperor. I know from the German Ambassador himself that he endorses every line of it."

No. 58.

M. Chevalley, French Minister at Christiania, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

CHRISTIANIA, *July 26, 1914.*

The whole German fleet in Norway has received orders to put to sea. The German authorities at Bergen declare that it is to make straight for Germany.

German ships scattered in the Fjords to the north of Bergen were to join those which are in the neighbourhood of Stavanger.

CHEVALLEY.

No. 59.

M. d'Annerille, French Chargé d'Affaires at Luxemburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LUXEMBURG, *July 26, 1914.*

According to information which I have just received from Thionville, the four last classes not at present have been ordered to hold themselves at the disposition of the *Kommandatur* at any moment.

Without being completely mobilised the reservists are forbidden to go away from their place of residence.

No. 60.

M. Farge, French Consul-General at Basle, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BASLE, *July 27, 1914.*

Four days ago the German officers on leave in this district received orders to break off their leave and return to Germany.

Moreover, I learn from two reliable sources that warning has been given to persons owning motor cars in the Grand Duchy of Baden to prepare to place them at the disposal of the military authorities, two days after a British order. Secrecy on the subject of this warning has been directed under penalty of a fine.

The population of Basle is very uneasy, and banking facilities are restricted.

FARGE.

No 81.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin on board the "La France" (for the President of the Council) and to the French Ambassadors at London St. Petersburgh, Vienna, and Rome.

PARIS, *July* 27, 1914.

The three steps taken by the German Ambassador at Paris seem characteristic.—On Friday he reads a note in which the German Government categorically place themselves between Austria, and the Powers, approving the Austrian ultimatum to Servia, and adding that "Germany warmly desires that the dispute should remain localised, since any intervention of another party must through the play of its alliances provoke incalculable consequences;"—the second day, Saturday, the effect having been produced, and the Powers having, on account of the surprise, the shortness of the time limit, and the risks of general war, advised Servia to yield, Herr von Schoen returns to minimise this step, pretending to be astonished at the impression produced, and protests that intentions are attributed to Germany which she does not harbour, "since," he says, "there was neither concert before nor threat afterwards;"—the third day, Sunday, the result having been obtained, since Servia has yielded, as one might almost say, to all the Austrian demands, the German Ambassador appears on two occasions to insist on Germany's peaceful intentions, and on her warm desire to co-operate in the maintenance of peace, after having registered the Austrian success which closes the first phase of the crisis.

The situation at the moment of writing remains disturbing, on account of the incomprehensible refusal of Austria to accept Servia's submission, of her operations of mobilisation, and of her threats to invade Servia. The attitude taken up from the beginning by the Austrian Government, with German support, her refusal to accept any conversation with the Powers, practically do not allow the latter to intervene effectively with Austria without the mediation of Germany. However, time presses, for if the Austrian army crosses the frontier it will be very difficult to circumscribe the crisis, Russia not appearing to be able to tolerate the occupation of Servia after the latter has in reality submitted to the Austrian note, giving every satisfaction and guarantee. Germany, from the very fact of the position taken up by her, is qualified to intervene effectively and be listened to at Vienna; if she does not do this she justifies all suspicions and assumes the responsibility for the war.

The Powers, particularly Russia, France and England, have by their urgent advice induced Belgrade to yield; they have thus fulfilled their part, now it is for Germany, who is alone able to gain a rapid hearing at Vienna, to give advice to Austria, who has obtained satisfaction and cannot for a detail easy to adjust, bring about a general war.

It is in these circumstances that the proposal made by the Cabinet of London is put forward. M. Sazanof having said to the British Ambassador that as a consequence of the appeal of Servia to the Powers, Russia would agree to stand aside, Sir Edward Grey has formulated the following suggestion to the Cabinets of Paris, Berlin and Rome: the French, German and Italian Ambassadors at London would be instructed to seek with Sir Edward Grey a means of resolving the present difficulties, it being understood that during this conversation Russia, Austria and Servia would abstain from all active military operations. Sir A. Nicolson has spoken of this suggestion to the German Ambassador, who showed himself favourable to it; it will be equally well received in Paris, and also at Rome, according to all probability. Here again it is Germany's turn to speak, and she has an opportunity to show her goodwill by other means than words.

I would ask you to come to an understanding with your English colleague, and to support his proposal with the German Government in whatever form appears to you opportune.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No 82.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin and Vienna.

PARIS, *July* 27, 1914.

After his *demarche* of yesterday tending to an intervention by France at St. Petersburgh in favour of peace, the German Ambassador returned, as I have informed you, to the *Direction Politique* on the pretext that it might be desirable to communicate to the press a short note indicating the peaceful and friendly sense of the conversation; he even suggested the following terms:—"During the afternoon "the German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs had a fresh interview, in the course of "which, in the most amicable spirit and acting in an identical spirit of peaceful co-operation, they "examined the means which might be employed to maintain general peace." He was told in answer, that the terms appeared exaggerated and of a nature to create in public opinion illusion on the real situation; that, however, a brief note in the sense indicated, that is to say, giving an account of a conversation at which the means employed to safeguard peace, had been examined, might be issued if I approved it.

The note communicated was as follows:—"The German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs have had a fresh interview, in the course of which they sought means of action by the Powers for the maintenance of peace." This phrasing, deliberately terse, avoided an appearance of solidarity with Germany which might have been misinterpreted.

This morning Herr von Schoen addressed a private letter to the Political Director under pretext of resuming his interview with the Minister, and has added: "Note well the phrase is an identical spirit of peaceful co-operation. This is not an idle phrase, but the sincere expression of the truth." The summary annexed to the letter was drawn up as follows:—"The Cabinet of Vienna has, formally and officially, caused it to be declared to that of St. Petersburgh, that it does not seek any territorial acquisition in Servia, and that it has no intention of making any attempt against the integrity of the kingdom; its sole intention is that of securing its own tranquillity. At the moment the decision whether a European war must break out depends solely on Russia. The German Government have

firm confidence that the French Government, with which they know that they are at one in the warm desire that European peace should be able to be maintained, will use their whole influence with the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh in a pacific spirit."

I have let you know the reply which has been given (a French *démarche* at St. Petersburgh would be misunderstood, and must have as corollary a German *démarche* at Vienna, or, failing that, mediation by the four less interested Powers in both capitals).

Herr von Schoen's letter is capable of different interpretations; the most probable is that it has for its object like his *démarche* itself, an attempt to compromise France with Russia and, in case of failure to throw the responsibility for an eventual war on Russia and on France; finally, by pacific assurances which have not been listened to, to mask military action by Austria in Servia intended to complete the success of Austria.

I communicate this news to you by way of information and for any useful purpose you can put it to.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No 63.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d' Affaires at London to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *July* 27, 1914.

The German Ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador allow it to be understood that they are sure that England would preserve neutrality if a conflict were to break out. Sir Arthur Nicolson has told me, however, that Prince Lichnowsky cannot, after the conversation which he has had with him to-day, entertain any doubt as to the freedom which the British Government intended to preserve of intervening in case they should judge it expedient.

The German Ambassador will not have failed to be struck with this declaration, but to make its weight felt in Germany and to avoid a conflict, it seems indispensable that the latter should be brought to know for certain that they will find England and Russia by the side of France.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 64.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *July* 27, 1914.

M. Sazonof has used conciliatory language to all my colleagues.

In spite of the public excitement, the Russian Government is applying itself successfully to restraining the press; in particular great moderation towards Germany has been recommended.

M. Sazonof has not received any information from Vienna or from Berlin since yesterday.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 65.

M. Bompard, French Ambassador at Constantinople, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THERAPIA, *July* 27, 1914

The Austro-Servian conflict holds the attention of the Ottoman Government, and the Turks are delighted at the misfortunes of Servia, but people here generally are led to believe that the conflict will remain localised. It is generally thought that once again Russia will not intervene in favour of Servia in circumstances which would extend the armed conflict.

The unanimous feeling in Ottoman political circles is that Austria, with the support of Germany, will attain her objects and that she will make Servia follow Bulgaria and enter into the orbit of the Triple Alliance.

BOMPARD.

No. 66.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d' Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *July* 27, 1914.

Sir Edward Grey told the German Ambassador this morning that if Austria were to invade Servia after the Servian reply, she would make it clear that she was not merely aiming at the settlement of the questions mentioned in her note of July 23, but that she wished to crush a small State. "Then," he added, "a European question would arise, and war would follow in which other Powers would be led to take a part."

The attitude of Great Britain is confirmed by the postponement of the demobilisation of the fleet. The First Lord of the Admiralty took this measure quietly on Friday on his own initiative; tonight, Sir Edward Grey and his colleagues decided to make it public. This result is due to the conciliatory attitude of Servia and Russia.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 67.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 27, 1914.

Today I have had a conversation with the Secretary of State on the proposal by England that Germany should join the Cabinets of London, Paris and Rome to prevent hostilities between St. Petersburgh and Vienna.

I remarked to him that Sir Edward Grey's proposal opened the way to a peaceful issue. Herr von Jagow replied that he was disposed to join in, but he remarked to me that, if Russia mobilised, Germany would be obliged to mobilise at once, that we should be forced to the same course also, and that then a conflict would be almost inevitable. I asked him if Germany would regard herself as bound to mobilise in the event of Russia mobilising only on the Austrian frontier; he told me "No" and authorised me formally to communicate this limitation to you. He also attached the greatest importance to an intervention with Russia by the Powers which were friendly with and allied to her.

Finally, he remarked that if Russia attacked Austria, Germany would be obliged to attack at once on her side. The intervention proposed by England at St. Petersburgh and Vienna could, in his opinion, only come into operation if events were not precipitated. In that case, he does not despair that it might succeed. I expressed my regret that Austria, by her uncompromising attitude had led Europe to the difficult pass through which we were going, but I expressed the hope that intervention would have its effect.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 68.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d' Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *July* 27, 1914.

Yesterday in the course of a conversation between M. Sazanoff, M. Paléologue and Sir G. Buchanan, the Russian Minister said that Servia was disposed to appeal to the Powers, and that in that case his Government would be prepared to stand aside.

Sir E. Grey has taken these words as a text on which to formulate to the Cabinets of Paris, Berlin, and Rome a proposal with which Sir Francis Bertie will acquaint your Excellency. The four Powers would intervene in the dispute, and the French, German, and Italian Ambassadors at London would be instructed to seek, with Sir E. Grey, a means of solving the present difficulties.

It would be understood that, during the sittings of this little conference, Russia, Austria and Servia would abstain from all active military operations. Sir A. Nicolson has spoken of this suggestion to the German Ambassador, who has shown himself favourable to it.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 69.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d' Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *July* 27, 1914.

The Servian Minister has not received instructions from his Government to ask for the mediation of England; it is, however, possible that the telegrams from his Government have been stopped on the way.

However, the English proposal for intervention by the four Powers intimated in my preceding telegram has been put forward, and ought I think to be supported in the first place.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 70.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d' Affaires at London.

PARIS, *July* 27, 1914.

The English Ambassador has communicated to me Sir E. Grey's proposal for common action by England, Germany, France and Italy at Vienna, Belgrade and St. Petersburgh, to stop active military operations while the German, Italian and French Ambassadors at London examine, with Sir Edward Grey, the means of finding a solution for the present complications.

I have this morning directed M. Jules Cambon to talk this over with the English Ambassador at Berlin, and to support his *démarche* in whatever form he should judge suitable.

I authorise you to take part in the meeting proposed by Sir E. Grey. I am also ready to give to our representatives at Vienna, St. Petersburgh and Belgrade, instructions in the sense asked for by the English Government.

At the same time I think that the chances of success of Sir E. Grey's proposal depend essentially on the action that Berlin would be disposed to take at Vienna; a *démarche* from this side, promoted with a view to obtain a suspension of military operations, would appear to me doomed to failure if Germany's influence were not first exercised.

I have also noted, during Baron Von Schoen's observations, that the Austro-Hungarian Government was particularly susceptible when the words "mediation," "intervention," "conference" were used and was more willing to admit "friendly advice" and "conversations."

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 71.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d' Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *July* 27, 1914.

I have communicated to Sir Edward Grey your adherence to his proposal for mediation by the four Powers and for a conference at London. The British Ambassador at Vienna has received the necessary instructions to inform the Austro-Hungarian Government as soon as his French, German and Italian colleagues are authorised to make the same *démarche*.

The Italian Government have accepted intervention by the four Powers with a view to prevent military operations, they are consulting the German Government on the proposal for a conference and the procedure to be followed with regard to the Austro-Hungarian Government. The German Government have not yet replied.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 72.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ROME, *July* 27, 1914.

The Marquis di San Giuliano has returned to Rome this evening, and I saw him immediately after his arrival. He spoke to me of the contents of the Austrian note, and formally assured me that he had not had any previous knowledge of it.

He knew, indeed, that this note was to have a vigorous and forcible character; but he had not suspected that it could take such a form. I asked him if it was true that he had given at Vienna, as certain papers allege, an approval of the Austrian action and an assurance that Italy would fulfil her duties as an ally towards Austria. "In no way:" the Minister replied: "we were not consulted; we were told nothing, it was not for us then to make any such communication to Vienna."

The Marquis di San Giuliano thinks that Servia would have acted more wisely if she had accepted the note in its entirety; today he still thinks that this would be the only thing to do, being convinced that Austria will not withdraw any of her claims, and will maintain them, even at the risk of bringing about a general conflagration; he doubts whether Germany is disposed to lend herself to any pressure on her ally. He asserts, however, that Germany at this moment attached great importance to her relations with London, and he believes that if any Power can determine Berlin in favour of peaceful action, it is England

As for Italy she will continue to make every effort in favour of peace. It is with this end in view, that he has adhered without hesitation to Sir Edward Grey's proposal for a meeting in London of the Ambassadors of those Powers which are not directly interested in the Austro-Servian dispute.

BARRÈRE.

No. 73.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 27, 1914.

The English Ambassador, who returned today, saw the Secretary of State and discussed with him Sir Edward Grey's proposal. In his reply Herr von Jagow continued to manifest his desire for peace, but added that he could not consent to anything which would resemble a conference of the Powers, that would be to set up a kind of court of arbitration, the idea of which would only be acceptable if it were asked for by Vienna and St. Petersburgh. Herr von Jagow's language confirms that used by Baron von Schoen to your Excellency.

In fact, a *démarche* by the four Powers at Vienna and St Petersburgh could be brought about by diplomatic means without assuming the form of a conference and it is susceptible of many modifications, the important thing is to make clear at Vienna and at St. Petersburgh the common desire of the four Powers that a conflict should be avoided. A peaceful issue from the present difficulties can only be found by gaining time.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 74.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 27, 1914.

I had a conversation yesterday with the Secretary of State and gave support to the *démarche* which Sir E. Goschen had just made.

Herr von Jagow replied to me, as he had to the English Ambassador, that he could not accept the proposal that the Italian, French and German Ambassadors should be instructed to endeavour to find with Sir Edward Grey a method of resolving the present difficulties, because that would be to set up a real conference to deal with the affairs of Austria and Russia

I replied to Herr von Jagow that I regretted his answer, but that the great object which Sir Edward Grey had in view went beyond any question of form; that what was important was the

co-operation of England and France with Germany and Italy in a work of Peace; that this co-operation could take effect through common *démarches* at St. Petersburgh and at Vienna; that he had often expressed to me his regret at seeing the two allied groups always opposed to one another in Europe; that there was here an opportunity of proving that there was a European spirit by showing four Powers belonging to the two groups acting in common agreement to prevent a conflict.

Herr von Jagow evaded the point by saying that Germany had engagements with Austria. I observed to him that the relations of Germany with Vienna were no closer than those of France with Russia, and that it was he himself who actually was putting the two groups of allies in opposition.

The Secretary of State then said to me that he was not refusing to act so as to keep off an Austro-Russian dispute, but that he could not intervene in the Austro-Servian dispute. "The one is the consequence of the other," I said, "and it is a question of preventing the appearance of a new factor of such a nature as to lead to intervention by Russia."

As the Secretary of State persisted in saying that he was obliged to keep his engagements towards Austria, I asked him if he was bound to follow her everywhere with his eyes blind-folded, and if he had taken note of the reply of Servia to Austria which the Servian Chargé d'Affaires had delivered to him this morning. "I have not yet had time," he said "I regret it. You would see that except on some points of detail Servia has yielded entirely. It appears then that, since Austria has obtained the satisfaction which your support has procured for her, you might to day advise her to be content or to examine with Servia the terms of her reply."

As Herr von Jagow gave me no clear reply, I asked whether Germany wished for war. He protested energetically, saying that he knew what was in my mind, but that it was wholly incorrect. "You must then," I replied, "act consistently. When you read the Servian reply, I entreat you in the name of humanity to weigh the terms in your conscience, and do not personally assume a part of the responsibility for the catastrophe which you are allowing to be prepared." Herr von Jagow protested anew, adding that he was ready to join England and France in a common effort, but that it was necessary to find a form for this intervention which he could accept, and that the Cabinets must come to an understanding on this point.

"For the rest," he added, "direct conversations between Vienna and St Petersburgh have been entered upon and are in progress. I expect very good results from them and I am hopeful."

As I was leaving I told him that this morning I had had the impression that the hour of *détente* had struck, but I now saw clearly that there was nothing in it. He replied that I was mistaken; that he hoped that matters were on the right road and would perhaps rapidly reach a favourable conclusion. I asked him to take such action in Vienna as would hasten the progress of events, because it was a matter of importance not to allow time for the development in Russia of one of those currents of opinion which carry all before them.

In my opinion it would be well to ask Sir Edward Grey, who must have been warned by Sir Edward Goschen of the refusal to his proposal in the form in which it was made, to renew it under another form, so that Germany would have no pretext for refusing to associate herself with it, and would have to assume the responsibilities that belong to her in the eyes of England.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 75.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna and Rome.

PARIS, *July 27, 1914.*

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador came to see me to hand me a memorandum which amounted to an indictment of Servia; he was instructed by his Government to state that since Servia had not given a satisfactory reply to the requirements of the Imperial Government, the latter found themselves obliged to take strong measures to induce Servia to give the satisfaction and guarantees that are required of her. To-morrow the Austrian Government will take steps to that effect.

I asked the Ambassador to acquaint me with the measures contemplated by Austria, and Count Szécsen replied that they might be either an ultimatum, or a declaration of war, or the crossing of the frontier, but he had no precise information on this point.

I then called the Ambassador's attention to the fact that Servia had accepted Austria's requirements on practically every point, and that the differences that remained on certain points might vanish with a little mutual goodwill, and with the help of the Powers who wished for peace; by fixing to-morrow as the date for putting her resolution into effect, Austria for the second time was making their co-operation practically impossible, and was assuming a grave responsibility in running the risk of precipitating a war, the limits of which it was impossible to foresee.

I enclose for your information the memorandum that Count Szécsen handed to me.

BIENVENU MARTIN.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum of the Austro-Hungarian Government handed by Count Szecsen to M Bienvenu Martin on July 27, 1914.

The Servian agitation, which has as its object the separation from the Austrian Monarchy of the South Slav districts, in order to attach them to a great Servian State, dates from far back. This propaganda on Servian soil always the same in its ultimate object, although varying in its means and intensity, reached its culminating point at the time of the annexation crisis. Throwing off the protecting cloak of secrecy, it then revealed its purposes openly and undisguisedly, and showed, under the patronage of the Servian Government, its intention of achieving its aims by every means in its power.

While the whole of the Servian press was calling for war against the Monarchy with shouts of rancour and by the perversion of facts, associations were being formed to foment this strife—irrespective of other means of propaganda.

The association which had become the most important was the Narodna Odbrana. Having its origin in a revolutionary committee which already existed, it was constituted as a private society, although in fact it took the form of an organisation dependent upon the Foreign Office at Belgrade through military and civil officials. Amongst its founders should be specially mentioned General Bozo Jankovic, ex Ministers Ljuba Jovanovic, Ljuba Davidovic, and Valiaiev Valovic, Zivojin Dimic (Director of the Government Printing Establishment) and Majors (then Captains) Voja Tankovic, and Milan Pribicevic. This association adopted as its aim the creation and organisation of armed bands, with a view to the war that they hoped for against the Monarchy. A convincing description of the activity of the Narodna Odbrana at this time will be found, in particular, in the statements of Trifko Krstanovic a Bosnia Herzegovinian subject, in the course of his evidence before the Council of War at Serajevo, he was then at Belgrade, and had been accepted by the Narodna Odbrana, with other subjects of the Monarchy, as *comitadji*. Krstanovic had been brought, with about one hundred and forty others, to a school established for the formation of new bands at Cuprija, in the district of Jagodina, managed by Captains Voja Tankosic and Dusan Putnick. The only masters in this school were Servian officers; General Bozo Jankovic and Captain Milan Pribicevic introduced great regularity into the courses of organisation of these bands, which lasted three months.

The *comitadji* received there complete instruction in musketry, bomb throwing, mines and the destruction of railways, tunnels, bridges and telegraphs; their duty was, according to their leaders to put into practice in Bosnia-Herzegovina the knowledge they had recently acquired.

By this action on the part of the Narodna Odbrana, carried on in the most open manner and encouraged by the Servian Government, guerilla warfare was carried on against the Monarchy. In this way the subjects of the Monarchy were led into treason against their country, and induced as Servian emissaries systematically to practise secret attacks against the means of defence of their country.

This period of aggressive aspirations ended with the announcement of the Servian Government on the 31st March 1909, in which that Government announced that they were prepared to accept the new situation created in public law by the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and solemnly promised that they would do their best to maintain in future friendly and neighbourly relations with the Monarchy.

With this declaration it might have been expected that the agitation, which constituted a source of constant trouble to Austria-Hungary, would be brought to an end, and that means might have been found for an amicable *rapprochement* between Servia and the Monarchy. Deprived of the support of the Servian Government, and combated by that Government in accordance with its engagements, the hostile propaganda could only have continued secretly, and would have been condemned to prompt destruction. On the other hand, the ties of language, race and culture existing between the Servian districts in the south of the Monarchy and Servia ought to have resulted in the realisation of a task of common development inspired by mutual friendship and parallel interests.

However, these hopes have not been realised. Aspirations hostile to the Monarchy have continued: and, under the eyes of the Servian Government, who have done nothing to suppress this agitation, the propaganda instituted against Austria has only increased in extent and volume. Hatred against the Monarchy has been fanned and has developed into an irreconcilable feeling. The Servian people—like by the old methods, which have been adapted to the situation, and by more thorough methods, have been called "to an inevitable struggle of annihilation" against Austria. Their secret ramifications have been systematically spread towards the *Slav* domains in the south of the Monarchy, whose subjects have been incited to treason.

Above all, this spirit has found constant expression in the Servian press.

Up to the present time, no fewer than 61 newspapers appearing in Servia have had to be withdrawn from postal circulation on account of their contents falling within the scope of the penal law. There is hardly a clause protecting the sacred person of the Monarch and of the members of the Imperial Family or the integrity of the State that has not been violated by Servian papers. In Appendix I, will be found a few of the numerous instances occurring in the press, of ideas of the nature indicated above.

Without entering into a detailed examination of the points of view of Servian public opinion, it is necessary to note that the press has in spite of the formal recognition accorded by Servia, never ceased to consider the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, both before and after the event, as a robbery committed against Servia for which reparation is due. This idea recurs not only in the papers of advanced views, but also in the *Samoprava*, which is in such close touch with the Foreign Office at Belgrade, where this idea finds expression in hardly veiled terms. [*See* Appendix II (*b*).]

Nor can one omit to consider how the attempt made on 15th June 1910, at Sarajevo by Bogdan Zerajic against Commandant von Varesanin, Governor of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was applauded by the press.

It will be remembered that Zerajic killed himself immediately after his deed, and before committing it had burned all his papers. For these reasons it is impossible to throw full light upon the motive of the outrage; it has, however, been possible from a document found on his person to form the conclusion that he was a follower of the views of Kropotkin. Circumstantial evidence likewise leads to the conclusion that the attempt was of an anarchist type.

This, however, did not prevent the Servian press from proclaiming the criminal as a national Servian hero, or from praising his deed. The *Politika* even combated the idea that Zerajic was an anarchist, and declared him to be a "Servian hero whose name all Servians will repeat with respect and grief."

The *Politika* considers the 18th August of the same year, "the birthday of His Imperial and Royal Majesty," as a favourable opportunity on which to return to the subject of Zerajic, "whose name will be to the people something like that of a saint," and solemnly to praise the outrage in a poem. (Appendix No. I.)

This is the way in which this crime, which was quite foreign to territorial aspirations against the Monarchy, has been exploited for the furtherance of this idea, and in which the murder was hailed in the most explicit way as a glorious means towards the realisation of this aim, and one worthy to be imitated in the struggle. This sanctification of murder, as a weapon fully admissible in the struggle

against the Monarchy, reappears later in papers speaking of the attempt made by Jukin against the Royal Commissioner of Cujov. [Appendix I (c).]

These newspapers, which are circulated not only in Servia, but also, as was ascertained later, illicitly in the Monarchy, by well-organised secret methods, have awakened and kept alive this mood in the masses, a mood which has provided a fruitful field for the misdeeds of the associations hostile to the Monarchy.

The Narodna Odbrana has become the centre of the agitation carried on by the associations. The same persons who were at its head at the time of the annexation still control it. They still include very violent opponents of the Monarchy mentioned above in the capacity of actors and energetic organisers. Organised on a broad and far-reaching scale and governed by a hierarchy of officials (*see* Appendix II, "Organisation"), the Narodna Odbrana had soon acquired about 400 members who carried on a very active agitation.

Moreover, the Narodna became closely allied with the "Shooting Federation" (702 societies), the Association of the Sokol, *Dusan Silni* (2,500 members), the Olympian Club, the Association of Horsemen, *Kralj Aleksandar*, the Society of Sportsmen and the League of Development, as well as numerous other associations, all of which, under the guidance and protection of the Narodna, work on the same lines. Becoming more and more closely intermingled, these associations arrived at a complete amalgamation in such a way that to-day they are only members of the single body of the Narodna. Thus the latter has set up all over Servia a very close network of agitation and has attracted to its principles all those who are receptive of its ideas.

The official publications of this Society demonstrate sufficiently clearly the policy of the Narodna.

In its statutes, ostensibly those of a "Development Society," concerning itself only with the spiritual and corporal improvement of the Servian population and its material progress the Narodna discloses in its deed of amalgamation (*see* Appendix II) the true and single nature of its existence in that which it calls its "reorganised programme."

To preach to the Servian people especially "the sacred truth by fanatical and unfathomable work" under the pretence that the Monarchy wishes "to take away Servia's liberty, her language, and even to destroy her"; that it is an unavoidable necessity to wage against Austria-Hungary, her first and greatest enemy, "a war of destruction with rifle and cannon" and "by every means" to prepare the people for this war for the liberation of the conquered territories in which seven millions of their brothers are subject to continuous and oppression. All the efforts for progress of the Narodna are exclusively concerned with this idea simply as a means for the organisation and education of the people, with a view to the struggle of annihilation that they foresee.

All the associations affiliated to the Narodna work in the same spirit. The association of the Sokol of Kragujevac will serve as an example. (*See* Appendix III.)

As in the case of the Narodna, officers, professors and civil servants are at its head.

The speech in which its President, Major Kovacevic, opened the annual meeting of 1914 made absolutely no mention of physical training, which is the real object of the Sokol, and only spoke of "preparation for War" against a "dangerous, heartless, and odious enemy invading us from the north," who robs millions of Servian brothers of their liberties and rights, and keeps them in bondage and peace.

In the administrative reports of the association the technical work is placed entirely in the background, and only serves as headlines for the records of the real "objects of the activities of the Administration, especially "*the preparation of national development and the necessity of strengthening the oppressed nation,*" *with the object of enabling it to carry out its "incomplete programme the unfinished task" and accomplishing "that great action which is to be carried out in the near future, the liberation of brothers who are living beyond the Drina and who are suffering the martyrdom of the crucified.*"

Even the treasurer makes use of his financial reports to send forth the appeal that "hawks must be reared" capable "of bringing freedom to the brothers not yet freed."

As in the case of the aspirations of progress in the Narodna, the gymnastic activity of the Sokol is not the real object, but simply a means at the service of the same propaganda carried on with the same intentions, not to say with the very same words.

When the Narodna makes it appeal for the struggle of annihilation against the Monarchy, it does not address itself only to the people of the Monarchy but to all the southern Slavs. In the eyes of the Narodna the Slav regions in the south of the Monarchy belong to "our subjected Servian territories." (*See also* Appendix IV.) So also the Slav subjects of the south of the Monarchy must take part in this "national work," so also this "healthy and necessary" activity must make itself felt on the other side of the southern frontier, and even on the soil of the Monarchy the Narodna seeks its "heroes for the holy war," among whom Ozilic, the murderer of Mourad, is cited as an example worthy of imitation, of sacrifice for one's country.

But in order to reduce the brothers "outside Servia" to share in "the work of private effort," the Narodna is intimately associated with the "brothers on this side of the frontier." It is not said in what way this intimate association is effected, no doubt because it *appertains to that part of the "common work"* which "for many reasons cannot and ought not to be explained."

How far the branch of its activity extends is shown by the fact that not only the central committee of the Narodna, but also certain of its local committees contain special sections for "foreign affairs."

The foreign activity of the Narodna and its affiliated branches is particularly varied.

What is relatively the less dangerous, because it can be officially controlled, consists of lecture tours undertaken by the influential members of the Narodna in the south-western parts of the Monarchy, where they speak before various societies on national or educational subjects. These occasions give the speakers the opportunity of exploiting the true aims of the association in the most receptive circles of their adherents, in language more or less veiled, which is intelligible to those who are already *au courant*.

Amongst these emissaries one of the best known is Zivojin Lazic, Director of Government Printing Establishment, already alluded to; it was he who on the 8th of August 1908 issued an appeal to the Servian people in which he called Austria "enemy of Servia" an invited Servia to prepare herself for a war against the Monarchy. On numerous occasions he has undertaken tours of this nature. At Kurlova, in 1912, he flung prudence to the winds and spoke of "the union of all the Serbs against the common enemy."

More dangerous are the relations formed by associations imbued with the spirit of the Narodna under the cloak of common interests and of culture, with associations in the Monarchy; for the respective envoys and separate visits of these associations, which escape all control, are utilised by the Servian for all sorts of plots against the Monarchy.

Thus, for instance, an envoy of the Narodna at the fête of Serajevo in September 1912 (*see* Appendix VI) had the effrontery secretly to recruit Bosnian adherents to his society. The sending of a representative of the Sokol of Kragujevac to this fête must have meant for the brothers of Bosnia: "We have not forgotten you, the wings of the falcon of Samodlja are still strong"—a thought which, to the initiated, will no doubt have found a quite different expression consonant with the aims of the Narodna explained above (Appendix III). As to the events that take place at the meetings of the same kind in Servia, it is clear that they escape all control of the Royal and Imperial authorities, who only possess on this matter unsubstantial information which is difficult to check. In this connection doubts must be raised regarding the visit of Agram students to Servia (April 1912) who received from the Servians an official reception of an almost military character, accompanied even by a parade and by a review of troops in their honour, and that in a manner so suggestive that the association of the Sokol of Kragujevac could say, "This event marks the beginning and the key of a great deed which must find its accomplishment in the near future; it is a germ which will ripen when the soul of the people bursts its bounds until then is no barrier that has not been destroyed."

It is only recently that it has come to the knowledge of the Austro-Hungarian authorities that the associations of the Servian Sokols have succeeded in making arrangements with some similar societies of the Monarchy to establish a connection with them which is up to the present secret, and the character of which is not yet quite clear; for the information on this point is still being collected. Up to the present, however, the information obtained admits of the conclusion that traces have been discovered of one of the ways by which the subversive aims of the Servian Sokols have suffered and let astray certain groups of persons in the Monarchy.

The propaganda among circles so very different assumes greater importance if it is compared with that of the "foreign work" which is conducted by the Narodna and its friends in the form of a personal agitation among individuals. It is in this field that the most melancholy results are shown.

By means of confidential and secret emissaries, it carries the poison of mutiny in the circles of men of mature age as well as those of irresponsible youth.

It is thus, for example, that the late Officers of Honvéd V.B.D.K.V.N. and the lieutenant of Gendarmerie of Slav Croatia, V.K., led astray by Milan Pribičevitch, left the service of the army of the Monarchy in the most suspicious circumstances and turned towards Servia; they have seen in the meanwhile most of their hopes falsified, or at any rate in part, and are thinking of returning to the country that they have betrayed. The agitation introduced from Servia into the middle schools of Croatia and Bosnia is unhappily so well known that it hardly needs illustration. What is less known is that people who have been expelled from the Croatian and Bosnian schools, owing to grave acts against discipline, are received in Servia with open arms and often even protected by the State and supported as enemies of the Monarchy. The Servian schools with their masters, who, inspired by hostility towards Austria, run to a great extent members of the Narodna, are clearly establishments thoroughly adapted for training experts of this kind. A very notable case may be quoted here. Last March several pupils of the Normal Training College of Pakrac (Croatia) were expelled on account of a strike. They returned to Servia, where they immediately obtained places as schoolmasters or were admitted to training colleges. One of these who had been so expelled, and who had relations with circles unfriendly to the Monarchy, declared publicly that he and his people would express the opinion and demonstrate the view during the stay of the hereditary Archduke in Bosnia, that this province is Servian territory. It should be particularly noted that during the stay of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Bosnia, the Prefect of the Servian district of Krajna gave to three scholars, who were thus involved, Servian passports, in which he falsely described them as Servian subjects, although he must have known that they were Croats. With these passports the three agitators were able to enter Monarchy without being noticed, where, however, they were eventually recognised and arrested.

But all this is not enough to give a complete representation of the "foreign" activity of the Narodna.

The Imperial and Royal Government has been informed, for a long time past, confidentially, that the Narodna has made military preparations for the war which it desires to make against the Monarchy in the following way: it has been sending emissaries in order, as soon as hostilities broke out to attempt in bands the destruction of the transport and to stir up revolt or panic (*See* Appendix VII.)

The criminal proceedings taken in 1913 by the Council of War at Serajevo against Jovo Jajlović and his associates for espionage, confirm this confidential information. As at the time of its foundation, the preparation for war by armed bands still figures in the programme of the Narodna, to which must now further be added a complete service of espionage. It is for this reason that the programme of the Narodna, described as "reorganised" is in reality, an *extended* programme. Acts of terrorism must finally result from an atmosphere of hatred which is publicly and secretly provoked, and from an agitation which evades all responsibility, and in order to bring them about, all means are to be regarded as good in the struggle against Austria maleding even, without any sense of shame, common acts of murder.

On the 8th of June 1912, a man named Jukic shot at von Cuvaj, the Royal Commissioner at Agram with the result that Councillor von Herwic, who was seated in the same carriage, was mortally wounded; in his flight he killed a policeman who followed him and he wounded two others.

From the subsequent investigation it appeared that Jukic was saturated with the ideas and plans of the Narodna, and that, although Jukic had for some time past been devoting himself to criminal schemes, these schemes were only matured after he had made an excursion to Belgrade, together with the Agram students, for the celebrations prepared in honour of these visitors on the 15th April 1912; that Jukic entered into relations with several people belonging to the Narodna with whom he had had personal discussions. A few days afterwards he returned to Belgrade, and there he received *from a* found at Agram came, according to experts, from a military arsenal.

Jukic's attempt had not yet been forgotten, when on the 14th August 1913, Stephan Pojcic, who had returned from America to Agram, made an attempt on the life of the Royal Commissioner, Baron

Sherlecz, an attempt which was the outcome of action organised by the Serbians among the southern Slavs living in America, and which was the work of the foreign propaganda of the Narodna.

A pamphlet by the Serbian, T. Dimitrijevitch, printed in Chicago, with its unbridled attacks against His Imperial and Royal Majesty, and its appeal to the Servians of the Monarchy with reference to their impending "deliverance," and urging them to enter Serbia, demonstrates the correspondence between the propaganda carried out unchecked by the Serbians in America and that carried on from Serbia in the territory of the Monarchy.

And again, scarcely a year afterwards, Agram was the scene of a new outrage, this time unsuccessful.

On the 20th May 1913, Jacob Schaffer made an attempt at the Agram theatre on the life of the Ban, Freiherr von Skerlecz, an attempt which was frustrated at the last moment by a policeman. The subsequent investigation revealed the existence of a plot inspired by Rudolf Herzegovic. From the depositions of the latter and his five accomplices, it is manifest that this crime also originated in Serbia.

Herzog taken part in an unsuccessful attempt to liberate Jukic, Herzegovic fled to Servia (October 1912), where together with his accomplice Marojan Jukic he was soon in company with *comitadjis* and members of the Narodna. As frequently happens when immature minds concern themselves too early with political questions, these meetings had the worst possible result. Herzegovic returned home impressed by the dogma of Belgrade, that the Slav races in the south of the Monarchy should be separated from it and re-united to the Servian kingdom. He had further been persuaded by the teachings of his friends that this object should be pursued by means of attempts on the lives of persons holding high offices in the Monarchy.

This is the spirit in which Herzegovic influenced his friends at Agram and converted them to his ideas. Foremost among his plans was the carrying out of an attempt on the life of the heir to the throne.

A few months before Seka Algiseric had been tried for high treason. In the course of his trial three witnesses declared that Algiseric had told them that he had received one hundred dins from the Narodna and a similar sum from a secret association of students to start propaganda, but especially to carry out an attempt on the life of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

It is clear how for the criminal agitators of the Narodna and of those who share in its views has of late been primarily directed against the person of the hereditary Archduke,

From these facts the conclusion may be drawn that the Narodna, as well as the associations hostile to the Monarchy which were grouped around it, recently decided that the hour had struck to translate theory into practice.

It is noteworthy that the Narodna limits itself in this way to *inciting*, and where the incitement had fallen on fertile soil, to *providing means of material assistance*, but that it has confided all the dangerous part in this active propaganda exclusively to the youth of the Monarchy, which has been incited and corrupted by this organisation, which alone ought to bear the burden of this painful "heroism."

All the characteristics of this procedure are found in the history and origin of the profoundly regrettable outrage of the 15th June.

Princip and Grabez are examples of those young men who have been prevented from their school days by the doctrines of the Narodna. At Belgrade, where he consorted with students filled with these ideas, Princip bound himself with criminal plans against the hereditary Archduke (against whom it was directed the particularly poisonous hatred of the elements lost to the Monarchy), when he made his love in the annexed territories.

He became friendly with Kaburinovitch, who mingled with the same associations, and whose radically revolutionary opinions, as he himself admits, inspired him with the same sense of hostility to the Monarchy, and brought him into the active propaganda. But however carefully the plot might have been prepared, and however determined the conspirators may have been, the attempt would never probably have been carried out if people had not been found, as in the case of Jukic, to provide for the conspirators means of committing their crime; for as Princip and Kaburinovitch have expressly admitted, they had the necessary arms as well as money to purchase them. It is interesting to see where the conspirators procured their arms. Milan Pribicevic and Zeraljic Dusan, the two principal men in the Narodna, where the first threads in the conspiracy are found, are a sure source of help in these need, doubtless because it had already become a tradition among those ready to commit crimes that they could obtain from the members of the Narodna instruments for murder. The fortunate circumstance that these two men were not at Belgrade at the critical moment doubtless frustrated this plan; however, Princip and Kaburinovitch had no difficulty in finding other help. One of Milan Ciganovic, an ex comitadji, and now a railway official at Belgrade and member of the Narodna. The latter and his friend Major Voja Tankosic, who has already been mentioned, and was also one of the heads of the Narodna, and who in 1908 was the head of the school of armed bands of Kuprija (Appendix V), now appear as the moving spirits in the plot. They had only one doubt, and that but a fleeting one, namely, whether the three conspirators were really resolved to commit this act, but this doubt soon disappeared, thanks to their warm suggestions. Thenceforward, they were ready to give every assistance. Tankosic procured four Browning pistols and ammunition, and money for the journey. Six hand grenades from the Servian army completed the armament, a fact which recalls the case of Jukic. Anxious to be successful, Tankosic obtained shooting lessons for them, but Tankosic and Ciganovic were further anxious to insure secrecy for the plot by special means scarcely dictated by the occasions. They, therefore, exhorted Zeraljic and Princip to point out that the two culprits must commit suicide after the crime, a precaution which was to be specially advantageous to them because no one would believe them of the slight danger which they themselves were incurring in this enterprise. *Sure death for victims of their corruption, perfect security for themselves, such is the motto as it now knows, of the Narodna.*

In order to render the execution of the crime possible, it was necessary that the arms and the bombs should arrive in Bosnia by underhand methods and without being perceived. Thus again Ciganovic gave all the assistance in his power; he explained to the conspirators the route which had been agreed upon, and assured them that the Servian customs authorities would help them. The way in which this journey, described by Princip as "mysterious," was organised and carried out leaves no doubt but that this route was a secret route prepared in advance and already often used for the

secret designs of the Narodna. With a simplicity and sureness which could only result from long habit, the frontier guards at Sabak and Loznica lent their administrative organisation for the purpose; the secret transport with its complicated system of constantly changing guides, who could be summoned as if by magic, and were always to be found on the spot when there was need, was effected without any difficulty. Without investigating the object of this strange journey of a few very young students, the Servian authorities set the smooth machinery in motion at a word from the ex-commitadji and minor railway official Ciganovic. However, they had no need to make an inquiry, for, from the information before them, it was clear that a new mission of the Narodna was being carried out. When he saw the arsenal of bombs and revolvers, the guard, Crbic, smiled a benevolent smile of approval, showing conclusively how accustomed they were on this route to find contraband of this nature.

The Royal Servian Government have committed a serious default in allowing all this to take place.

Though bound to cultivate neighbourly relations with Austria-Hungary, they have allowed the press to excite hatred against the Monarchy; they have allowed associations established on their own territory under the leadership of high officers, of public officials, of masters and of judges, to busy themselves with a public campaign against the Monarchy, instilling revolutionary ideas into the minds of its citizens; they have not prevented men with a share in the direction of the military and civil administration from poisoning the public conscience contrary to all moral sentiment, to such an extent that in this conflict assassination appears the most praiseworthy weapon.

No. 75 (2).

Official Communique of the Press Bureau.

VIENNA, *July* 28, 1914.

The Austrian Minister at Belgrade has returned to Vienna and presented the text of the Servian reply.

A spirit of insincerity pervades the whole of this reply; it makes it clear that the Servian Government have no serious intention of putting an end to the culpable toleration which has given rise to the anti-Austrian intrigues. The Servian reply contains such restrictions and limitations not only with regard to the principle of the Austro-Hungarian *demarche*, but also with regard to the claims advanced by Austria, that the concessions which are made are without importance.

In particular, under an empty pretext, there is a refusal to accept the participation of the Austro-Hungarian officials in the prosecution of the authors of the crimes who are resident in Servian territory.

In the same way, the Servian reply to the Austrian demand that the hostile intrigues of the press should be suppressed, amounts to a refusal.

The demand with regard to the measures to be taken to prevent associations hostile to Austria-Hungary from continuing their activity under another name and form after their dissolution, has not even been considered.

Inasmuch as these claims constitute the minimum regarded as necessary for the re-establishment of a permanent peace in the south-east of the monarchy, the Servian reply is considered to be insufficient.

That the Servian Government is aware of this, appears from the fact that they contemplate the settlement of the dispute by arbitration, and also from the fact that on the day on which their reply was done and before it was in fact submitted, they gave orders for mobilisation.

No. 76.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, to M. Ramoun-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On board the "La France," July 28, 1914.

I have received from Copenhagen your telegram summarising the events of Saturday, the telegram describing the last visit of the German Ambassador; that relating to the mediation which Russia advises Servia to ask for and to the English *demarche* at Berlin, as well as your telegram received this morning directly through the Eiffel Tower.

I fully approve the reply which you made to Baron von Schoen; the proposition which you maintained is self-evident, in the search for a peaceful solution of the dispute, we are fully in agreement with Russia, who is not responsible for the present situation, and has not taken any measure whatever which could arouse the least suspicion; but it is plain that Germany on her side would find it difficult to refuse to give advice to the Austro-Hungarian Government, whose action has provoked the crisis.

We must now continue to use the same language to the German Ambassador. Besides, this advice is in harmony with the two English proposals mentioned in your telegram. I entirely approve the combination suggested by Sir E. Grey, and I am myself requesting M. Paul Cambon to inform him of this. It is essential that it should be known at Berlin and at Vienna that our full concurrence is given to the efforts which the British Government is making with a view to seeking a solution of the Austro-Servian dispute. The action of the four less interested Powers cannot, for the reasons given above, be exerted only at Vienna and St. Petersburg. In proposing to exert it also at Belgrade, which means, in fact, between Vienna and Belgrade, Sir E. Grey grasps the logic of the situation; and in not excluding St. Petersburg, the offers on the other hand to Germany, a method of withdrawing with perfect dignity from the *demarche* by which the German Government have caused it to be

known at Paris and at London that the affair was looked upon by them as purely Austro-Servian and without any general character.

Please communicate the present telegram to our representatives with the great Powers and to our Minister at Belgrade.

RENE VIVIANI.

No. 77.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Rene Viviani, President of the Council on board the "La France."

PARIS, *July* 28, 1914.

In spite of the assurances given, both in Berlin and Paris by the German representatives, of the desire of their Government to assist in efforts for the maintenance of peace, no sincere action has been taken by them to hold back Austria, the English proposal, which consists in action by the four less interested Powers to obtain a cessation of military operations at Vienna, Belgrade, and St. Petersburg, and in a meeting at London of the German, French, and Italian Ambassadors under the chairmanship of Sir E. Grey, with a view of seeking a solution of the Austro-Servian difficulty, meets with objections at Berlin of such a nature as must lead to failure.

The Austrian Ambassador has proceeded to announce that his Government will to-morrow take energetic measures to compel Servia to give to them the satisfaction and guarantees which they demand from that power; Count Szecsen has given no explanation as to those measures; according to our Military Attaché at Vienna, mobilisation dating from July 28 appears to be certain.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 78.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome.

PARIS, *July* 28, 1914.

I have had another visit from the German Ambassador this morning; he told me that he had no communication or official proposal to make to me, but that he came, as on the evening before, to talk over the situation and the methods to be employed to avoid action which would be irreparable. When I asked him about Austria's intentions, he declared that he did not know them, and was ignorant of the nature of the means of coercion which she was preparing.

Germany, according to Baron von Schoen, only asks that she may act with France for the maintenance of peace. Upon my observing to him that a proposal for mediation by the four Powers to which we had adhered, and which had obtained assent in principle from Italy and Germany, had been put forward by England, the Ambassador said that the German Government really only asked to associate themselves with the action of the Powers, provided that that action did not take the form of arbitration or a conference, which had been rejected by Austria.

I replied that, if it was the expression only which was an obstacle to the Austrian Government, the object might be attained by other means; the German Government was in a good position to ask Austria to allow the Powers time to intervene and find a means of conciliation.

Baron von Schoen then observed to me that he had no instructions, and only knew that Germany refused to exercise any pressure on Austria, who does not wish for a conference. He accuses the French papers of attributing to Germany an attitude which she has not taken up, alleging that she is urging Austria on; doubtless she approves Austria's attitude, but she had no knowledge of the Austrian note; she did not run her way to shock her too abruptly, for Austria must have guarantees against the proceedings of the Serbs.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 79.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna.

PARIS, *July* 28, 1914.

Through the telegrams from our Embassies which I have forwarded to you, you are aware of the English proposal for mediation by the four Powers and for a conference in London, as well as of our adherence to that suggestion, and of the conditional acceptance by Italy and of the reservations of Berlin.

Please keep yourself in touch on this subject with your English colleague, who has received the necessary instructions to support the Austro-Hungarian Government with the English suggestion, as soon as his three colleagues have been authorised to make the same *demarche*; you will adopt your attitude to his.

No. 80.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *July* 28, 1914.

Sir Edward Grey yesterday received my Austro-Hungarian and German colleagues. The first continued to maintain that the Servian reply was unacceptable. The second used language similar to that of Baron von Schoen at Paris. He emphasised the value of moderating action by Great Britain at St. Petersburg. Sir Edward Grey replied that Russia had shown herself very moderate from the

beginning of the crisis, especially in her advice to the Servian Government, and that he would find it very embarrassing to give her pacific advice. He added that it was at Vienna that it was necessary to act and that Germany's help was indispensable.

On the other hand, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has telegraphed that M. Sazonof had made a proposal to the Austrian Ambassador for a conversation on the Servian business. This information has been confirmed by the British Ambassador at Vienna, who has sent the information that the first interview between the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Count Szápáry had produced a good effect at the Ballplatz.

Sir Edward Grey and Sir Arthur Nicolson told me that, if an agreement could be brought about by direct discussion between St. Petersburg and Vienna, it would be a matter for congratulation, but they raised some doubts as to the success of M. Sazonof's attempt.

When Sir George Buchanan asked M. Sazonof about the eventual meeting at London of a conference of representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, to seek a solution for the present situation, the latter replied "that he had begun *pourparlers* with the Austrian Ambassador under conditions which he hoped were favourable; that, however, he had not yet received any reply to his proposal for the revision of the Servian note by the two Cabinets." If direct explanations with the Cabinet of Vienna are impracticable M. Sazonof declares himself ready to accept the English proposals or any other of such a nature as to bring about a favourable issue of the dispute.

In any case, at a moment when the least delay might have serious consequences, it would be very desirable that these direct negotiations should be carried on in such a way as not to hamper Sir E. Grey's action, and not to furnish Austria with a pretext for slipping out of the friendly intervention of the four Powers.

The British Ambassador at Berlin having made a determined effort to obtain Herr von Jagow's adherence to Sir E. Grey's suggestion, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that it was best to await the result of the conversation which had been begun between St. Petersburg and Vienna. Sir E. Grey has, in consequence, directed Sir E. Goschen to suspend his *démarche* for the moment. In addition, the news that Austria has just officially declared war against Servia, opens a new phase of the question.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 81.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 28, 1914.

M. Sazonof's conversation with Count Szápáry was brought to the knowledge of Herr von Jagow by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires. The Secretary of State told him that in agreement with the remarks of the German Ambassador in Russia, since the Austrian Government did not refuse to continue their conversations with the Russian Government after the expiry of the ultimatum, there was ground for hope that Count Berchtold on his side might be able to converse with M. Schebeko, and that it might be possible to find an issue from the present difficulties. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires takes a favourable view of this state of mind, which corresponds to Herr von Jagow's desire to see Vienna and St. Petersburg enter into direct relations and to release Germany. There is ground, however, for asking whether Austria is not waiting to gain time to make her preparations.

To-day I gave my support to the *démarche* made by my British colleague with the Secretary of State. The latter replied to me, as he did to Sir Edward Goschen, that it was impossible for him to accept the idea of a kind of conference at London between the Ambassadors of the four Powers, and that it would be necessary to give another form to the English suggestion to procure its realisation. I laid stress upon the danger of delay, which might bring on war, and asked him if he wished for war. He protested and added that direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg were in progress, and that from now on he expected a favourable result.

The British and Italian Ambassadors came to see me this morning together, to talk over with me the conversation which they had had with Herr von Jagow yesterday on the subject of Sir Edward Grey's proposal. To sum up the Secretary of State used the same language to them as to me; accepting in principle the idea of joining in a *démarche* with England, Italy, and ourselves, but rejecting any idea of a conference.

My colleagues and I thought that this was only a question of form, and the British Ambassador is going to suggest to his Government that they should change the wording of their proposal, which might take the character of a diplomatic *démarche* at Vienna and St. Petersburg.

In consequence of the repugnance shown by Herr von Jagow to any *démarche* at Vienna, Sir Edward Grey could put in a dilemma, by asking him to state himself precisely how diplomatic action by the Powers to avoid war could be brought about.

We ought to associate ourselves with every effort in favour of peace compatible with our engagements towards our ally, but to place the responsibility in the proper quarter, we must take care to ask Germany to state precisely what she wishes.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 82.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, *July* 28, 1914.

THE Austro-Hungarian Government has not yet replied to the proposal of the Russian Government suggesting the opening of direct conversations between St. Petersburg and Vienna.

M. Sazonof received the German and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors this afternoon. The impression which he got from this double interview is a bad one; "Certainly," he said to me, "Austria is unwilling to converse."

As the result of a conversation which I have just had with my two colleagues I have the same impression of pessimism.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 83.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, *July* 28, 1914.

Count Berchtold has just declared to Sir M. de Bunsen that any intervention, aiming at the resumption of the discussion between Austria and Servia on the basis of the Servian reply, would be useless and besides that it would be too late, as war had been officially declared at midday.

The attitude of my Russian colleague has never varied up to the present; in his opinion it is not a question of localising the conflict, but rather of preventing it. The declaration of war will make very difficult the initiation of *pourparlers* by the four Powers, as well as the continuation of the direct discussions between M. Sazonof and Count Szápáry.

It is held here that the formula which seemed as if it might obtain the adherence of Germany—"Mediation between Austria and Russia"—is unsuitable, inasmuch as it alleges a dispute between those two Empires which does not exist up to the present.

Among the suspicions aroused by the sudden and violent resolution of Austria, the most disquieting is that Germany should have pushed her on to aggressive action against Servia in order to be able herself to enter into war with Russia and France, in circumstances which she supposes ought to be most favourable to herself and under conditions which have been thoroughly considered.

DUMAINE.

CHAPTER V.

FROM THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY AUSTRIA ON SERVIA (JULY 28, 1914) TO THE GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA (JULY 31, 1914)

No. 84.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ROME, *July* 29, 1914.

The Consulta considers that, in spite of the declaration of war by Austria on Servia, there is no reason why the diplomatic efforts for calling together a conference in London with a view to mediation should be interrupted.

BARRÈRE.

No. 85.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to St. Petersburgh, London, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Constantinople, Belgrade.

PARIS, *July* 29, 1914.

The Austro-German attitude is becoming clearer. Austria, uneasy concerning the Slav propaganda, has seized the opportunity of the crime of Serajevo in order to punish the Servian intrigues, and to obtain in this quarter guarantees which, according as events are allowed to develop or not, will either affect only the Servian Government and army, or become territorial questions. Germany intervenes between her ally and the other Powers and declares that the question is a local one, namely, the punishment of a political crime committed in the past, and for the future sure guarantees that the anti-Austrian intrigues will be put an end to. The German Government thinks that Russia should be content with the official and formal assurances given by Austria to the effect that she does not seek territorial aggrandisement and that she will respect the integrity of Servia; in these circumstances the danger of war can only come from Russia, if she seeks to intervene in a question which is well defined. In these circumstances any action for the maintenance of peace must therefore take place at St. Petersburgh alone.

This sophism, which would relieve Germany from intervening at Vienna, has been maintained unsuccessfully at Paris by Herr von Schoen, who has vainly endeavoured to draw us into identical Franco-German action at St. Petersburgh; it has been also expounded in London to Sir E. Grey. In France as in England, a reply was given that the St. Petersburgh Cabinet have, from the beginning, given the greatest proofs of their moderation, especially by associating themselves with the Powers in advising Servia to yield to the requirements of the Austrian note. Russia does not therefore in any way threaten peace; it is at Vienna that action must be taken; it is from there that the danger will come, from the moment that they refuse to be content with the almost complete submission of Servia to exorbitant demands, that they refuse to accept the co-operation of the Powers in the discussion of the points which remain to be arranged between Austria and Servia; and, finally, that they do not hesitate to make a declaration of war as precipitate as the original Austro-Hungarian note.

The attitude at Berlin, as at Vienna, is still dilatory. In the former capital, while protesting that the Germans desire to safeguard general peace by common action between the four Powers, the

idea of a conference is rejected without any other expedient being suggested, and while they refuse to take any positive action at Vienna. In the Austrian capital they would like to keep St. Petersburgh in play with the illusion of an *entente* which might result from direct conversations, while they are taking action against Servia.

In these circumstances it seems essential that the St. Petersburgh Cabinet, whose desire to unravel this crisis peacefully is manifest, should immediately give their adherence to the English proposal. This proposal must be strongly supported at Berlin in order to decide Herr von Jagow to take real action at Vienna capable of stopping Austria and preventing her from supplementing her diplomatic advantage by military successes. The Austro-Hungarian Government would, indeed, not be slow to take advantage of it in order to impose on Servia, under the elastic expression of "guarantees," conditions which, in spite of all assurances that no territorial aggrandisement was being sought, would in effect modify the status of Eastern Europe, and would run the risk of gravely compromising the general peace either at once or in the near future.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 85.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *July* 29, 1914.

I am now in a position to assure Your Excellency that the Russian Government will acquiesce in any measures which France and England may propose in order to maintain peace. My English colleague is telegraphing to London to the same effect.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 87.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BRUSSELS, *July* 29, 1914.

I report the following impressions of my interview with M. Davignon and with several persons in a position to have exact information. The attitude of Germany is suggestive and justifies every apprehension; it seems improbable that the Austro-Hungarian Government would have taken an initiative which would lead, according to a pre-conceived plan, to a declaration of war, without previous arrangement with the Emperor William.

The German Government stand with grounded arms ready to take peaceful or warlike action as circumstances may require, but there is so much anxiety everywhere that a sudden intervention against us would not surprise anybody here. My Russian and English colleagues share this feeling.

The Belgian Government are taking steps which harmonise with the statement made to me yesterday by M. Davignon that everything will be put in readiness for the defence of the neutrality of the country.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 88.

M. Fontain, French Consul-General at Frankfort, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

FRANKFORT, *July* 29, 1914.

I notify you of important movements of troops yesterday and to-night. This morning several regiments in service dress arrived here, especially by the roads from Darmstadt, Cassel, and Mayence, which are full of soldiers. The bridges and railways are guarded under the pretext of preparations for the autumn manœuvres.

RONSSIN.

No. 89.

M. Allize, French Minister at Munich, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

MUNICH, *July* 29, 1914.

I am informed that the mills at Illkirch (Alsace-Lorraine) have been asked to stop delivery to their ordinary clients and to keep all their output for the army.

From Strasburg information has been received of the transport of motor guns used for firing on aeroplanes and dirigibles.

Under the pretext of a change in the autumn manœuvres the non-commissioned officers and men of the Bavarian infantry regiments at Metz, who were on leave in Bavaria for the harvest, received orders yesterday to return immediately.

ALLIZE.

No. 90.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, *July* 29, 1914.

The French Consul at Prague confirms the mobilisation of the 8th army corps which had already been announced, and that of the Landwehr division of this army corps. The cavalry divisions in Galicia are also mobilising; regiments and cavalry divisions from Vienna and Budapest have already been transported to the Russian frontier. Reservists are now being called together in this district.

There is a rumour that the Austro-Hungarian Government, in order to be in a position to meet any danger, and perhaps in order to impress St. Petersburgh, intend to decide on a general mobilisation of their forces on the 30th July, or the 1st August. To conclude, it is certain the Emperor will return from Ischl to Vienna tomorrow.

DUMAINE.

No. 91.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *July* 29, 1914.

The direct conversation, to which the Russian Government had invited the Austro-Hungarian Government in a friendly spirit, has been refused by the latter.

On the other hand, the Russian General Staff have satisfied themselves that Austria is hurrying on her military preparations against Russia, and is pressing forward the mobilisation which has begun on the Galician frontier. As a result the order to mobilise will be despatched tonight to thirteen army corps, which are destined to operate eventually against Austria.

In spite of the failure of his proposal, M. Sazonof accepts the idea of a conference of the four Powers in London; further, he does not attach any importance to the title officially given to the discussions, and will support all English efforts in favour of peace.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 92.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 29, 1914.

I asked the Secretary of State today how the question of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh which seemed to him yesterday the best means of arriving at a *détente*, stood. He answered that at St. Petersburgh they seemed well disposed towards them and that he had asked Vienna to take this course. He was awaiting the reply. The British Government, after seeing the suggestion of a conference rejected, had let it be known that they would view with favour the inception of such conversations between Austria and Russia and had asked Germany to urge Austria, which the Imperial Government are not failing to do.

I asked Herr von Jagow if he had at last received the Servian reply to Austria and what he thought of it. He replied that he saw in it a basis for possible negotiation. I added that it was just on that account that I considered the rupture by Austria, after she had received such a document, inexplicable.

The Secretary of State then remarked that with Eastern nations one could never obtain sufficient guarantees, and that Austria wished to be able to supervise the carrying out of promises made to her, a supervision which Servia refused. This, in the eyes of the Secretary of State, is the cardinal point. I answered Herr von Jagow that Servia, as she wish to remain independent, was bound to reject the control of a single Power, but that an International Commission would not have the same character. The Balkan States have more than one, for instance the Financial Commission at Athens. One could imagine, I said, for instance, among other combinations, a Provisional International Commission, charged with the duty of controlling the police inquiry demanded by Austria; it was clear, by this instance, that the reply of Servia opened the door to conversations and did not justify a rupture.

I then asked the Secretary of State if, leaving aside direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh to which Sir E. Grey had given his adherence, he did not think that common action could be exercised by the four Powers by means of their Ambassadors. He answered in the affirmative, adding that at this moment the London Cabinet were confining themselves to exercising their influence in support of direct conversations.

At the end of the afternoon the Imperial Chancellor asked the British Ambassador to come and see him. He spoke to him of the proposal of Sir E. Grey for the meeting of a conference; he told him that he had not been able to accept a proposal which seemed to impose the authority of the Powers on Austria; he assured my colleague of his sincere desire for peace and of the efforts he was making to that effect at Vienna, but he added that Russia was alone able to maintain peace or let loose war.

Sir E. Goschen answered that he did not agree, and that if war broke out Austria would be chiefly responsible, for it was inadmissible for her to have broken with Servia after the reply of the latter.

Without discussing this point, the Chancellor said that he was trying his utmost to obtain direct conversations between Austria and Russia; he knew that England looked on such conversations with

a favourable eye. He added that his own action would be rendered very difficult at Vienna, if it were true that Russia had mobilised fourteen army corps on the Austrian frontier. He asked my colleague to call Sir E. Grey's attention to what he had said.

Sir E. Goschen has telegraphed to London to this effect.

The attitude of the Chancellor is very probably the result of the last interview of Sir E. Grey with Prince Lichnowsky. Up to quite the last days they flattered themselves here that England would remain out of the question, and the impression produced on the German Government and on the financiers and business men by her attitude is profound.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 93.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, *July* 29, 1914.

The opinion of my British, Russian and Italian colleagues agrees with mine concerning the impossibility of preventing the outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Servia, since all attempts to avoid the collision have failed.

M. Schebeko had asked that the negotiations begun at St. Petersburgh by MM. Sazonof and Szápáry should be continued and made more effective by special powers being conferred on the latter, but Count Berchtold has flatly refused. He showed in this way that Austria-Hungary does not tolerate any intervention which would prevent her from inflicting punishment and humiliation on Servia.

The Duke of Avarna admits that it is very probable that the imminence of a general insurrection among the Southern Slav inhabitants precipitated the resolutions of the Monarchy. He still clings to the hope that, after a first success of the Austro-Hungarian arms, but not before this, mediation might be able to limit the conflict.

DUMAINE.

No. 94.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Rome, Vienna, Constantinople, Belgrade.

PARIS, *July* 29, 1914.

The following communication was semi-officially made to me this morning by the German Ambassador:—

"The German Government are still continuing their efforts to obtain the consent of the Austrian Government to a friendly conversation which would give the latter an opportunity of stating exactly the object and extent of the operations in Servia. The Berlin Cabinet hope to receive declarations which will be of a kind to satisfy Russia. The German efforts are in no way impeded by the declaration of war which has occurred." A similar communication will be made at St. Petersburgh.

During the course of a conversation which I had this morning with Baron Von Schoen, the latter stated to me that the German Government did not know what the intentions of Vienna were. When Berlin knows how far Austria wishes to go, there will be a basis of discussion which will make conversations with a view to intervention easier.

When I observed that the military operations which had been begun would not perhaps allow any time for conversation, and that the German Government ought to use their influence at Vienna to delay them, the Ambassador answered that Berlin could not exercise any pressure, but that he hoped that the operations would not be pushed forward very actively.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 95.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Constantinople, Rome, Belgrade.

PARIS, *July* 29, 1914.

M. Iswolsky came to me by order of his Government to communicate a telegram addressed by M. Sazonof to Berlin. It appears from this information that, in consequence of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Servia, the measures of mobilisation already taken with regard to the largest part of the Austro-Hungarian army, and finally the refusal of Count Berchtold to continue negotiations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, Russia had decided to mobilise in the provinces of Odessa, Kief, Moscow and Kazan. While informing the German Government to this effect, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin was instructed to add that these military precautions were not in any way directed against Germany, and also did not imply aggressive measures against Austria-Hungary; furthermore the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had not been recalled.

The Russian Ambassador also gave me the substance of two telegrams addressed to London by M. Sazonof: the first, after pointing out that the declaration of war on Servia put an end to the conversations of the Russian Minister with the Austrian Ambassador, asked England to exercise her influence, as quickly as possible, with a view to mediation and to the immediate cessation of Austrian military operations (the continuation of which gave Austria time to crush Servia while mediation was dragging on); the second communicated the impression received by M. Sazonof from his conversations with the German Ambassador that Germany favours Austria's uncompromising attitude and is not

exercising any influence on her. The Russian Minister thinks that the attitude of Germany is very disquieting, and considers that England is in a better position than the other Powers to take steps at Berlin with a view to exercising pressure on Vienna.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 96.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ROME, *July* 28, 1914.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has been officially informed by the Russian Ambassador that his Government, in consequence of the declaration of war by Austria on Servia and of the measures of mobilisation which were from this moment being taken by Austria, had given the order to mobilise in the districts of Kieff, Odessa, Moscow and Kazan. He added that this step had no aggressive character against Germany, and that the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had not been recalled.

In speaking of this communication the Marquis di San Giuliano told me that unfortunately throughout this affair Austria and Germany had been, and were still, convinced that Russia would not move. In this connection he read to me a despatch from M. Bollati reporting an interview which he had had yesterday with Herr von Jagow, in which the latter had again repeated to him that he did not think that Russia would move. He based this belief on the fact that the Russian Government had just sent an agent to Berlin to treat about some financial questions. The Austrian Ambassador at Berlin also told his English colleague that he did not believe in a general war, since Russia was not in the mood or in the condition to make war.

The Marquis di San Giuliano does not share this opinion. He thinks that if Austria contents herself with humiliating Servia and with exacting, besides the acceptance of the note, some material advantages which do not involve her territory, Russia can still find some means of coming to an agreement with her. But if Austria wishes either to dismember Servia or to destroy her as an independent State, he thinks that it would be impossible for Russia not to intervene by military measures.

In spite of the extreme gravity of the situation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs does not seem to me to despair of the possibility of an agreement. He thinks that England can still exercise a great deal of influence at Berlin in the direction of peace. He had yesterday, he told me, a long conversation with the British Ambassador, Sir R. Rodd, in order to show him to what extent English intervention might be effective. He said to me in conclusion, "If your Government are of the same opinion, they could on their side make representations to this effect in London."

BARRÈRE.

No. 97.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

PARIS, *July* 29, 1914.

I should be obliged if you would ask Sir E. Grey to be good enough to renew as soon as possible at Berlin, in the form which he may consider most opportune and effective, his proposal of mediation by the four Powers which had in principle obtained the adherence of the German Government.

The Russian Government on their side will have expressed the same desire directly to the British Government; the declaration of war by Austria on Servia, her sending of troops to the Austro-Russian frontier, the consequent Russian mobilisation on the Galician frontier have in fact put an end to the direct Austro-Russian conversations.

The explanations which the German Government are going to ask for at Vienna, in accordance with the statement of Baron von Schoen which I have reported to you, in order to learn the intention, of the Austrian Government, will allow the four Powers to exercise effectual action between Vienna and St. Petersburgh for the maintenance of peace.

I would ask you also to point out to the English Secretary of State how important it would be for him to obtain from the Italian Government the most whole-hearted continuance of their support in co-operating in the notice of the four Powers in favour of peace.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 98.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 29, 1914.

In his interview to-day with my German colleague, Sir E. Grey observed that, the overtures of M. Sazonof for direct conversations between Russia and Austria not having been accepted at Vienna, it would be well to return to his proposal of friendly intervention by the four Powers which are not directly interested. This suggestion has been accepted in principle by the German Government, but they have objected to the idea of a conference or of mediation. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has invited Prince Lichnowsky to ask his Government that they should themselves propose a new formula. Whatever it may be, if it admits of the maintenance of peace, it will be accepted by England, France and Italy.

The German Ambassador was to have forwarded Sir E. Grey's request to Berlin immediately. In giving me an account of this conversation, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs added that

Germany's reply to this communication and to that of Russia concerning the mobilisation of four army corps on the Austrian frontier would allow us to realise the intentions of the German Government. My German colleague having asked Sir E. Grey what the intentions of the British Government were, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that he had nothing to state for the present.

Sir E. Grey did not disguise the fact that he found the situation very grave and that he had little hope of a peaceful solution.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 99.

M. Boppe, French Minister at Belgrade, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BELGRADE, *July* 28, 1914.

The Crown Prince, as soon as the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum was received, telegraphed to the Tsar to ask his help. My Russian colleague tells me that he has just communicated to M. Pashitch His Majesty's reply.

The Tsar thanks the Prince for having turned to him at so critical a juncture; he declares that everything has been done to arrive at a peaceful solution of the dispute, and formally assures the Prince that, if this object cannot be attained, Russia will never cease to interest herself in the fate of Servia.

BOPPE.

No. 100.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *July* 29, 1914.

The German Ambassador came to tell M. Sazonof that if Russia does not stop her military preparations the German army will receive the order to mobilise.

M. Sazonof replied that the Russian preparations have been caused, on the one hand, by the obstinate and uncompromising attitude of Austria, and on the other hand by the fact that eight Austro-Hungarian army corps are already mobilised.

The tone in which Count Pourtalès delivered this communication has decided the Russian Government this very night to order the mobilisation of the thirteen army corps which are to operate against Austria.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 101.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at St. Petersburgh and London.

PARIS, *July* 30, 1914.

M. Isvolsky came to-night to tell me that the German Ambassador has notified M. Sazonof of the decision of his Government to mobilise the army if Russia does not cease her military preparations.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Tsar points out that these preparations were only commenced after Austria had mobilised eight army corps and had refused to arrange peacefully her differences with Servia. M. Sazonof declares that in these circumstances Russia can only expedite her armaments and consider war as imminent, that she counts on the help of France as an ally, and that she considers it desirable that England should join Russia and France without loss of time.

France is resolved to fulfil all the obligations of her alliance.

She will not neglect, however, any effort towards a solution of the conflict in the interests of universal peace. The conversation entered into between the Powers which are less directly interested still allows of the hope that peace may be preserved; I therefore think it would be well that, in taking any precautionary measures of defence which Russia thinks must go on, she should not immediately take any step which may offer to Germany a pretext for a total or partial mobilisation of her forces.

Yesterday in the late afternoon the German Ambassador came and spoke to me of the military measures which the Government of the Republic were taking, adding that France was able to act in this way, but that in Germany preparations could not be secret and that French opinion should not be alarmed if Germany decided on them.

I answered that the French Government had not taken any step which could give their neighbours any cause for disquietude, and that their wish to lend themselves to any negotiations for the purpose of maintaining peace could not be doubted.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 102.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *July* 30, 1914.

M. Sazonof, to whom I communicated your desire that every military measure that could offer Germany the pretext for a general mobilisation should be avoided, answered that in the course of last night the General Staff had suspended all measures of military precaution so that there should be no

misunderstanding. Yesterday the Chief of the Russian General Staff sent for the Military Attaché of the German Embassy and gave him his word of honour that the mobilisation ordered this morning was exclusively directed against Austria.

Nevertheless in an interview which he had this afternoon with Count Pourtalès M. Sazonof was forced to the conclusion that Germany does not wish to pronounce at Vienna the decisive word which would safeguard peace. The Emperor Nicholas has received the same impression from an exchange of telegrams which he has just had personally with the Emperor William.

Moreover, the Russian General Staff and Admiralty have received disquieting information concerning the preparations of the German army and navy.

In giving me this information M. Sazonof added that the Russian Government are continuing none the less their efforts towards conciliation. He repeated to me: "I shall continue to negotiate until the last moment."

PALÉOLOGUE.

No 103.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Réne Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST PETERSBURGH, *July* 30, 1914.

The German Ambassador came to night and again urged on M Sazonof, but in less categorical terms, that Russia should cease her military preparations, and affirmed that Austria would not infringe the territorial integrity of Servia:—

"It is not only the territorial integrity of Servia which we must safeguard," answered M Sazonof, "but also her independence and her sovereignty. We cannot allow Servia to become a vassal of Austria."

M. Sazonof added:—"The situation is too serious for me not to tell you all that is in my mind. By intervening at St. Petersburgh while she refuses to intervene at Vienna, Germany is only seeking to gain time for us to allow Austria to crush the little Servian kingdom before Russia can come to its aid. But the Emperor Nicholas is so anxious to prevent war that I am going to make a new proposal to you in his name:—

"If Austria, recognising that her dispute with Servia has assumed the character of a question of European interest, desires herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the clauses which are damaging to the sovereignty of Servia, Russia undertakes to stop all military preparations."

Count Pourtalès promised to support this proposal with his Government.

In the mind of M Sazonof, the acceptance of this proposal by Austria would have, as a logical corollary, the opening of a discussion by the Powers in London.

The Russian Government again show by their attitude that they are neglecting nothing in order to stop the conflict.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No 104.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Réne Viviani, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, *July* 30, 1914.

In spite of the communication made yesterday by the Russian Ambassador to several of his colleagues, among them the German Ambassador, with reference to the partial mobilisation in his country, the Vienna press refrained from publishing the news. This enforced silence has just been explained at an interview of great importance between M. Schebeko and Count Berchtold, who examined at length the present formidable difficulties with equal readiness to apply to them mutually acceptable solutions.

M. Schebeko explained that the only object of the military preparations on the Russian side was to reply to those made by Austria, and to indicate the intention and the right of the Tsar to formulate his views on the settlement of the Servian question. The steps towards mobilisation taken in Galicia, answered Count Berchtold, have no aggressive intention and are only directed towards maintaining the situation as it stands. On both sides endeavours will be made to prevent these measures from being interpreted as signs of hostility.

With a view to settling the Austro-Servian dispute it was agreed that *pourparlers* should be resumed at St. Petersburgh between M. Sazonof and Count Szápáry; they had only been interrupted owing to a misunderstanding, as Count Berchtold thought that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs desired that the Austrian representative should be given powers which would allow him to modify the terms of the Austrian ultimatum. Count Szápáry will only be authorised to discuss what settlement would be compatible with the dignity and prestige for which both Empires had equal concern.

It would therefore for the moment be in this direct form, and only between these two most interested Powers, that the discussion which Sir Edward Grey proposed to entrust to the four Powers not directly interested would take place.

Sir M. de Bunsen, who was with me, at once declared to M. Schebeko that the Foreign Office would entirely approve of this new procedure. Repeating the statement he made at the Ballplatz, the Russian Ambassador stated that his Government would take a much broader view than was generally supposed of the demands of the Monarchy; M. Schebeko did everything to convince Count Berchtold of the sincerity of Russia's desire to arrive at an agreement which would be acceptable to the two Empires.

The interview was carried on in a friendly tone and gave reason for thinking that all chances of localising the dispute were not lost, when the news of the German mobilisation arrived at Vienna.

DUMAINE.

No 106.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 30, 1914.

Herr von Jagow telephoned to me at 7 o'clock that the news of the German mobilisation which had spread an hour before was false, and asked me to inform you of this urgently; the Imperial Government is confiscating the extra editions of the papers which announced it. But neither this communication nor these steps diminish my apprehension with regard to the plans of Germany.

It seems certain that the Extraordinary Council held yesterday evening at Potsdam with the military authorities under the presidency of the Emperor decided on mobilisation, and this explains the preparation of the special edition of the *Lokal Anzeiger*, but that from various causes (the declaration of England that she reserved her entire liberty of action, the exchange of telegrams between the Tsar and William II.) the serious measures which had been decided upon were suspended.

One of the Ambassadors with whom I have very close relations saw Herr von Zimmermann at 2 o'clock. According to the Under Secretary of State the military authorities are very anxious that mobilisation should be ordered, because every delay makes Germany lose some of her advantages. Nevertheless up to the present the haste of the General Staff, which sees war in mobilisation, had been successfully prevented. In any case mobilisation may be decided upon at any moment. I do not know who has issued in the *Lokal Anzeiger*, a paper which is usually semi-official, premature news calculated to cause excitement in France.

Further, I have the strongest reasons to believe that all the measures for mobilisation which can be taken before the publication of the general order of mobilisation have already been taken here, and that they are anxious here to make us publish our mobilisation first in order to attribute the responsibility to us.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 108.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

PARIS, *July* 30, 1914.

Please inform Sir E. Grey of the following facts concerning French and German military preparations. England will see from this that if France is resolved, it is not she who is taking aggressive steps.

You will direct the attention of Sir E. Grey to the decision taken by the Council of Ministers this morning, although Germany has made her covering dispositions a few hundred metres from the frontier along the whole front from Luxemburg to the Vosges, and has transported her covering troops to their war positions, we have kept our troops ten kilometres from the frontier and forbidden them to approach nearer.

Our plan, conceived in the spirit of the offensive, provided, however, that the fighting positions of our covering troops should be as near to the frontier as possible. By leaving a strip of territory undefended against sudden aggression of the enemy, the Government of the Republic hopes to prove that France does not bear, any more than Russia, the responsibility for the attack.

In order to be convinced of this it is sufficient to compare the steps taken on the two sides of our frontier; in France, soldiers who were on leave were not recalled until we were certain that Germany had done so five days before.

In Germany not only have the garrison troops of Metz been pushed up to the frontier, but they have been reinforced by units transported by train from garrisons of the interior such as Treves or Cologne; nothing like this has been done in France.

The arming of positions on the frontier (clearing of trees, placing of armament, construction of batteries and protection of railway junctions) was begun in Germany on Saturday, the 25th; with us it is going to be begun, for France can no longer refrain from taking similar measures.

The railway stations were occupied by the military in Germany on Saturday, the 25th; in France on Tuesday, the 28th.

Finally, in Germany the reservists by tens of thousands have been recalled by individual summons those living abroad (the classes of 1903 to 1913) have been recalled, the officers of reserve have been summoned; in the interior the roads are closed, motor cars only circulate with permits. It is the last stage before mobilisation. None of these measures have been taken in France.

The German army has its outposts on our frontier; on two occasions yesterday German patrols penetrated our territory. The whole 16th army corps from Metz, reinforced by part of the 8th from Treves and Cologne, occupies the frontier from Metz to Luxemburg; the 15th army corps from Strasburg is massed on the frontier.

Under penalty of being shot, the inhabitants of the annexed parts of Alsace-Lorraine are forbidden to cross the frontier.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 107.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 30, 1914.

The British Ambassador has not been informed of Germany's reply to Sir E. Grey's request. He told me that Berlin had consulted Vienna and was still waiting to hear from that ally.

My Russian colleague has just told me that Herr von Jagow (to whom Count Pourtalès had communicated the conciliatory formula suggested by M. Sazonof for an Austro-Russian understanding) had just told him that he found this proposal unacceptable to Austria, thus showing the negative action of German diplomacy at Vienna.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 108.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *July* 30, 1914

Prince Lichnowsky has not brought any reply to the request addressed to him by Sir E. Grey yesterday to obtain from the German Government a formula for the intervention of the four Powers in the interest of peace. But my German colleague questioned the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs about the military preparations of England.

Sir E. Grey replied that they were not of an offensive character, but that in the present state of affairs on the continent it was natural to take some precautions; that in England, as in France, there was a desire to maintain peace and that if in England, as in France, defensive measures were under consideration, it was not with the object of making any aggression.

The information which your Excellency has addressed to me on the subject of the military measures taken by Germany on the French frontier gave me the opportunity of remarking to Sir E. Grey that it is no longer a question of a conflict of influence between Russia and Austria-Hungary, but that there is a risk of an act of aggression which might provoke general war.

Sir E. Grey understood my feelings perfectly, and he thinks, as I do, that the moment has come to consider and discuss together every hypothesis.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 109.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 30, 1914.

In the interview which I had to-day with the Secretary of State, I asked Herr von Jagow what reply he had made to Sir E. Grey, who had asked him to draw up himself the formula for the intervention of the disinterested Powers.

He answered that "to gain time," he had decided to act directly, and that he had asked Austria to tell him the ground on which conversations might be opened with her. This answer has the effect, under a pretext of proceeding more quickly, of eliminating England, France and Italy, and of entertaining to Herr von Tschirsky, whose Pan-Germanism and Russophobe sentiments are well known, the duty of persuading Austria to adopt a conciliatory attitude.

Herr von Jagow then spoke to me of the Russian mobilisation on the Austrian frontier; he told me that this mobilisation compromised the success of all intervention with Austria, and that everything depended on it. He added that he feared that Austria would mobilise completely as a result of a partial Russian mobilisation, and this might cause as a countermeasure complete Russian mobilisation and consequently that of Germany.

I pointed out to the Secretary of State that he had himself told me that Germany would only consider herself obliged to mobilise if Russia mobilised on her German frontiers, and that this was not being done. He replied that this was true, but that the heads of the army were insisting on it, for every delay is a loss of strength for the German army, and "that the words of which I reminded him did not constitute a firm engagement on his part."

The impression which I received from this conversation is that the chances of peace have again decreased

JULES CAMBON.

No. 110.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *July* 31, 1914.

At the beginning of our conversation to-day Sir E. Grey told me that Prince Lichnowsky had asked him this morning if England would observe neutrality in the conflict which is at hand. The Secretary of State for Foreign affairs replied that, if the conflict became general, England would not be able to remain neutral, and especially that if France were involved England would be drawn in.

I then asked Sir E. Grey concerning the Cabinet Council which took place this morning. He replied that after having examined the situation, the Cabinet had thought for the moment the British Government were unable to guarantee to us their intervention, that they intended to take steps to obtain from Germany and France an undertaking to respect Belgian neutrality, but that before considering intervention it was necessary to wait for the situation to develop.

I asked Sir E. Grey if, before intervening, the British Government would await the invasion of French territory. I insisted on the fact that the measures already taken on our frontier by Germany showed an intention to attack us in the near future, and that, if a renewal of the mistake of Europe in 1870 was to be avoided, England should consider at once the circumstances in which she would give France the help on which she relied.

Sir E Grey replied that the opinion of the Cabinet had only been formed on the situation at the moment, that the situation might be modified, and that in that case a meeting of the Cabinet would be called together at once in order to consider it

Sir A. Nicolson, whom I saw on leaving the room of the Secretary of State, told me that the Cabinet would meet again to morrow, and confidentially gave me to understand that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would be certain to renew the discussion.

According to your instructions, I have taken the necessary steps to secure that the autegraph letter which the President of the Republic has addressed to His Majesty the King of England should be given to the King this evening. This step, which will certainly be communicated to the Prime Minister to morrow morning, will, I am sure, be taken into serious consideration by the British Cabinet.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 111.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LUXEMBURG, *July* 31, 1914.

The Minister of State has just left the Legation; he has just told me that the Germans have closed the bridges over the Moselle at Schengen and at Remich with vehicles and the bridge at Wormeldange with ropes. The bridges at Wasserbillig and at D'Echternach over the Sûre have not been closed, but the Germans no longer allow the export from Prussia of corn, cattle or motor cars.

M. Eyschen requested me—and this was the real object of his visit—to ask you for an official declaration to the effect that France will, in case of war, respect the neutrality of Luxemburg. When I asked him if he had received a similar declaration from the German Government, he told me that he was going to the German Minister to get the same declaration.

Postscript.—Up to the present no special measure has been taken by the Cabinet of Luxemburg. M. Eyschen has returned from the German Legation. He complained of the measures showing suspicion which were taken against a neutral neighbour. The Minister of State has asked the German Minister for an official declaration from his Government undertaking to respect the neutrality. Herr Von Buch is stated to have replied, "That is a matter of course, but it would be necessary for the French Government to give the same undertaking."

MOLLARD.

No. 112.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna and Rome.

PARIS, *July* 31, 1914.

The British Ambassador has handed me a note from his Government asking the French Government to support a proposal at St. Petersburgh for the peaceful solution of the Austro-Servian conflict.

This note shows that the German Ambassador has informed Sir E. Grey of the intention of his Government to try to exercise influence on the Austro-Hungarian Government after the capture of Belgrade and the occupation of districts bordering on the frontier, in order to obtain a promise not to advance further, while the Powers endeavoured to secure that Servia should give sufficient satisfaction to Austria; the occupied territory would be evacuated as soon as she had received satisfaction.

Sir E. Grey made this suggestion on the 29th July, and expressed the hope that military preparations would be suspended on all sides. Although the Russian Ambassador at London has informed the Secretary of State that he fears that the Russian condition (*if Austria, recognising that her conflict with Servia has assumed the character of a question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the points which endanger the principle of Servian sovereignty, Russia undertakes to stop all military preparations*) cannot be modified, Sir E. Grey thinks that, if Austria stops her advance after the occupation of Belgrade, the Russian Government could agree to change their formula in the following way.

That the Powers would examine how Servia should give complete satisfaction to Austria without endangering the sovereignty or independence of the Kingdom. In case Austria after occupying Belgrade and the neighbouring Serbian territory should declare herself ready, in the interests of Europe, to stop her advance and to discuss how an arrangement might be arrived at, Russia could also consent to the discussion and suspend her military preparations, provided that the other Powers acted in the same way.

In accordance with the request of Sir E. Grey, the French Government joined in the English suggestion, and in the following terms asked their Ambassador at St. Petersburgh to try to obtain, without delay, the assent of the Russian Government:—

"Please inform M. Sazonof urgently that the suggestion of Sir E Grey appears to me to furnish a useful basis for conversation between the powers, who are equally desirous of working for an honourable arrangement of the Austro-Servian conflict, and of averting in this manner the dangers which threaten general peace

"The plan proposed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by stopping the advance of the Austrian army and by entrusting to the Powers the duty of examining how Servia could give full satisfaction to Austria without endangering the sovereign rights and the independence of the Kingdom, by thus affording Russia a means of suspending all military preparations while the other Powers are to act in the same way, is calculated equally to give satisfaction to Russia and to Austria and to provide for Servia an acceptable means of issue from the present difficulty

"I would ask you carefully to be guided by the foregoing considerations in earnestly pressing M. Sazonof to give his adherence without delay to the proposal of Sir E. Grey, of which he will have been himself informed."

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 113.

M. Paléologue French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *July* 31, 1914.

The news of the bombardment of Belgrade during the night and morning of yesterday has provoked very deep feeling in Russia. One cannot understand the attitude of Austria, whose provocations since the beginning of the crisis have regularly followed Russia's attempts at conciliation and the satisfactory conversations exchanged between St. Petersburgh and Vienna.

Nevertheless, desirous of leaving nothing undone in order to prove his sincere desire to safeguard peace, M. Sazonof informs me that he has modified his formula, as requested by the British Ambassador, in the following way:—

"If Austria consents to stay the march of her troops on Servian territory, and if, recognising that the Austro-Servian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the great Powers may examine the satisfaction which Servia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian Government, without injury to her sovereign rights as a State and to her independence, Russia undertakes to preserve her waiting attitude."

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 114.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Constantinople.

PARIS, *July* 31, 1914.

The efforts made up till now concurrently by England and Russia with the earnest support of France (obtained in advance for every peaceful effort) with the object of a direct understanding between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, or of the mediation of the four Powers in the most appropriate form, are being united to-day; Russia, giving a fresh proof of her desire for an understanding, has hastened to reply to the first appearance of an overture made by Germany since the beginning of the crisis (as to the conditions on which Russia would stop her military preparations) by indicating a formula, and then modifying it in accordance with the request of England; there ought to be hope, therefore, negotiations having also been begun again between the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors that English mediation will complete at London that which is being attempted by direct negotiations at Vienna and St. Petersburgh.

Nevertheless, the constant attitude of Germany who, since the beginning of the conflict, while ceaselessly protesting to each power her peaceful intentions, has actually, by her dilatory or negative attitude, caused the failure of all attempts at agreement, and has not ceased to encourage through her Ambassador the uncompromising attitude of Vienna; the German military preparations begun since the 25th July and subsequently continued without cessation; the immediate opposition of Germany to the Russian formula, declared at Berlin inacceptable for Austria before that Power had even been consulted; in conclusion, all the impressions derived from Berlin bring conviction that Germany has sought to humiliate Russia, to disintegrate the Triple Entente, and if these results could not be obtained, to make war.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 115.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, *July* 31, 1914.

General mobilisation for all men from 19 to 42 years of age was declared by the Austro-Hungarian Government this morning at 1 o'clock.

My Russian colleague still thinks that this step is not entirely in contradiction to the declaration made yesterday by Count Berchtold.

DUMAINE.

No. 116.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *July* 31, 1914.

Herr von Jagow sent for me and has just told me that he was very sorry to inform me that in face of the total mobilisation of the Russian army, Germany, in the interest of the security of the Empire, found herself obliged to take serious precautionary measures. What is called "Kriegsgefahrzustand" (the state of danger of war) has been declared, and this allows the authorities to

proclaim, if they deem it expedient, a state of siege, to suspend some of the public services, and to close the frontier.

At the same time a demand is being made at St. Petersburgh that they should demobilise, as well on the Austrian as on the German side, otherwise Germany would be obliged to mobilise on her side. Herr von Jagow told me that Herr von Schoen had been instructed to inform the French Government of the resolution of the Berlin Cabinet and to ask them what attitude they intended to adopt.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 117.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh.

PARIS, *July* 31, 1914.

The German Government decided at mid-day to take all military measures implied by the state called "state of danger of war."

In communicating this decision to me at 7 o'clock this evening, Baron von Schoen added that the Government required at the same time that Russia should demobilise. If the Russian Government has not given a satisfactory reply within twelve hours Germany will mobilise in her turn.

I replied to the German Ambassador that I had no information at all about an alleged total mobilisation of the Russian army and navy which the German Government invoked as the reason for the new military measures which they are taking today.

Baron von Schoen finally asked me, in the name of his Government, what the attitude of France would be in case of war between Germany and Russia. He told me that he would come for my reply tomorrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock.

I have no intention of making any statement to him on this subject, and I shall confine myself to telling him that France will have regard to her interests. The Government of the Republic need not indeed give any account of her intentions except to her ally.

I ask you to inform M. Sazonof of this immediately. As I have already told you, I have no doubt that the Imperial Government, in the highest interests of peace, will do everything on their part to avoid anything that might render inevitable or precipitate the crisis.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 118.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *July* 31, 1914.

As a result of the general mobilisation of Austria and of the measures for mobilisation taken secretly, but continuously, by Germany for the last six days, the order for the general mobilisation of the Russian army has been given, Russia not being able, without most serious danger, to allow herself to be further out-distanced; really she is only taking military measures corresponding to those taken by Germany.

For imperative reasons of strategy the Russian Government knowing that Germany was arming, could no longer delay the conversion of her partial mobilisation into a general mobilisation.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 119.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BRUSSELS, *July* 31, 1914.

L'Agence Havas having announced that the state "of danger of war" had been declared in Germany, I told M. Davignon that I could assure him that the Government of the Republic would respect the neutrality of Belgium.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that the Government of the King had always thought that this would be so, and thanked me. The Russian Minister and the British Minister, whom I saw subsequently, appeared much pleased that in the circumstances I gave this assurance, which further, as the English Minister told me, was in accordance with the declaration of Sir E. Grey.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

CHAPTER VI.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY GERMANY ON RUSSIA (SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, AT 7–12 P.M.); AND ON FRANCE (MONDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 6–45 P.M.).

No. 120.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

PARIS, *August* 1, 1914.

Two *démarches* were made yesterday evening by the Austrian Ambassador—the one at Paris, which was rather vague, the other at St. Petersburgh, precise and conciliatory.

Count Szécsen came to explain to me that the Austro-Hungarian Government had officially informed Russia that it had no territorial ambition, and would not touch the sovereignty of Servia; that it also repudiates any intention of occupying the Sandjak; but that these explanations of disinterestedness only retain their force if the war remains localised to Austria and Servia, as a European war would open out eventualities which it was impossible to foresee. The Austrian Ambassador, in commenting on these explanations, gave me to understand that if his Government could not answer the questions of the Powers speaking in their own names, they would certainly answer Servia, or any single Power asking for these conditions in the name of Servia. He added that a step in this direction was perhaps still possible.

At St Petersburgh the Austrian Ambassador called on M. Sazonof and explained to him that his Government was willing to begin a discussion as to the basis of the ultimatum addressed to Servia. The Russian Minister declared himself satisfied with this declaration, and proposed that the *pourparlers* should take place in London with the participation of the Powers. M. Sazonof will have requested the English Government to take the lead in the discussion; he pointed out that it would be very important that Austria should stop her operations in Servia.

The deduction from these facts is that Austria would at last show herself ready to come to an Agreement, just as the Russian Government is ready to enter into negotiations on the basis of the English proposal.

Unfortunately these arrangements which allowed one to hope for a peaceful solution appear, in fact, to have been rendered useless by the attitude of Germany. This Power has in fact presented an ultimatum giving the Russian Government twelve hours in which to agree to the demobilisation of their forces not only as against Germany, but also as against Austria; this time-limit expires at noon. The ultimatum is not justified, for Russia has accepted the English proposal which implies a cessation of military preparation by all the Powers.

The attitude of Germany proves that she wishes for war. And she wishes for it against France. Yesterday when Herr von Schoen came to the Quai d'Orsay to ask what attitude France proposed to take in case of a Russo-German conflict, the German Ambassador, although there has been no direct dispute between France and Germany, and although from the beginning of the crisis we have used all our efforts for a peaceful solution and are still continuing to do so, added that he asked me to present his respects and thanks to the President of the Republic, and asked that we would be good enough to make arrangements as to him personally (*des dispositions pour sa propre personne*); we know also that he has already put the archives of the Embassy in safety. This attitude of breaking off diplomatic relations without any direct dispute, and although he has not received any definitely negative answer, is characteristic of the determination of Germany to make War against France. The want of sincerity in her peaceful protestations is shown by the rupture which she is forcing upon European time when Austria had at last agreed with Russia to begin negotiations.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 121

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *August 1, 1914.*

My Russian colleague received yesterday evening two telegrams from M. Sazonof advising him that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh had explained that his Government was ready to discuss the note to Servia with the Russian Government even as to its basis; M. Sazonof answered that in his opinion these conversations should take place in London.

The ultimatum to Russia can only do away with the last chances of peace with these conversations still seemed to leave. The question may be asked whether in such circumstances the acceptance by Austria was serious, and had not the object of throwing the responsibility of the conflict on to Russia.

My British colleague during the night made a pressing appeal to Herr von Jagow's feelings of humanity. The latter answered that the matter had gone too far and that they must wait for the Russian answer to the German ultimatum. But he told Sir Edward Goschen that the ultimatum required that the Russians should countermand their mobilisation, not only as against Germany but also as against Austria; my British colleague was much astonished at this, and said that it did not seem possible for Russia to accept this last point.

Germany's ultimatum coming at the very moment when an agreement seemed about to be established between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, is characteristic of her warlike policy.

In truth the conflict was between Russia and Austria only, and Germany could only intervene as an ally of Austria; in these circumstances, as the two Powers which were interested as principals were prepared for conversations, it is impossible to understand why Germany should send an ultimatum to Russia instead of continuing like all the other Powers to work for a peaceful solution, unless she desired war on her own account.

J. CAMBON.

No. 122

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, Berlin, and to the French Minister at Brussels.

PARIS, *August 1, 1914.*

The British Ambassador, under the instructions of his Government, came to ask me what would be the attitude of the French Government as regards Belgium in case of conflict with Germany.

I stated that, in accordance with the assurances which we had repeatedly given the Belgian Government, we intended to respect their neutrality.

It would only be in the event of some other Power violating that neutrality that France might find herself brought to enter Belgian territory, with the object of fulfilling her obligations as a guaranteeing Power.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 123.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *August 1*, 1914.

The British Ambassador has been instructed by his Government to make to the German Government a communication identical with that which he made to you on the subject of the neutrality of Belgium.

Herr von Jagow answered that he would take the instructions of the Emperor and the Chancellor but that he did not think an answer could be given, for Germany could not disclose her military plans in this way. The British Ambassador will see Herr von Jagow to-morrow afternoon.

J. CAMBON.

No. 124.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ROME, *August 1*, 1914.

I went to see the Marquis di San Giuliano this morning at half-past eight, in order to get precise information from him as to the attitude of Italy in view of the provocative acts of Germany and the results which they may have.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs answered that he had seen the German Ambassador yesterday evening. Herr von Flotow had said to him that Germany had requested the Russian Government to suspend mobilisation, and the French Government to inform them as to their intentions; Germany had given France a time-limit of eighteen hours and Russia a time-limit of twelve hours.

Herr von Flotow as a result of this communication asked what were the intentions of the Italian Government.

The Marquis di San Giuliano answered that as the war undertaken by Austria was aggressive and did not fall within the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, particularly in view of the consequences which might result from it according to the declaration of the German Ambassador, Italy would not be able to take part in the war.

BARRÈRE.

No. 125.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassador at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople.

PARIS, *August 1*, 1914.

The German Ambassador came to see me again at 11 o'clock this morning. After having recalled to his memory all the efforts made by France towards an honourable settlement of the Austro-Servian conflict and the difficulty between Austria and Russia which has resulted from it, I put him in possession of the facts as to the *pourparlers* which have been carried on since yesterday:—

(1) An English compromise, proposing, besides other suggestions, suspension of military preparations on the part of Russia, on condition that the other Powers should act in the same way; adherence of Russia to this proposal.

(2) Communications from the Austrian Government declaring that they did not desire any aggrandisement in Servia, nor even to advance into the Sandjak, and stating that they were ready to discuss *even the basis* of the Austro-Servian question at London with the other powers.

I drew attention to the attitude of Germany who, abandoning all *pourparlers*, presented an ultimatum to Russia at the very moment when this Power had just accepted the English formula (which implied the cessation of military preparations by all the countries which have mobilised) and regarded as imminent a diplomatic rupture with France.

Baron von Schoen answered that he did not know the developments which had taken place in this matter for the last twenty four hours, that there was perhaps in them a "glimmer of hope" for some arrangement, that he had not received any fresh communication from his Government, and that he was going to get information. He gave renewed protestations of his sincere desire to unite his efforts to those of France for arriving at a solution of the conflict. I laid stress on the serious responsibility which the Imperial Government would assume if, in circumstances such as these, they took an initiative which was not justified and of a kind which would irremediably compromise peace.

Baron von Schoen did not allude to his immediate departure and did not make any fresh request for an answer to his question concerning the attitude of France in case of an Austro-Russian conflict. He confined himself to saying of his own accord that the attitude of France was not doubtful.

It would not do to exaggerate the possibilities which may result from my conversation with the German Ambassador for, on their side, the Imperial Government continues the most dangerous preparations on our frontier. However, we must not neglect the possibilities, and we should not cease to work

towards an agreement. On her side France is taking all military measures required for protection against any great an advance in German military preparations. She considers that her attempts at solution will only have a chance of success so far as it is felt that she will be ready and resolute if the conflict is forced on her.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 126

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, *August* 1, 1914.

Sir Edward Grey said to me that, at a meeting this morning, the Cabinet had again considered the situation. As Germany had asked England to give a declaration of neutrality and had not obtained it, the British Government remained masters of their action; this could shape itself in accordance with different hypotheses.

In the first place, Belgian neutrality is of great importance to England. France has immediately renewed her engagement to respect it. Germany has explained "that she was not in a position to reply." Sir Edward Grey will put the Cabinet in possession of this answer and will ask to be authorised to state on Monday in the House of Commons, that the British Government will not permit a violation of Belgian neutrality.

In the second place, the English fleet is mobilised, and Sir Edward Grey will propose to his colleagues that he should state that it will oppose the passage of the Straits of Dover by the German fleet, or, if the German fleet should pass through (*remontait à la presse*), will oppose any demonstration on the French coasts. These two questions will be dealt with at the meeting on Monday. I drew the attention of the Secretary of State to the point that, if during this intervening period any incident took place, it was necessary not to allow a surprise, and that it would be desirable to think of intervening in time.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 127.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

PARIS, *August* 1, 1914.

We are warned through several channels that the German and the Austrian Governments are trying at this moment to influence England by making her believe that the responsibility for war, if it breaks out, will fall on Russia. Efforts are being made to obtain the neutrality of England by disguising the truth.

France has not ceased in co-operation with England to advise moderation at St. Petersburgh; this advice has been listened to.

From the beginning M. Sazonof has exercised pressure on Servia to make her accept all those clauses of the ultimatum which were not incompatible with her sovereignty.

He then engaged in a direct conversation with Austria, thus won fresh evidence of his conciliatory spirit. Finally he has agreed to allow those Powers which are less interested to look for means of composing the dispute.

In accordance with the wish expressed to him by Sir George Buchanan, M. Sazonof consented to modify the first formula which he had put forward, and he has drawn up a second which is shown not to differ materially from the declaration which Count Szécsen made yesterday to M. de Margerie. Count Szécsen affirms that Austria has no intention of seeking territorial aggrandisement and does not wish to touch the sovereignty of Servia. He expressly adds that Austria has no designs on the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar.

It would then seem that an agreement between Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, M. Sazonof's formula and the Austrian declarations could easily be reconciled.

France is determined, in co-operation with England, to work to the very end for the realisation of this.

But while these negotiations were going on, and while Russia in the negotiations showed a good will which cannot be disputed, Austria was the first to proceed to a general mobilisation.

Russia has found herself obliged to imitate Austria, so as not to be left in an unfavourable position, but all the time she has continued ready to negotiate.

It is not necessary for me to repeat that, so far as we are concerned, we will, in co-operation with England, continue to work for the success of these *pourparlers*.

But the attitude of Germany has made it absolutely compulsory for us to make out the order for mobilisation today.

Last Wednesday, well in advance of Russian mobilisation, as I have already telegraphed to you, Herr von Schoen announced to me the impending publication of *Kriegsgefahrzustand*. This measure has been taken by Germany, and under the protection of this screen, she immediately began a mobilisation in the proper sense of the word.

To-day M. Paléologue telegraphed that Count Pourtalès had notified the Russian Government of German mobilisation.

Information which has been received by the Ministry of War confirms the fear that the mobilisation is really in full execution.

Our decree of mobilisation is then an *essential measure* of protection. The Government have accompanied it by a proclamation signed by the President of the Republic and by all the Ministers, in which they explain that mobilisation is not war, and that in the present state of affairs it is the best

means for France of safeguarding peace, and that the Government of the Republic will redouble their efforts to bring the negotiations to a conclusion.

Will you be good enough to bring all these points urgently to the notice of Sir Edward Grey, and to point out to him that we have throughout been governed by the determination not to commit any act of provocation.

I am persuaded that in case war were to break out, English opinion would see clearly from which side aggression comes, and that it would realise the strong reasons which we have given to Sir Edward Grey for asking for armed intervention on the part of England in the interest of the future of the European balance of power.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 128.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LUXEMBURG, *August* 1, 1914.

The Minister of State instructs me to ask from the French Government an assurance of neutrality similar to that which has been given to Belgium. M. Eyschen has stated that at present, as the declaration in question was made to the President of the Council of the Belgian Government by the French Minister at Brussels, he thought that the same procedure would be most suitable with regard to the Grand Duchy.

This is the reason why he has abstained from making a request direct to the Government of the Republic. As the Chamber of Deputies meets on Monday, M. Eyschen wishes to have the answer by that date; a similar *démarche* is being made at the same time with the German Minister at Luxemburg.

MOLLARD.

No. 129.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg.

PARIS, *August* 1, 1914.

Be good enough to state to the President of the Council that in conformity with the Treaty of London, 1867, the Government of the Republic intends to respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, as they have shown by their attitude.

The violation of this neutrality by Germany, would, however, be an act of a kind which would compel France from that time to be guided in this matter by care for her defence and her interest.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 130.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, *August* 1, 1914.

Special editions of newspapers are being distributed in the streets of Berlin announcing that the general mobilisation of the army and the navy has been decreed and that the first day of the mobilisation is Sunday, 2nd August.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 131.

M. Eyschen, Minister of State for Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LUXEMBURG, *August* 2, 1914.

I have the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice the following facts:—

On Sunday, the 2nd August, very early, German troops, according to the information which has up to now reached the Grand Ducal Government, penetrated into Luxemburg territory by the bridges of Wasserbillig and Remich, and proceeded especially towards the south and in the direction of Luxemburg, the capital of the Grand Duchy. A certain number of armoured trains with troops and ammunition have been sent along the Railway line from Wasserbillig to Luxemburg, where their arrival is immediately expected. These occurrences constitute acts which are manifestly contrary to the neutrality of the Grand Duchy as guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867. The Luxemburg Government have not failed to address an energetic protest against this aggression to the representatives of His Majesty the German Emperor at Luxemburg. An identical protest will be sent by telegraph to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Berlin.

EYSCHEN,
The Minister of State, President of the Government.

No. 132.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LUXEMBURG, *August 2, 1914.*

The Minister of State for Luxemburg, M. Eyschen, has just received, through Herr von Buch, German Minister at Luxemburg, a telegram from Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the German Empire, saying that the military measures taken by Germany in Luxemburg do not constitute a hostile act against this country, but are solely measures intended to assure the use of the railways which have been leased to the Empire against the eventual attack of a French army. Luxemburg will receive a complete indemnity for any damage.

MOLLARD.

No. 133.

Note handed in by the German Ambassador.

PARIS, *August 2, 1914.*

The German Ambassador has just been instructed, and hastens to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the military measures taken by Germany in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg do not constitute an act of hostility. They must be considered as purely preventive measures taken for the protection of the railways, which, under the treaties between Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, are under German administration.

VON SCHOEN.

No. 134.

M. Paleologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, *August 2, 1914.*

Yesterday at ten minutes past seven in the evening the German Ambassador handed to M. Sazonof a declaration war by his Government; he will leave St. Petersburgh to-day.

The Austro Hungarian Ambassador has not received any instructions from his Government as to the declaration of war.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 135.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Representatives of France abroad.

PARIS, *August 2, 1914.*

The Russian Ambassador informs me that Germany has just declared war on Russia, notwithstanding the negotiations which are proceeding and at a moment when Austria-Hungary was agreeing to discuss with the powers even the basis of her conflict with Servia.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 136.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople.

PARIS, *August 2, 1914.*

This morning, French territory was violated by German troops at Ciry and near Longwy. They are marching on the fort which bears the latter name. Elsewhere the Custom House at Delle has twice been fired upon. Finally, German troops have also violated this morning the neutral territory of Luxemburg.

You will at once use this information to lay stress on the fact that the German Government is committing itself to acts of war against France without provocation on our part, or any previous declaration of war, whilst we have scrupulously respected the zone of ten kilometres which we have maintained, even since the mobilisation, between our troops and the frontier.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 137.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *August 3, 1914.*

After the meeting of the Cabinet held this morning Sir Edward Grey made the following declaration to me:—

"I am authorised to give an assurance that, if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power.

"This assurance is of course subject to the policy of His Majesty's Government receiving the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding His Majesty's Government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German fleet takes place."

Afterwards in speaking to me of the neutrality of Belgium and that of Luxemburg, the Secretary of State reminded me that the Convention of 1867, referring to the Grand Duchy, differed from the Treaty referring to Belgium, in that England was bound to require the observance of this latter Convention without the assistance of the other guaranteeing Powers, while with regard to Luxemburg all the guaranteeing Powers were to act in concert.

The protection of Belgian neutrality is here considered as important that England will regard its violation by Germany as a *casus belli*. It is a specially English interest and there is no doubt that the British Government, faithful to the traditions of their policy, will insist upon it, even if the business world in which German influence is making tenacious efforts, exercises pressure to prevent the Government committing itself against Germany.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 138.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

PARIS, *August* 2, 1914.

I note the points contained in your telegrams of the 27th, 30th, 31st July and the 1st August, and in that which you have sent to me to-day.

In communicating to the Chancellor the declaration which Sir Edward Grey has made to you, the text of which is contained in your last telegram, I will add that in it we have obtained from Great Britain a first assistance which is most valuable to us.

In addition, I propose to indicate that the help which Great Britain intends to give to France for the protection of the French coasts or the French merchant marine, will be used in such a way that our navy will also, in case of a Franco-German conflict, be supported by the English fleet in the Atlantic as well as in the North Sea and Channel. In addition I would note that English ports could not serve as places for revictualling for the German fleet.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 139.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin.

PARIS, *August* 2, 1914.

German troops having to-day violated the eastern frontier at several points I request you immediately to protest in writing to the German Government. You will be good enough to take as your text the following note which, in the uncertainty of communications between Paris and Berlin, I have addressed directly to the German Ambassador:—

"The French administrative and military authorities in the eastern district have just reported several acts which I have instructed the Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin to bring to the knowledge of the Imperial Government.

"The first has taken place at Delle in the district of Belfort; on two occasions the French Customs station in this locality has been fired upon by a detachment of German soldiers. North of Delle two German patrols of the 5th Mounted *Jaegers* crossed the frontier this morning and advanced to the villages of Joncherey and Baron, more than ten kilometres from the frontier. The officer who commanded the first has blown out the brains of a French soldier. The German cavalry carried off some horses which the French mayor of Suarce was collecting and forced the inhabitants of the commune to lead the said horses.

"The Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin has been instructed to make a formal protest to the Imperial Government against acts which form a flagrant violation of the frontier by German troops in arms, and which are not justified by anything in the present situation. The Government of the Republic can only leave to the Imperial Government the entire responsibility for these acts."

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 140.

M. Marsha Pellet, French Minister at The Hague, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE HAGUE, *August* 3, 1914.

The German Minister called yesterday on the Minister for Foreign Affairs to explain the necessity under which, as he said, Germany was placed of violating the neutral territory of Luxemburg, adding that he would have a fresh communication to make him to-day. He has now this morning announced the entry of German troops into Belgium in order, as he has explained, to prevent an occupation of that country by France.

PELLETT.

No. 141.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, *August* 3, 1914.

Yesterday evening the German Minister handed to the Belgian Government an ultimatum stating that his Government, having learnt that the French were preparing for operations in the district of Givet and Namur, were compelled to take steps, the first of which was to invade the Belgian Government to inform them, within 7 hours, if they were disposed to facilitate military operations in Belgium against France. In case of refusal the fortune of war would decide.

The Government of the King answered that the information as to the French movements appeared to them to be inaccurate in view of the formal assurances which had been given by France, and were still quite recent; that Belgium, which since the establishment of her Kingdom, has taken every care to assure the protection of her dignity and of her interests, and has devoted all her efforts to peaceful development of progress, strongly protests against any violation of her territory from whatever quarter it may come: and that, supposing the violation takes place, she will know how to defend with energy her neutrality, which has been guaranteed by the Powers, and notably by the King of Prussia.

Klobukowski.

No. 142.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, *August* 3, 1914.

To the assurance which I gave him that if Belgium appealed to the guarantee of the Powers against the violation of her neutrality by Germany, France would at once respond to her appeal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs answered:

"It is with great sincerity that we thank the Government of the Republic for the support which it would eventually be able to offer us, but under present conditions we do not appeal to the guarantee of the Powers. At a later date the Government of the King will weigh the measures which it may be necessary to take."

No. 143.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, *August* 3, 1914.

Sir Edward Grey has authorised me to inform you that you could state to Parliament that he was making explanations to the Commons as to the present attitude of the British Government, and that the chief of these declarations would be as follows:—

"In case the German fleet came into the Channel or entered the North Sea in order to go round the British Isles with the object of attacking the French coasts or the French navy and of harassing French merchant shipping, the English fleet would intervene in order to give to French shipping its complete protection. In such a way that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war."

Sir Edward Grey explained to me that the mention of an operation by way of the North Sea implied protection against a demonstration in the Atlantic Ocean.

The declaration concerning the intervention of the English fleet must be considered as binding the British Government. Sir Edward Grey has assured me of this and has added that the French Government were thereby authorised to inform the Chambers of this.

On my return to the Embassy I received your telephonic communication relating to the German ultimatum addressed to Belgium. I immediately communicated it to Sir Edward Grey.

Paul Cambon.

No. 144

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, *August* 3, 1914.

Just as Sir Edward Grey was starting this morning for the meeting of the Cabinet my German colleague, who had already seen him yesterday, came to press him to say that the neutrality of England did not depend upon respecting Belgian neutrality. Sir Edward Grey refused all conversation on this matter.

The German Ambassador has sent to the press a *communiqué* saying that if England remained neutral Germany would give up all naval operations and would not make use of the Belgian coast as a *point d'appui*. My answer is that respecting the coast is not respecting the neutrality of the territory, and that the German ultimatum is already a violation of this neutrality.

Paul Cambon.

No. 145.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *August 5, 1914.*

Sir Edward Grey has made the statement regarding the intervention of the English fleet. He has explained, in considering the situation, what he proposed to do with regard to Belgian neutrality; and the reading of a letter from King Albert asking for the support of England has deeply stirred the House.

The House will this evening vote the credit which is asked for; from this moment its support is secured to the policy of the Government, and it follows public opinion which is declaring itself more and more in our favour.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 146.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

PARIS, *August 5, 1914.*

I am told that the German Ambassador is said to have stated to the Foreign Office that yesterday morning eighty French officers in Prussian uniform had attempted to cross the German frontier in twelve motor cars at Walbeck, to the west of Geldern and that this formed a very serious violation of neutrality on the part of France.

Be good enough urgently to contradict this news which is pure invention, and to draw the attention of the Foreign Office to the German campaign of false news which is beginning.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 147.

Letter handed by the German Ambassador to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, during his farewell audience, August 5, 1914, at 6-45 p.m.

MR PRESIDENT,

The German administrative and military authorities have established a certain number of flagrantly hostile acts committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these have openly violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that country; one has attempted to destroy buildings near Wesel; others have been seen in the district of the Eifel, one has thrown bombs on the railway near Carlsruhe and Nuremberg.

I am instructed, and I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in the presence of these acts of aggression the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power.

At the same time I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the German authorities will detain French mercantile vessels in German ports, but they will release them if, within forty-eight hours, they are assured of complete reciprocity.

My diplomatic mission having thus come to an end it only remains for me to request your Excellency to be good enough to furnish me with my passports, and to take the steps you consider suitable to assure my return to Germany, with the staff of the Embassy, as well as with the staff of the Bavarian Legation and of the German Consulate General in Paris.

Be good enough, MR PRESIDENT, to receive the assurances of my deepest respect.

SCHOEN.

No. 148.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Representatives abroad.

PARIS, *August 3, 1914.*

The German Ambassador has asked for his passports and is leaving this evening with the staffs of the Embassy, the German Consulate General and the Bavarian Legation. Baron von Schoen has given as his reason the establishment by the German administrative and military authorities of acts of hostility which are said to have been committed by French military aviators accused of having flown over territory of the Empire and thrown bombs. The Ambassador adds that the aviators are said to have also violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over Belgian territory. "In the presence of these acts of aggression," says the letter of Baron von Schoen, "the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power."

I formally challenged the inaccurate allegations of the Ambassador, and for my part I reminded him that I had yesterday addressed to him a note protesting against the flagrant violations of the France frontier committed two days ago by detachments of German troops.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 149.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin.

(Telegram communicated to French Representatives abroad.)

PARIS, *August* 3, 1914.

I request you to ask for your passports and to leave Berlin at once with the staff of the Embassy leaving the charge of French interests and the care of the archives to the Spanish Ambassador. I request you at the same time to protest in writing against the violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg by German troops, of which notice has been given by the Prime Minister of Luxemburg; against the ultimatum addressed to the Belgian Government by the German Minister at Brussels to force upon them the violation of Belgian neutrality and to require of that country that she should facilitate military operations against France on Belgian territory; finally against the false allegation of an alleged projected invasion of these two countries by French armies, by which he has attempted to justify the state of war which he declares henceforth exists between Germany and France.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 150.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Allize, French Minister at Munich.

PARIS, *August* 3, 1914.

Be good enough to inform the Royal Bavarian Government that you have received instructions to adopt your attitude to that of our Ambassador at Berlin and to leave Munich.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 151.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Representatives at London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Berne, Constantinople, The Hague, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Bucharest Athens, and Belgrade.

PARIS, *August* 3, 1914.

I learn from an official Belgian source that German troops have violated Belgian territory at Gemmerich in the district of Verviers.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 152.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BRUSSELS, *August* 4, 1914.

The Chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends me a letter by which "the Government of the King declare that they are firmly decided to resist the aggression of Germany by all means in their power." Belgium appeals to England, France and Russia to co-operate as guarantors in the defence of her territory.

"There would be a concerted and common action having as its object the resistance of forcible measures employed by Germany against Belgium, and at the same time to guarantee the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Belgium in the future."

"Belgium is glad to able to declare that she will ensure the defence of her fortified places."

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 153.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, *August* 4, 1914.

Sir Edward Grey has asked me to come and see him immediately in order to tell me that the Prime Minister would to-day make a statement in the House of Commons that Germany had been invited to withdraw her ultimatum to Belgium, and to give her answer to England before 12 o'clock to-night.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 154.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BRUSSELS, *August* 4, 1914.

This morning the German Minister informs the Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that in consequence of the refusal of the Belgian Government the Imperial Government find themselves compelled to carry out by force of arms those measures of protection which are rendered indispensable by the French threats.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 155.

M. Eapet, French Minister at Copenhagen, to M. Doumergue, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

COPENHAGEN, *August* 6, 1914.

The French Ambassador at Berlin asks me to communicate to your Excellency the following telegram:—

"I have been sent to Denmark by the German Government. I have just arrived at Copenhagen. I am accompanied by all the staff of the Embassy and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt with his family." The treatment which we have received is of such a nature that I have thought it desirable to make a complete report as it to your Excellency by telegram.

On the morning of Monday, the 3rd August, after I had, in accordance with your instructions, addressed to Herr von Jagow a protest against the acts of aggression committed on French territory by German troops, the Secretary of State came to see me. Herr von Jagow came to complain of acts of aggression which he alleged had been committed in Germany, especially at Nuremberg and Caldens by French aviators, who according to his statement "had come from Belgium." I answered that I had not the slightest information as to the facts to which he attached so much importance and the improbability of which seemed to be obvious; on my part I asked him if he had read the note which I had addressed to him with regard to the invasion of our territory by detachments of the German army. As the Secretary of State said that he had not yet read this note I explained its contents to him. I called his attention to the fact committed by the officer commanding one of the detachments, who had advanced to the French village of Joncherey, ten kilometres within our frontier, and had blown out the brains of a French soldier whom he had met there. After having given my opinion of this act I added: "You will admit that under no circumstances could there be any comparison between this and the flight of an aeroplane over foreign territory carried out by private persons animated by that spirit of individual courage by which aviators are distinguished.

"An act of aggression committed on the territory of a neighbour by detachments of regular troops commanded by officers assumes an importance of quite a different nature."

Herr von Jagow explained to me that he had no knowledge of the facts of which I was speaking to him, and he added that it was difficult for events of this kind not to take place when two armies filled with the feelings which animated our troops found themselves face to face on either side of the frontier.

At this moment the crowds which thronged the Pariser Platz in front of the Embassy and whom we could see through the window of my study, which was half-open, uttered shouts against France. I asked the Secretary of State when all this would come to an end.

"The Government has not yet come to a decision." Herr von Jagow answered. "It is probable Herr von Schoen will receive orders to-day to ask for his passports and then you will receive yours." The Secretary of State assured me that I need not have any anxiety with regard to my departure, and that all the properties would be observed with regard to me as well as my staff. We were not to see one another any more and we took leave of one another after an interview which had been courteous and could not make me anticipate what was in store for me.

Before leaving Herr von Jagow I expressed to him my wish to make a personal call on the Chancellor, as that would be the last opportunity that I should have of seeing him.

Herr von Jagow answered that he did not advise me to carry out this intention as this interview would serve no purpose and could not fail to be painful.

At 6 o'clock in the evening Herr von Langwerth brought me my passports. In the name of his Government he refused to agree to the wish which I expressed to him that I should be permitted to travel by Holland or Belgium. He suggested to me that I should go either by way of Copenhagen, although he could not assure me a free passage by sea, or through Switzerland *via* Constance.

I accepted this last route; Herr von Langwerth having asked me to leave as soon as I possibly could it was agreed, in consideration of the necessity I was under of making arrangements with the Spanish Ambassador, who was undertaking the charge of our interests, that I should leave on the next day, the 4th August, at 10 o'clock at night.

At 7 o'clock, an hour after Herr von Langwerth had left, Herr von Lancken, formerly Councillor of the Embassy at Paris, came from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to tell me to request the staff of my Embassy to cease taking meals in the restaurants. This order was so strict that on the next day, Tuesday, I had to have recourse to the authority of the Wilhelmstrasse to get the Hotel Bristol to send our meals to the Embassy.

At 11 o'clock on the same evening, Monday, Herr von Langwerth came back to tell me that his Government would not allow our return by way of Switzerland under the pretext that it would take three days and three nights to take me to Constance. He announced that I should be sent by way of Vienna. I only agreed to this alteration under reserve, and during the night I wrote the following letter to Herr von Langwerth:—

BERLIN, *August* 3, 1914.

"M. LE BARON,

I have been thinking over the route for my return to my country about which you came to speak to me this evening. You propose that I shall travel by Vienna. I run the risk of finding myself detained in that town, if not by the action of the Austrian Government, at least owing to the mobilisation which creates great difficulties similar to those existing in Germany as to the movements of trains.

Under these circumstances, I must ask the German Government for a promise made on their honour that the Austrian Government will send me to Switzerland, and that the Swiss Government will not close its frontier either to me or to the persons by whom I am accompanied, as I am told that that frontier has been firmly closed to foreigners.

I cannot then accept the proposal that you have made to me unless I have the security which I ask for, and unless I am assured that I shall not be detained for some months outside my country.

JULES CAMBON."

In answer to this letter on the next morning, Tuesday, the 4th August, Herr von Langwerth gave me in writing an assurance that the Austrian and Swiss authorities had received communications to this effect.

At the same time M. Miladowski, attached to the Consulate at Berlin, as well as other Frenchmen, was arrested in his own house while in bed. M. Miladowski, for whom a diplomatic passport had been requested, was released after four hours.

I was preparing to leave for Vienna when at a quarter to five, Herr von Langwerth came back to inform me that I would have to leave with the persons accompanying me at 10 o'clock in the evening, but that I should be taken to Denmark. On this new requirement I asked if I should be confined in a fortress supposing I did not comply. Herr von Langwerth simply answered that he would return to receive my answer in half an hour. I did not wish to give the German Government the pretext for saying that I had refused to depart from Germany. I therefore told Herr von Langwerth when he came back that I would submit to the order which had been given to me but "that I protested."

I at once wrote to Herr von Jagow a letter of which the following is a copy :—

BERLIN, *August 4*, 1914.

"SIR,

More than once your Excellency has said to me that the Imperial Government, in accordance with the usages of international courtesy, would facilitate my return to my own country and would give me every means of getting back to it quickly.

"Yesterday, however, Baron von Langwerth, after refusing me access to Belgium and Holland, informed me that I should travel to Switzerland *viâ* Constance. During the night I was informed that I should be sent to Austria, a country which is taking part in the present war on the side of Germany. As I had no knowledge of the intentions of Austria towards me, since on Austrian soil I am nothing but an ordinary private individual, I wrote to Baron von Langwerth that I requested the Imperial Government to give me a promise that the Imperial and Royal Austrian authorities would give me all possible facilities for continuing my journey and that Switzerland would not be closed to me. Herr von Langwerth has been good enough to answer me in writing that I could be assured of an easy journey and that the Austrian authorities would do all that was necessary.

"It is nearly five o'clock, and Baron von Langwerth has just announced to me that I shall be sent to Denmark. In view of the present situation, there is no security that I shall find a ship to take me to England and it is this consideration which made me reject this proposal, with the approval of Herr von Langwerth.

"In truth no liberty is left me and I am treated almost as a prisoner. I am obliged to submit having no means of obtaining that the rules of international courtesy should be observed towards me, but I hasten to protest to your Excellency against the manner in which I am being treated.

JULES CAMBON."

Whilst my letter was being delivered I was told that the journey would not be made direct but by way of Schleswig. At 10 o'clock in the evening, I left the Embassy with my staff in the middle of a great assembly of foot and mounted police.

At the station the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was only represented by an officer of inferior rank.

The journey took place with extreme slowness. We took more than twenty four hours to reach the frontier. It seemed that at every station they had to wait for orders to proceed. I was accompanied by Major von Rheinbaben of the Alexandre Regiment of the Guard and by a police officer. In the neighbourhood of the Kiel Canal the soldiers entered our carriages. The windows were shut and the curtains of the carriages drawn down, each of us had to remain isolated in his compartment and was forbidden to get up or to touch his luggage. A soldier stood in the corridor of the carriage before the door of each of our compartments which were kept open, revolver in hand and finger on the trigger. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, the women and children and everyone were subjected to the same treatment.

At the last German station, about 11 o'clock at night, Major von Rheinbaben came to take leave of me. I handed to him the following letter to Herr von Jagow.

Wednesday morning, August 5, 1914.

"SIR,

Yesterday before leaving Berlin, I protested in writing to your Excellency against the repeated change of route which was imposed upon me by the Imperial Government on my journey from Germany.

"To-day, as the train in which I was passed over the Kiel Canal an attempt was made to search all our luggage as if we might have hidden some instrument of destruction. Thanks to the interference of Major von Rheinbaben, we were spared this insult. But they went further.

"They obliged us to remain each in his own compartment, the windows and blinds have been closed. During this time, in the corridors of the carriages at the door of each compartment and facing each one of us, stood a soldier, revolver in hand, finger on the trigger, for nearly half an hour.

"I consider it my duty to protest against this threat of violence to the Ambassador of the Republic and the staff of his Embassy, violence which nothing could even have made me anticipate. Yesterday I had the honour of writing to your Excellency that I was being treated almost as a prisoner. To-day I am being treated as a dangerous prisoner. Also I must record that during our journey which from Berlin to Denmark has taken twenty-four hours, no food has been prepared nor provided for me nor for the persons who were travelling with me to the frontier.

JULES CAMBON."

I thought that our troubles had finished, when shortly afterwards Major von Rheinbaben came, rather embarrassed, to inform me that the train would not proceed to the Danish frontier if I did not pay the cost of this train. I expressed my astonishment that I had not been made to pay at Berlin and that at any rate I had not been forewarned of this. I offered to pay by a cheque on one of the largest Berlin banks. This facility was refused me. With the help of my companions I was able to collect

in gold the sum which was required from me at once, and which amounted to 3,611 marks 75 pfennings. This is about 5,000 francs in accordance with the present rate of exchange *

After this last incident, I thought it necessary to ask Major von Rhembaben for his word of honour as an officer and a gentleman that we should be taken to the Danish frontier. He gave it to me, and I required that the policeman who was with us should accompany us.

In this way we arrived at the first Danish station, where the Danish Government had had a train made ready to take us to Copenhagen.

I am assured that my English colleague and the Belgian Minister, although they left Berlin after I did, travelled by the direct route to Holland. I am struck by this difference of treatment, and as Denmark and Norway are, at this moment, infested with spies, if I succeed in embarking in Norway, there is a danger that I may be arrested at sea with the officials who accompany me

I do not wish to conclude this despatch without notifying your Excellency of the energy and devotion of which the whole staff of the Embassy has given unceasing proof during the course of this crisis. I shall be glad that account should be taken of the services which on this occasion have been rendered to the Government of the Republic, in particular by the Secretaries of the Embassy and by the Military and Naval Attachés.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 156.

V. Mallard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. Doumergue, Minister for Foreign Affairs

PARIS, *August* 5, 1914.

The Minister of State came to see me at the Legation this morning, Tuesday, 4th August 1914, at about half past eight o'clock, in order to notify me that the German military authorities required my departure. On my answering that I would only give way to force M. Eyschen said that he understood my feelings in this matter, and it was just for that reason that he had himself come to make this communication which cost him so much for it was just because force was used that he asked me to leave. He added that he was going to bring me written proof of this.

I did not conceal from M. Eyschen the grief and anxiety which I had in leaving my fellow-countrymen without defence, and asked him to be good enough to undertake their protection; this he promised to do.

Just as he was leaving he handed me the enclosed letter (Enclosure I) which is the answer of the Luxemburg Government to the declaration which I had made the evening before, according to telegraphic instructions of M. Viviani.

About 10 o'clock, the Minister of State came again to the Legation and left me with a short note from himself, a certified copy of the letter which the German Minister had addressed to him on the subject of my departure from Luxemburg (Enclosures II and III).

At the same time he told me that he had informed Herr von Buch that the Luxemburg Government would be entrusted with the protection of the French and would have charge of the Legation and the Chancery. This news did not seem to be agreeable to my German colleague, who advised M. Eyschen to move me to entrust their responsibility to the Belgian Minister. I explained to the Minister of State that the situation was peculiar. As I was accredited to Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess and as my country was not in a state of war with Luxemburg, it was in these circumstances clearly indicated that it should be the Luxemburg Government which should look after the safety of my fellow-countrymen. M. Eyschen did not insist, and again accepted the service which I entrusted to him

The Minister of State then asked me to be good enough to leave quietly in order to avoid any demonstration, which, as he said, would not fail to bring about reprisals on the part of the German military authorities against the French. I answered that I attached too much value to the safety of my countrymen to compromise it and that he had nothing to fear.

My departure, which was required to take place as soon as possible, was fixed for two o'clock; it was at the same time understood that I should leave in my motor car. As to a safe conduct, M. Eyschen told me that the German Minister was at that very moment at the German head-quarters to ask for it, and that he would take care that I received it in good time

At a quarter past two the Minister of State accompanied by M. Henrion, Councillor of the Government, came to take leave of me and to receive the keys of the Legation and those of the Chancery.

He told me that orders had been given for my free passage, and that I must make for Arlon by way of the Merle, Mamers and Arlon roads. He added that a German officer would wait for me at the Merle road in order to go in front of my motor car.

I then left the Legation and made my way to Arlon by the road which had been determined on, but I did not meet anyone.

Your Excellency will have the goodness to find the enclosed text of the letter which I sent to the Minister of State before leaving my post (Enclosure IV).

MALLARD.

ENCLOSURE I.

M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government, to M. Mallard, French Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Luxemburg.

LUXEMBURG, *August* 4, 1914.

SIR,

In an oral communication made yesterday evening, your Excellency has had the goodness to bring to my knowledge that, in accordance with the Treaty of London of 1867, the Government of the

* Subsequently the sum thus required from M. Jules Cambon was given to the Spanish Ambassador to be repaid to the French Ambassador.

Republic intended to respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg as they had shown by their attitude, but that the violation of this neutrality by Germany was nevertheless of such a kind as to compel France henceforth to be influenced in this matter by the care for her defence and her interests.

You will allow me to point out clearly that the decision of the Government of the Republic is based solely on the act of a third Power for which in truth the Grand Duchy is not responsible.

The rights of Luxemburg must then remain intact.

The German Empire has formally declared that only a temporary occupation of Luxemburg entered into their intentions.

I am glad to believe that the Government of the Republic will have no difficulty in establishing with me the fact that at all times and in all circumstances the Grand Duchy has fully and loyally fulfilled all the obligations of every kind which rested on it in virtue of the Treaty of 1867.

I remain, etc.,

EYSCHEN,
Minister of State, President of the Government.

ENCLOSURE II.

Private Letter from M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government, to M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg.

SIR,

A short time ago I had, with very great regret, to inform you of the intentions of General von Fuchs with regard to your sojourn in Luxemburg.

As I had the honour to tell you, I asked for confirmation in writing of the decision taken by the military authorities in this matter.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have at this moment received from the German Minister.

He has assured me that in carrying out this step there will be no want of the respect due to your position and person.

Be good enough to receive the renewed expression of my regret and my deep regard.

EYSCHEN.

ENCLOSURE III.

To His Excellency the Minister of State, Dr. Eyschen.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In accordance with the instructions of His Excellency General Fuchs, I have the honour to ask you to be good enough to request the French Minister, M. Mollard, to leave Luxemburg as soon as possible and to return to France; otherwise the German military authorities would find themselves under the painful necessity of placing M. Mollard under the charge of a military escort and in the last extremity of proceeding to his arrest.

I beg your Excellency to have the goodness on this occasion to receive the assurance of my deepest regard.

VON BUCH.

ENCLOSURE IV.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to His Excellency M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government of Luxemburg.

LUXEMBURG, *August* 4, 1914

SIR,

I have just received your communication and I submit to force.

Before leaving Luxemburg it is my duty to provide for the fortunes and safety of my fellow-countrymen. Knowing the spirit of justice and equity of the Luxemburg Government, I have the honour to ask your Excellency to take them under your protection, and to watch over the safety of their lives and goods.

At the same time I will ask your Excellency to take charge of the Legation and the offices of the Chancery.

I should be much obliged to your Excellency if you would be good enough to lay before Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess the expression of my deepest respect, and my excuses for not having been able myself to express them to her.

In thanking you for all the marks of sympathy which you have given me I beg you to receive renewed assurances of my deep regard.

ARMAND MOLLARD.

No. 157.

Satisfaction by the French Government to the Representatives of the Powers at Paris.

The German Imperial Government, after having allowed its armed forces to cross the frontier, and to permit various acts of murder and pillage on French territory; after having violated the

neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in defiance of the stipulations of the Convention of London, 11th May 1867, and of Convention V. of the Hague, 18th October 1907, *on the rights and duties of Powers and persons in case of war on land* (Articles 1 and 2), Conventions which have been signed by the German Government, after having addressed an ultimatum to the Royal Government of Belgium with the object of requiring passage for German troops through Belgian territory in violation of the Treaties of the 19th April 1839, which had been signed by them, and in violation of the above Convention of the Hague.

Have declared war on France at 6-45 P.M. on the 3rd August 1914.

In these circumstances the Government of the Republic find themselves obliged on their side to have recourse to arms.

They have in consequence the honour of informing by these presents the Government of . . . . . that a state of war exists between France and Germany dating from 6-45 P.M. on 3rd August 1914.

The Government of the Republic protest before all civilised nations, and especially those Governments which have signed the Conventions and Treaties referred to above, against the violation by the German Empire of their international engagements, and they reserve full right for reprisals which they might find themselves brought to exercise against an enemy so little regardful of its plighted word.

The Government of the Republic, who propose to observe the principles of the law of nations, will during the hostilities, and assuming that reciprocity will be observed, act in accordance with the International Conventions signed by France concerning the law of war on land and sea.

The present notification, made in accordance with Article 2 of the Third Convention of the Hague of the 18th October 1907, relating to the opening of hostilities and handed to . . . . . .

Paris, August 4, 1914, 2 p.m.

No. 158.

Message from M. Poincaré, President of the Republic, read at the Extraordinary Session of Parliament August 4, 1914.

(*Journal Officiel of the 5th August* 1914).

(*The Chamber rises and remains standing of the message*).

"GENTLEMEN,

"France has just been the object of a violent and premeditated attack, which is an insolent defiance of the law of nations. Before any declaration of war had been sent to us, even before the German Ambassador had asked for his passports, our territory has been violated. The German Empire has waited till yesterday evening to give at this late stage the true name to a state of things which it had already created.

"For more than forty years the French, in sincere love of peace, have buried at the bottom of their heart the desire for legitimate reparation.

"They have given to the world the example of a great nation which, definitely raised from defeat by the exercise of will, patience and labour, has only used its renewed and rejuvenated strength in the interest of progress and for the good of humanity.

"Since the ultimatum of Austria opened a crisis which threatened the whole of Europe, France has persisted in following and in recommending on all sides the policy of prudence, wisdom and moderation.

"To her there can be imputed no act, no movement, no word, which has not been peaceful and conciliatory.

"At the hour when the struggle is beginning, she has the right, in justice to herself, of solemnly declaring that she has made, up to the last moment, supreme efforts to avert the war now about to break out, the crushing responsibility for which the German Empire will have to bear before history. (*Unanimous and repeated applause.*)

"On the very morrow of the day when we and our allies were publicly expressing our hope of seeing negotiations which had been begun under the auspices of the London Cabinet carried to a peaceful conclusion, Germany suddenly declared war upon Russia, she has invaded the territory of Luxemburg, she has outrageously insulted the noble Belgian nation (*loud and unanimous applause*), our neighbour and our friend, and attempted treacherously to fall upon us while we were in the midst of diplomatic conversations. (*Fresh and renewed unanimous applause.*)

"But France was watching. As alert as she was peaceful, she was prepared, and our enemies will meet on their path our valiant covering troops, who are at their post and will provide the screen behind which the mobilisation of our national forces will be methodically completed.

"Our fine and courageous army, which France to-day accompanies with her maternal thought (*loud applause*), has risen eager to defend the honour of the flag and the soil of the country. (*Unanimous and repeated applause.*)

"The President of the Republic interpreting the unanimous feeling of the country, expresses to our troops by land and sea the admiration and confidence of every Frenchman. (*Loud and prolonged applause.*)

"Closely united in a common feeling, the nation will persevere with the cool self-restraint of which, since the beginning of the crisis, she has given daily proof. Now, as always, she will know how to harmonise the most noble dreams and most ardent enthusiasm with that self control which is the sign of enduring energy and is the best guarantee of victory. (*Applause.*)

"In the war which is beginning France will have Right on her side, the eternal power of which cannot with impunity be disregarded by nations any more than by individuals. (*Loud and unanimous applause.*)

"She will be heroically defended by all her sons; nothing will break their sacred union before the enemy; to-day they are joined together as brothers in a common indignation against the aggressor, and in a common patriotic faith. (*Loud and prolonged applause and cries of 'Vive la France!'.*)

"She is faithfully helped by Russia, her ally (*loud and unanimous applause*); she is supported by the loyal friendship of England (*loud and unanimous applause*).

"And already from every part of the civilised world sympathy and good wishes are coming to her. For to-day once again she stands before the universe for liberty, justice and reason (*loud and repeated applause*). 'Hunt les cœurs et vive la France!' (*enormous and prolonged applause*).

RAYMOND POINCARÉ".

No. 159.

Speech delivered by M. René Viviani, President of the Council, in the Chamber of Deputies, August 4, 1914.
(*Journal Officiel, August 5, 1914.*)

M. René Viviani, *President of the Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

The German Ambassador yesterday left Paris after notifying us of the existence of a state of war.

The Government owe to Parliament a true account of the events which in less than ten days have unloosed a European war and compelled France, peaceful and valiant, to defend her frontier against an attack, the hateful injustice of which is emphasised by its calculated unexpectedness.

This attack, which has no excuse, and which began before we were notified of any declaration of war, is the last act of a plan, whose origin and object I propose to declare before our own democracy and before the opinion of the civilised world.

As a consequence of the abominable crime which cost the Austro-Hungarian Heir-Apparent and the Duchess of Hohenburg their lives, difficulties arose between the Cabinets of Vienna and Belgrade.

The majority of the powers were only semi-officially informed of these difficulties up till Friday, July 24th, the date on which the Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors communicated to them a circular which the press has published.

The object of this circular was to explain and justify an ultimatum delivered the evening before to Servia by the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade.

This ultimatum in alleging the complicity of numerous Servian subjects and associations in the Serajevo crime, hinted that the official Servian Authorities themselves were no strangers to it. It demanded a reply from Servia by 6 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, July 25th.

The Austrian demands, or at any rate many of them, without doubt struck a blow at the rights of a sovereign State. Notwithstanding their excessive character, Servia, on July 25th, declared that she submitted to them almost without reserve.

This submission, which constituted a success for Austria Hungary, a guarantee for the peace of Europe, was not unconnected with the advice tendered to Belgrade from the first moment by France, Russia and Great Britain.

The value of this advice was all the greater since the Austro-Hungarian demands had been concealed from the Chancelries of the Triple Entente, to whom in the three preceding weeks the Austro-Hungarian Government had on several occasions given an assurance that their claims would be extremely moderate.

It was, therefore, with natural astonishment that the Cabinets of Paris, St. Petersburg and London learned on 26th July that the Austrian Minister at Belgrade, after a few minutes' examination, declared that the Servian reply was unacceptable, and broke off diplomatic relations.

This astonishment was increased by the fact that on Friday, the 24th, the German Ambassador came and read to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs a *note verbale* asserting that the Austro-Servian dispute must remain localised, without intervention by the great Powers, or otherwise "incalculable consequences" were to be feared. A similar *démarche* was made on Saturday, the 25th, at London and at St. Petersburg.

Need I, Gentlemen, point out to you the contrast between the threatening expressions used by the German Ambassador at Paris and the conciliatory sentiments which the Powers of the Triple Entente had just manifested by the advice which they gave to Servia to submit?

Nevertheless, in spite of the extraordinary character of the German *demarche*, we immediately, in agreement with our Allies and our friends, took a conciliatory course and invited Germany to join in it.

We have had from the first moment regretfully to recognise that our intentions and our efforts met with no response at Berlin.

Not only did Germany appear wholly unwilling to give to Austria-Hungary the friendly advice which her position gave her the right to offer, but from this moment and still more in the following days, she seemed to intervene between the Cabinet at Vienna and the compromises suggested by the other Powers.

On Tuesday, 28th July, Austria-Hungary declared war on Servia. This declaration of war, with its aggravation of the state of affairs brought about by the rupture of diplomatic relations three days before, gave ground for believing that there was a deliberate desire for war, and a systematic programme for the enslavement of Servia.

Thus there was now involved in the dispute not only the independence of a brave people, but the balance of power in the Balkans, embodied in the Treaty of Bukarest of 1913, and consecrated by the moral support of all the great Powers.

However, at the suggestion of the British Government with its constant and firm attachment to the maintenance of the peace of Europe, the negotiations were continued, or to speak more accurately, the Powers of the Triple Entente tried to continue them.

From this common desire sprang the proposal for action by the four Powers, England, France, Germany and Italy, which was intended, by assuring to Austria all legitimate satisfaction, to bring about an equitable adjustment of the dispute.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the Russian Government, noting the persistent failure of these efforts, and faced by the Austrian mobilisation and declaration of war, fearing the military destruction of

Servia, decided as a precautionary measure to mobilise the troops of four military districts, that is to say, the formations echelonned along the Austro-Hungarian frontier exclusively.

In taking this step, the Russian Government were careful to inform the German Government that their measures restricted as they were and without any offensive character towards Austria, were not in any degree directed against Germany.

In a conversation with the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs acknowledged this without demur.

On the other hand, all the efforts made by Great Britain, with the adherence of Russia and the support of France, to bring Austria and Servia into touch under the moral patronage of Europe were encountered at Berlin with a predetermined negative of which the diplomatic despatches afford the clearest proof.

This was a disquieting situation which made it probable that there existed at Berlin intentions which had not been disclosed. Some hours afterwards this alarming suspicion was destined to become a certainty.

In fact, Germany's negative attitude gave place thirty-six hours later to positive steps which were truly alarming. On the 31st July Germany, by proclaiming "a state of danger of war," cut the communications between herself and the rest of Europe, and obtained for herself complete freedom to pursue against France in absolute secrecy military preparations which, as you have seen, nothing could justify.

Already for some days, and in circumstances difficult to explain, Germany had prepared for the transition of her army from a peace footing to a war footing.

From the morning of the 25th July, that is to say even before the expiration of the time limit given to Servia by Austria, she had confined to barracks the garrisons of Alsace-Lorraine. The same day she had placed the frontier-works in a complete state of defence. On the 26th, she had indicated to the railways the measures preparatory for concentration. On the 27th, she had completed requisitions and placed her covering troops in position. On the 28th, the summons of individual reservists had begun and units which were distant from the frontier had been brought up to it.

Could all these measures, pursued with implacable method, leave us in doubt of Germany's intentions?

Such was the situation when, on the evening of the 31st July, the German Government, which, since the 25th, had not participated by any active step in the conciliatory efforts of the Triple Entente, addressed an ultimatum to the Russian Government under the pretext that Russia had ordered a general mobilisation of her armies, and demanded that this mobilisation should be stopped within twelve hours.

This demand, which was all the more striking in form because a few hours earlier the Emperor Nicholas II. with a movement at once confiding and spontaneous, had asked the German Emperor for his mediation, was put forward at a moment when, on the request of England and with the knowledge of Germany, the Russian Government was accepting a formula of such a nature as to lay the foundation for a friendly settlement of the Austro-Servian dispute and of the Austro-Russian difficulties by the simultaneous arrest of military operations and of military preparations.

The same day this cofriendly *démarche* towards Russia was supplemented by acts which were frankly hostile towards France, the rupture of communications by road, railway, telegraph and telephone, the seizure of French locomotives on their arrival at the frontier, the placing of machine guns in the middle of the permanent way which had been cut, and the concentration of troops on this frontier.

From this moment we were no longer justified in believing in the sincerity of the pacific declarations which the German representatives continued to shower upon us (*hear, hear*).

We knew that Germany was mobilising under the shelter of the "state of danger of war."

We learnt that six classes of reservists had been called up, and that transport was being collected even for those army corps which were stationed a considerable distance from the frontier.

As these events unfolded themselves, the Government, watchful and vigilant, took from day to day, and even from hour to hour, the measures of precaution which the situation required; the general mobilisation of our forces on land and sea was ordered.

The same evening, at 7-30, Germany, without waiting for the acceptance by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg of the English proposal, which I have already mentioned, declared war on Russia.

The next day, Sunday, the 2nd August, without regard for the extreme moderation of France in contradiction to the peaceful declarations of the German Ambassador at Paris, and in defiance of the rules of international law, German troops crossed our frontier at three different points.

At the same time, in violation of the Treaty of 1867, which guaranteed with the signature of Prussia the neutrality of Luxemburg, they invaded the territory of the Grand Duchy and so gave cause for a protest by the Luxemburg Government.

Finally, the neutrality of Belgium also was threatened. The German Minister, on the evening of the 2nd August, presented to the Belgian Government an ultimatum requesting facilities in Belgium for military operations against France, under the lying pretext that Belgian neutrality was threatened by us; the Belgian Government refused, and declared that they were resolved to defend with vigour their neutrality, which was respected by France and guaranteed by treaties, and in particular by the King of Prussia. (*Unanimous and prolonged applause.*)

Since then, Gentlemen, the German attacks have been renewed, multiplied, and accentuated. At more than fifteen points our frontier has been violated. Shots have been fired at our soldiers and Customs officers. Men have been killed and wounded. Yesterday a German military aviator dropped three bombs on Lunéville.

The German Ambassador, to whom as well as to all the great Powers, we communicated those facts, did not deny them or express his regrets for them. On the contrary, he came yesterday evening to ask me for his passports, and to notify us of the existence of a state of war, giving as his reason, in the teeth of all the facts, hostile acts committed by French aviators in German territory in the Eifel district, and even on the railway near Carlsruhe and near Nuremberg. This is the letter which he handed to me on the subject:—

"M. Le Président,

"The German administrative and military authorities have established a certain number of flagrantly hostile acts committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these

have openly violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that country, one has attempted to destroy buildings near Wesel; others have been seen in the district of the Eifel, one has thrown bombs on the railway near Carlsruhe and Nuremberg.

"I am instructed and I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in the presence of these acts of aggression the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of the latter Power.

"At the same time, I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the German authorities will retain French mercantile vessels in German ports, but they will release them if, within forty-eight hours, they are assured of complete reciprocity.

"My diplomatic mission having thus come to an end it only remains for me to request your Excellency to be good enough to furnish me with my passports, and to take the steps you consider suitable to assure my return to Germany, with the staff of the Embassy, as well as with the staff of the Bavarian Legation and of the German Consulate-General in Paris.

"Be good enough, M. le President, to receive the assurances of my deepest respect.

"(Signed) SCHOEN."

Need I, Gentlemen, lay stress on the absurdities of these pretexts which they would put forward as grievances? At no time has any French aviator penetrated into Belgium, nor has any French aviator committed either in Bavaria or any other part of Germany any hostile act. The opinion of Europe has already done justice to these wretched inventions. (*Loud and unanimous applause.*)

Against these attacks, which violate all the laws of justice and all the principles of public law, we have now taken all the necessary steps; they are being carried out strictly, regularly, and with calmness.

The mobilisation of the Russian army also continues with remarkable vigour and unrestrained enthusiasm. (*Unanimous and prolonged applause, all the deputies rising from their seats.*) The Belgian army, mobilised with 250,000 men, prepares with a splendid passion and magnificent ardour to defend the neutrality and independence of their country. (*Renewed loud and unanimous applause.*)

The entire English fleet is mobilised and orders have been given to mobilise the land forces. (*Loud cheers, all the deputies rising to their feet.*)

Since 1912 *pourparlers* had taken place between English and French General Staffs and were concluded by an exchange of letters between Sir Edward Grey and M. Paul Cambon. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday evening communicated these letters to the House of Commons, and I have honour, with the consent of the British Government, to acquaint you with the contents of these two documents.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *November* 22, 1912.

MY DEAR AMBASSADOR,

From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not to be regarded as, an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war.

You have, however, pointed out that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.

I agree that, if either Government have reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common. If these measures involved action, the plans of the General Staffs would at once be taken into consideration, and the Governments would then decide what effect should be given to them.

Yours, &c.,
E. GREY.

To this letter our Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, replied on the 23rd November 1912:—

LONDON, *November*, 23, 1912.

DEAR SIR EDWARD,

You reminded me in your letter of yesterday, 22nd November, that during the last few years the military and naval authorities of France and Great Britain had consulted with each other from time to time; that it had always been understood that these consultations should not restrict the liberty of either Government to decide in the future whether they should lend each other the support of their armed forces; that, on either side, these consultations between experts were not, and should not be considered as, engagements binding our Governments to take action in certain eventualities; that, however, I had remarked to you that, if one or other of the two Governments had grave reasons to fear an unprovoked attack on the part of a third Power, it would become essential to know whether it could count on the armed support of the other.

Your letter answers that point, and I am authorised to state that, in the event of one of our two Governments having grave reasons to fear either an act of aggression from a third Power, or some event threatening the general peace, that Government would immediately examine with the other the question whether both Governments should act together in order to prevent the act of aggression or preserve peace. If so, the two Governments would deliberate as to the measures which they would be

prepared to take in common; if those measures involved action, the two Governments would take into immediate consideration the plans of their General Staffs and would then decide as to the effect to be given to those plans.

Yours, etc.,
PAUL CAMBON.

In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs spoke of France amidst the applause of the members in a noble and warm-hearted manner, and his language has already found an echo deep in the hearts of all Frenchmen. (*Loud and unanimous applause.*) I wish, in the name of the Government of the Republic, to thank the English Government from this tribune for their cordial words, and the Parliament of France will associate itself in this sentiment. (*Renewed, prolonged and unanimous applause.*)

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made in particular the following declaration:—

"In case the German fleet came into the Channel or entered the North Sea in order to go round the British Isles with the object of attacking the French coasts or the French navy and of harassing French merchant shipping, the English fleet would intervene in order to give to French shipping its complete protection in such a way that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war."

From now onwards, the English fleet protects our northern and western coasts against a German attack. Gentlemen, these are the facts. I believe that the simple recital of them is sufficient to justify the acts of the Government of the Republic. I wish, however, to make clear the conclusion to be drawn from my story and to give its true meaning to the outburst of attack of which France is the victim.

The victors of 1870 have, at different times, as you know, desired to repeat the blows which they dealt us then. In 1875, the one which was intended to complete the destruction of conquered France was only prevented by the intervention of the two Powers to whom we were to become united at a later date by ties of alliance and of friendship (*unanimous applause*), by the intervention of Russia and of Great Britain. (*Prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet.*)

Since then the French Republic, by the restoration of her national forces and the conclusion of diplomatic agreements unswervingly adhered to, has succeeded in liberating herself from the yoke which, even in a period of profound peace, Bismarck was able to impose upon Europe.

She has re-established the balance of power in Europe, a guarantee of the liberty and dignity of all.

Gentlemen, I do not know if I am mistaken, but it seems to me that this work of peaceful reparation, of liberation and honour finally ratified in 1904 and 1907, with the genial co-operation of King Edward VII of England and the Government of the Crowe (*applause*), this is what the German Empire wishes to destroy today by one daring stroke.

Germany can reproach us with nothing.

Bearing in silence in our bosom for half a century the wound which Germany dealt us, we have offered to peace an unprecedented sacrifice. (*Loud and unanimous applause.*)

We have offered other sacrifices in all the discussions which since 1904 German diplomacy has systematically provoked, whether in Morocco or elsewhere in 1905, in 1906, in 1908, in 1911.

Russia also has given proof of great moderation at the time of the events of 1908, as she has done in the present crisis.

She observed the same moderation and the Triple Entente with her, when in the Eastern crisis of 1912 Austria and Germany formulated demands, whether against Servia or against Greece, which still were, as the event proved, capable of settlement by discussion.

Useless sacrifices, barren negotiations, empty efforts, since today in the very act of conciliation, we, our allies and ourselves, are attacked by surprise. (*Prolonged applause.*)

No one can honestly believe that we are the aggressors. Vain is the desire to overthrow the sacred principles of right and of liberty to which nations, as well as individuals, are subject; Italy with that clarity of insight possessed by the Latin intellect, has notified us that she proposes to preserve neutrality. (*Prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet.*)

This decision has found in all France an echo of sincerest joy. I made myself the interpreter of this feeling to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires when I told him how much I congratulated myself that the two Latin sisters, who have the same origin and the same ideal, a common and glorious past, are not now opposed to one another. (*Renewed applause.*)

Gentlemen, we proclaim loudly the object of their attack—it is the independence, the honour, the safety, which the Triple Entente has regained in the balance of power for the service of peace. The object of attack is the liberties of Europe, which France, her allies, and her friends, are proud to defend. (*Loud applause.*)

We are going to defend these liberties, for it is they that are in dispute, and all the rest is but a pretext.

France, unjustly provoked, did not desire war, she has done everything to avert it. Since it is forced upon her, she will defend herself against Germany and against every Power which has not yet declared its intentions, but joins with the latter in a conflict between the two countries. (*Applause, all the deputies rising to their feet.*)

A free and valiant people that sustains an eternal ideal, and is wholly united to defend its existence; a democracy which knows how to discipline its military strength, and was not afraid a year ago to increase its burden as an answer to the armaments of its neighbour; a nation armed, struggling for its own life and for the independence of Europe—here is a sight which we are proud to offer to the onlookers in this desperate struggle, that has for some days been preparing with the greatest calmness and method. We are without reproach. We shall be without fear. (*Loud applause, all the deputies rising to their feet.*) France has often proved in less favourable circumstances that she is a most formidable adversary when she fights, as she does today, for liberty and for right. (*Applause.*)

In submitting our actions to you, Gentlemen, who are our judges, we have to help us in bearing the burden of our heavy responsibility, the comfort of a clear conscience and the conviction that we have done our duty. (*Prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet.*)

RENÉ VIVIANI.

CHAPTER VII

No. 180.

DECLARATION OF THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

(September 4, 1914.)

DECLARATION.

M. Dakasch, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors and Ministers abroad

PARIS, *September* 4, 1914.

The following declaration has this morning been signed at the Foreign Office at London :—

"The undersigned duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments hereby declare as follows :—

"The British, French and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three Governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the Allies will demand terms of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies."

(Signed) PAUL CAMBON.
" COUNT BENCKENDORFF.
" EDWARD GREY.

This declaration will be published today.

DELCASSÉ

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1915. [PRICE, 1 anna.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1915.

The following regulations as to the appointment of Probationers for the Indian Forest Service in 1915 are published :—

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

Regulations as to the Appointment of Probationers, 1915.

1. *Appointments.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the summer of 1915, make a number of appointments of Probationers for the Indian Forest Service.

In making these appointments, he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee.

2. *Applications for Appointment.*—Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and to be returned to him not later than THURSDAY, THE 1st JULY 1915. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee within three weeks from that date.

3. *Age Limit.*—Candidates must be not less than 19 but under 22 years of age on the 1st January 1915.

4. *Nationality, etc.*—Every candidate must be a natural-born subject of His Majesty. He must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he does so, he will forfeit his appointment. He must be of good physique, and must produce evidence of character to satisfy the Secretary of State for India in Council that he is suited for the Indian Forest Service.

5. *Qualifications.*—Candidates must have obtained a degree *with Honours* in some branch of Natural Science * in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland †. A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. Candidates will be required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French.

Note.—Applications for appointment will be accepted from candidates who on the 1st July 1915 have already sat at an examination for a degree as mentioned above, but have not learned the result of the examination.

6. Should there be more candidates considered to be qualified in every respect than vacancies to be filled, the Secretary of State reserves the right to require them to pass a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, on the results of which their final selection would depend. Particulars of this examination, which would be held in August, will be found in Appendix I.

7. *Medical Examination.*—Selected candidates will be required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office, at which particular stress will be laid on good vision and hearing, and to satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for service in the Indian Forest Department (*see* Appendix VI).

* A Master's degree in Natural Science or in Experimental Science at the University of Dublin will be considered as fulfilling these conditions.

† Graduates in Forestry at the University of Edinburgh are regarded as satisfying the requirements of this paragraph if they pass the Final Examination of that University in some one branch of Natural Science subsidiary to the degree in Pure Science.

Candidates who do not satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for appointment to the Indian Forest Service will not be admitted to the competitive examination mentioned in Regulation 6.

8. *Period of Probation.*—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department, a probationer will be required :—

(i) to have obtained, either before selection as probationer, or within the period of two years' probation, the degree or diploma in Forestry at one of the Universities named in the margin ; *

* Oxford, Cambridge, or Edinburgh.

(ii) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, in such British and Continental localities as may be selected for the purpose ;

(iii) to have passed an examination in certain special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans, and, if required, an Indian vernacular language ;

(iv) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry (See Appendix II) ;

(v) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The period of probation will in ordinary cases be two years. The Director of Indian Forest Studies will instruct probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

9. *Charges.*—The probationers will be required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition and excursions, while at the University, and on practical instruction in Great Britain and on the Continent, with the exception of fees payable to local forest officers in Great Britain and on the Continent.

10. *Allowances.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council will make payments to such probationers at the rate of 120*l* annually, not exceeding a total of 240*l*. (besides the fees to local officers mentioned above). These payments will ordinarily be made on the following dates in each year :—

	£
On the 1st December	30
On the 1st March	30
On the 1st June	60

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full two years will be specially considered.

The grant of the allowances is subject to the following conditions :—

(a) that the progress of the probationer in his studies is satisfactory ;

(b) that the probationer gives security to refund the payments in respect of this advance, as well as such payments, not exceeding 60*l*. in all, as may have been incurred by the Secretary of State on the probationer's behalf in respect of fees to local forest officers, in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 13, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

11. *Conduct.*—Every probationer will be required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies to such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

12. *Appointment and Seniority.*—Probationers who comply with the requirements of Regulation 8 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. Their position in the provincial Forest lists will be determined by the Secretaries of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies ; but in making selections for the post of Conservator, officers joining the service in the same year are reckoned as equal in seniority unless the Secretary of State for India in Council shall for special reasons have directed otherwise in any particular case or cases.

Probationers will be allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted ; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

13. *Articles of Agreement.*—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment ; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and must engage his own passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

14. *Passage Allowance.*—An allowance on account of passage to India will be paid to each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service, to the amount of 37*l*. 10*s*. for passage to Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, and 42*l*. for passage to Rangoon.

NOTE.—The above is the normal rate of passage allowance. In consequence of the surtax of 10 per cent at present charged by shipping companies in respect of passages to India the above rates of passage allowance have been raised to 41*l*. 5*s*. and 46*l*. 5*s*. respectively. Should the surtax be removed, these rates will be reduced to those given in paragraph 14.

15. *Salary.*—An Assistant Conservator of Forests will draw pay at the rate of Rs. 350 a month (equivalent to 305*l*. a year, when the rupee is at 1*s*. 4*d*.) from the date of his reporting his arrival in India.

16. *Promotion, Leave, Pension and Provident Fund.*—Promotion, leave, and pension will be governed by the Regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. A copy of the existing regulations can be seen on application at the India Office.

Certain information regarding appointments in the upper controlling staff of the Indian Forest Service, the pay of which has been recently improved, will be found in Appendix III; a summary of information regarding Leave is contained in Appendix IV; and regarding Pensions and the Provident Fund in Appendix V.

INDIA OFFICE,
December 1914.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

In the event of the Civil Service Commissioners being requested by the Secretary of State for India in Council to hold an examination in any year of candidates nominated by him to compete for appointment as Probationers for the above Service, the following will be the subjects in which such candidates will be examined :—

	Maximum marks.		Maximum marks.
1. English Composition	100	5. Physics	100
2. German or French	100	6. Geology	100
3. Elementary Chemistry	60	7. Botany	100
4. Higher Chemistry	100	8. Zoology	100

Not more than three of the subjects numbered 4 to 8 may be offered.

Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in the first three subjects.

In the subjects numbered 4 to 8, only marks showing real attainment will be counted towards the order of merit, so that a candidate who has a thorough knowledge of one or two of the optional subjects may obtain on that knowledge alone as many marks as a candidate who offers the maximum number of the optional subjects on a lower standard.

Syllabus.

Languages.—The examination in German and French will include translation, composition, and conversation.

Sciences.—The standard of the examination in Higher Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, and Zoology will be that of the Honours Schools of the Universities.

The examination in Elementary Chemistry will consist of a written paper on the more elementary parts of Inorganic Chemistry, together with the outlines of Organic Chemistry.

APPENDIX II.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about £54), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several Provinces in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training will be required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit will be prepared by adding together (*a*) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (*b*) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in Forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (*a*) will be the same as under (*b*).

3. The final examination will consist of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows :—

(i) One or more papers in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilisation (including Forest Engineering).

(ii) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation, and Forest Administration.

(iii) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. The final examination will be held at the beginning of October. Arrangements as to the date and place of examination will be made by the Director of Indian Forest Studies. Probationers will not be required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX III

List of Appointments open to Members of the Imperial Branch of the Indian Forest Service.

Note.—This list is liable to alteration at any time.

	Appointment.	Salary
		Rs.
(*a*)	1 Inspector-General of Forests	2,650 a month.
(*b*)	*1 Assistant Inspector-General of Forests	
(*c*)	3 Chief Conservators (Bombay, Burma and Central Provinces)	2,150 ,,
(*d*)	22 Conservators, in three grades (including President, Forest Research Institute and College).	1,900 ,, / 1,700 ,, / 1,500 ,, respectively.
(*e*)	198 Deputy and Assistant Conservators	‡ Rs. 350 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 a month to Rs. 700 a month; thereafter, by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,250 a month, in the twentieth year of service.
	Total 226†	
These appointments are included in (*d*) and (*e*).	5 Foreign Service appointments	
	§10 Officers employed at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.	

APPENDIX IV.

[Note.—Appendices IV and V are intended merely to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom, without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being.]

Leave.

Long Leave.

1. Furlough and special leave with allowances (*see* paragraph 5) are admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

2. Furlough without medical certificate can, if due, be generally taken after eight years' active service, and again after intervals of not less than three years' continuous service. It is limited to two years at a time.

3. Furlough on medical certificate may be granted (*a*) to an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, for not more than two years, but capable of extension up to three years; and (*b*) to an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service, up to one year in any case, and up to such longer period, if any (but not exceeding two years in all), as the officer may have furlough "due" to him.

4. The allowances admissible during furlough are,—

(1) During the first two years of furlough without medical certificate and during so much of furlough with medical certificate as may be "due"—half average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the period for which the foregoing allowances are admissible—one-quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

5. Special Leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months, with intervals of six years' service; allowances, calculated as during furlough, are given during the first six months only, whether taken in one or more instalments.

Short Leave.

6. Privilege Leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to three months, earned by 33 months' duty. During privilege leave, the officer retains a lien on his appointment, and receives the salary which he would have received if on duty. An interval of not less than six months must elapse between two periods of absence on privilege leave.

Privilege leave may be prefixed to furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without allowances. The whole period of leave thus taken in combination is known as combined leave. Combined leave may not be granted for a period of less duration than six months, nor, except on medical certificate, may it be extended beyond two years.

---

* The officer holding this appointment draws in addition to the pay of his grade a minimum local allowance of Rs. 200 a month.

† These appointments are allotted to the various provinces as follows:—Burma, 26; Madras, 32; Bombay, 18; Central Provinces, 24; United Provinces, 49; Punjab, 13; Bengal, 12; Assam, 13; and Bihar and Orissa, 9; and 6 Imperial Instructors at Dehra Dun.

‡ Until he has passed the prescribed Departmental examinations, an Assistant Conservator is liable to stoppage of increments of pay. On passing the examinations he will resume drawing pay under the time scale at the rate to which his length of service entitles him.

§ These draw a local allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to their grade pay, with the exception of the President, Forest Research Institute and College, in whose case the allowance is at the rate of Rs. 250 a month. Of these ten appointments, the four posts of Imperial Instructors have been sanctioned for five years from 1912, for the present.

Note.—Under the improved scale of salary shown above, no Exchange Compensation Allowance is granted.

7. Subsidiary Leave in India for a maximum of 10 days, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer proceeding on or returning from leave out of India, or on retirement, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation or to rejoin his appointment. It is admissible only at the end and not at the beginning of combined leave.

8. Short Leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

9. Extraordinary Leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

General Rules

10. Leave of absence can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

11. When leave allowances other than privilege leave pay are paid at the Home Treasury, or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Treasuries, unless any other rate has been exceptionally authorised. But for the present the rate of conversion is subject to a minimum of 1s. 6d. to the rupee. Privilege Leave pay when issued from the Home Treasury (this is only admissible when privilege leave is combined with other leave) is converted at 1s. 4d. to the rupee.

APPENDIX V.

(See Note under Appendix IV)

Pensions and Provident Fund.

1. An officer of the Indian Forest Service is eligible for a pension on voluntary retirement after completing 20 years' qualifying service or attaining the age of 55 years. If at an earlier date he is compelled to retire from the service through ill-health, not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he becomes eligible for an invalid pension or a gratuity according to the length of his service.

The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows:—

After a service of less than 10 years, an invalid gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

After a service of not less than 10 years an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Maximum limit of pension. Rs.
10	1,000 a year.
11	1,400 "
12	1,800 "
13	2,200 "
14	2,600 "
15, 16, 17, 18, 19	3,000 "

After a service of not less than 20 years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Scale of pension. Sixtieths of average emoluments.	Maximum limit of pension. Rs.
20 to 24	30	4,000 a year.
25 and above	30	5,000 "

Officers who have shown special energy and efficiency during an effective service of three years as Inspector-General of Forests or Conservator may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, subject to the condition that the officer must not retire voluntarily before the completion of a total qualifying service of 25 years.

Subject to certain prescribed conditions, rupee pensions are now issued to pensioners residing in countries where the Indian rupee is not legal tender at the rate of exchange of 1s. 6d. the rupee.

2. A General Provident Fund has also been established on the following basis:—

(*a*) The contribution is compulsory up to 6¼ per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further 6¼ per cent. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional.

(*b*) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing, the rate being at present 4 per cent. per annum.

(*c*) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, unconditionally, on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or such other person or persons as, under and subject to the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

(*d*) Other forms of life insurance will, however, if they fulfil certain conditions, be accepted in lieu of the contributions in (*a*).

APPENDIX VI.

General Physical Requirements.

[Note.—These Regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must

be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom he may consider, after hearing the opinion of his medical advisers, to be physically disqualified for the public service; and that his discretion is in no respect limited by these Regulations.]

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

2. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of correlation of age, height and chest girth :—

Age.	Height without shoes.	Chest.	
		Girth when expanded.	Range of expansion.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
19 to 20	63½ and under 64	33	2
	64 " 66	34	3
	66 " 70	35½	3
	70 " 72	36	3
	72 and upwards	36½	3½
21 and upwards	63½ and under 65	35	2
	65 " 68	35½	3
	68 " 70	36	3
	70 " 72	36½	3½
	72 and upwards	37	3½

3 *Measurement of Height.*—The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels, and not on the toes or outside of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks, and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in parts of an inch to eighths. No fixed limit of height is imposed.

4 *Measurement of Chest.*—The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be carefully adjusted round the chest, the posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to empty his chest of air as much as possible. This is best done by continuous whistling with the lips as long as sound can be produced. The tape is carefully gathered in during the process, and when the minimum measurement is reached it is recorded. The candidate will then be directed to inflate his chest to its utmost capacity. This maximum measurement will likewise be noted. The girth with the chest fully expanded and the range of expansion between the minimum and the maximum will then be recorded.

5. The hearing must be good.

6. The speech without impediment.

7. The teeth in good order, *i.e.*, decayed or broken teeth must be properly stopped or crowned, and deficient teeth replaced by artificial teeth where necessary for effective mastication.

8. The chest must be well formed, the lungs and heart sound.

9 Rupture, hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins in a severe degree, or other condition likely to cause inefficiency will disqualify a candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.

10. The limbs, feet, and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.

11. A candidate must have no congenital malformation or defect likely to interfere with efficiency.

12. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.

13. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

14 Candidates may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination as to their physical fitness by the Medical Board, which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, under the following conditions :—

(*a*) Applications must be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas.

(*b*) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(*c*) It must be understood that the opinion of the Medical Board, which will be communicated by the Board to the candidate at the end of the examination, is solely for the candidate's own information and is not an official finding. The board, if they consider a candidate unfit, will exercise their discretion as to informing him of the particular grounds on which their opinion is based. No further information can in any case be given as to the Medical Board's opinion which will be confined solely to the physical fitness of the candidate; and any question as to the eligibility of the candidate, if found physically fit, to be admitted to the particular Indian service which he desires to enter, should be addressed in writing to the Under Secretary of State.

(*d*) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at the preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, *if they think fit*, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board prior to their appointment.

(*e*) As the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, a candidate who is informed after such an examination that he is physically fit will have no

that account no claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final medical examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE STANDARD OF VISION FOR THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed, provided the ametropia does not exceed 2·5 D, and if with correcting glasses, not exceeding 2·5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals $\frac{6}{6}$ and in the other $\frac{6}{9}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for service, provided the limit for the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses required to correct the error of refraction do not exceed — 2·5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{6}{6}$, and in the other eye $\frac{6}{9}$, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{6}{6}$, and in the other eye equals $\frac{6}{9}$ with + 4 D or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for the service, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals $\frac{6}{6}$ and of the other $\frac{6}{9}$, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{6}{9}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in the above rules, may exclude a candidate for admission into the service.

6. Squint, or any morbid condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. The existence of imperfection of colour sense will be noted on the candidate's papers.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS PROBATIONER, 1915.

No person will be considered as a Candidate from whom the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London S. W., shall not have received, on or before Thursday the **1st July 1915** *at latest, an application on this form.*

If Candidates who fill up and return the Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should communicate with the Secretary, Revenue Department.

INDIA OFFICE,
December 1914.

1	Name in full
2	Address. (*Any alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W.*)
3	Date and place of Birth. (*In the event of the Candidate's selection, he will be required to produce a Birth Certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age.*)
4	Profession or occupation, and nationality, of Father.
5	The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or decease, held by them.
6	All Institutions where educated, with dates, distinguishing whether or not the Candidate was in residence at such Institutions. *From* ... *to* ... *at* ... *From* ... *to* ... *at* ... *From* ... *to* ... *at* ... *From* ... *to* ... *at* ...
7	Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales.
8	The Candidate should insert here full information with regard to his qualifications, under paragraph 6 of the Regulations.
9	Whether married or single (*see* paragraph 4 of Regulations).
10	Names and addresses of three persons (of whom at least one should be connected with the Institution at which the Candidate has last studied) who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character during the last four years. (*References will not be accepted from persons who are related to or have no personal knowledge of the Candidate.*)
11	Whether the Candidate has previously applied, either in England or in India, for an appointment under the Government of India.

Signature of Candidate _____

Date _____

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1915

No. 154.—In exercise of the power vested in him by clause (*d*) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Mutlur Adinarayanayya Garu to be a commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 155.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Jacobsama Moses Abraham Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Adoni.

No. 156.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib Gulvadi Rama Rao Avargal, B.A. B.L., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cochin.

No. 157.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khaja Latif-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cuddalore.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 158.—Under section 39 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and with reference to No. 2 of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal commissioners of the Madras Corporation, published in notification No. 552 at pages 193 and 194 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th March 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that an election of a commissioner for the 10th Municipal division of the City of Madras will be held on Wednesday the 24th February 1915 between the hours of 7 A.M. and 6 P.M. at the Police Station, Ganja Road, Purasawalkam, where the votes of the electors will be taken.

All nominations of candidates for the vacancy should be signed by at least two electors of the division and must be submitted to the President of the Corporation on or before the 8th February 1915, in the following form :—

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Election for the 10th division to be held on 24th February 1915.

We, the undersigned, being duly qualified electors, nominate the undermentioned as a candidate at the ensuing election :—

Name.	Description.	Abode.	Occupation.

Date. *Signatures.*

The same elector shall not nominate more than one candidate.
The President will receive these nominations at the Municipal Office.

No. 159.—Under sub-section (1) of section 4*s* of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 5*a*0 square feet of land in S. No. 188 of Kandiyuppuri village, Tinnevelly taluk, Tinnevelly district, specified in notification No. 1315 published at page 370 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th May 1914, as required for relieving congestion in the sixth ward of Tinnevelly municipality.

No. 160.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council withdraws from the requisition of 0·32 of an acre being the extent of the whole of survey Nos. 3592 and 3593 of Kanamur village, Palghat taluk, Malabar district, out of the total extent of 3·07 acres specified in notification No. 1171 published on page 461 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th June 1914, as required for the construction of quarters for totis in the Palghat municipality.

No. 161.—Under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council hereby declares his intention to constitute into a municipality the town of Proddatur and the adjoining villages situate within the boundaries specified below. Any inhabitant of the local area desiring to object to the proposal may submit his objection in writing to Government within six weeks from the date of the publication of the notification in the *Cuddapah district gazette*.

Description of boundaries.

North.—Starting from survey No. 569-B (cart-track poramboke) of Bollavaram village and proceeding eastward along the northern boundary of survey No. 506 until the western boundary of survey No. 507 is reached. Then turning a little to the north and proceeding along the western boundary of survey Nos. 507, 508, 510 of Bollavaram village and then turning to the east and proceeding along the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 510, 509, 517, 551, 534, 546, 543, 566, 565, 563 of Bollavaram until the boundary of Proddatur village is reached. Then proceeding a little north along the boundary line of Proddatur village, viz, western side of survey Nos. 336 and 320 up to the khandam stone in the north-western corner of survey No. 329 of Proddatur and proceeding along the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 329, 328, 327, 315, 314, 307 until it reaches western side of survey No. 312, then proceeding towards the north as far as northern limit of survey No. 312, then proceeding towards the east along the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 312, 288, 289, 290, 296, 667-A, 668, 636 till the eastern boundary limits of survey No. 636 of Proddatur is reached after crossing Korrapad road between survey Nos 296 and 667-A.

East.—Thence southward along the eastern boundaries of survey Nos. 636, 637, 638, 640, 641, 611, 609, 608, 606, 605, 580, 579, 578, 576, 570, 568, 567, 566, 565, 564 of Proddatur village as far up to the boundary limit of Modamidipalli. Thence southward along the eastern boundaries of survey Nos. 151, 150, 154 of Modamidipalli and thereafter crossing the Nandyalampet-Thimmanayanipet road southward along the western boundary line of survey No. 343 and there crossing rasta poramboke survey No. 314 southward along the eastern boundaries of survey Nos. 275, 276, 277, 265, 406, 402 of Modamidipalli as far and up to the south-eastern corner of survey No. 402 of the said Modamidipalli village.

South.—Thence westward along the southern side limits of survey Nos 402, 401, 398, 396, 392, 393 of Modamidipalli village as far up to the boundary line of Rameswaram village is reached. Then proceeding a little to the south as far up to the khandam stone in south-eastern corner of survey No. 497 proceeding westward along the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 497, 496, 495/3, 529-C, 495/2, 488/1, 487 as far up to the khandam stone in southern corner of survey No. 487 of Rameswaram village, then proceeding a little to the north alongside the western limits of survey Nos. 487, 486 alongside the reserved forest as far up to the limit of survey No. 465, then westward along the southern boundaries of survey Nos 465, 484/1, 484/2, 484/1 then turning a little to the south along the eastern limit of survey No 478 as far up to the south-eastern corner of that field (478) then proceeding westward along the southern boundary line of survey Nos 478, 476, 470, 297 as far up to the southern limit of survey No. 297 then slightly proceeding towards the north along the western boundaries of survey Nos 297, 291, 292 and then proceeding in the westerly direction along the southern side of survey No. 292 as far up to the limit of survey No. 283 in Rameswaram is reached.

West.—Thence proceeding northward crossing the rasta to Illur along the western boundaries of survey Nos. 283, 276, 257, 313, 360, 361, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370 and 373 of Rameswaram as far and up to the limit of Rameswaram until the boundary of Bollavaram village is reached and thence proceeding northward along the western limits of survey Nos. 581 and 583 and then crossing the road to Jammulamadugu, then proceeding northward again along the western side of survey No. 570 until it crosses survey No. 569-B (cart-track poramboke).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No 162.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·37 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burning and burial ground in Villangudi

Village, Madura taluk, Madura district; and under sections 3 and 7 the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or pannah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Madura district, Madura taluk, Vilangudi village.	
			ACS
Ryotwari, wet S. No. 258 A.	Pattadar, 20 Karuppanna Thevan and occupier, Muthuchidambara Iluraiyami Ayyar.	North, No. 257; east, No. 257, south, No. 258 B; west, No. 262.	52
Do. No. 258 B.	Pattadar, 227, Venkateswami Nayudu and occupier, S. Annamalai Chetti and his minor son.	North, No. 258 A; east, No. 257; south, No. 259; west, No. 258 C. 262.	·96
Do. No. 258 C.	Pattadar and occupier, 76, K. Pariyaswami Servai	North, No. 262; east, No. 258 B; south, No. 259; west, No. 262.	·49
		Total ..	1·97

No. 163.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4 grounds and 1,620 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a road to connect Ramaswami street with Venkata Ayyar street, Georgetown, Madras; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or pannah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Madras district, Madras taluk, Georgetown village.	
			ACS SFT.
Dry, R.S. No. 2767-part.	Venkatesam Chetti	North, R.S. No. 2774-2; east, R.S. Nos. 2783-1, 2772, 2771 and 2770; south, R.S. No. 2819, west, R.S. No. 2787-part.	1 1,000
Do.	Madar Bi, owners of superstructures on the land, Kaja Moideh, Kaka Bi, Murugappa Naick and Duraiswami Nayak.	Do. do	0 511
Dry, R.S. No. 2774-2 part.	G. Vimaya Nayudu . .	North, R.S. No. 2782; east, R.S. No. 2774-part; south, R.S. Nos. 2773-1 and 2787; west, R.S. Nos. 2776, 2776, 2777, 2778 and 2780	3 1,100
Do.	Krishnama Ambari; owners of superstructures on the land, Munuswami Naykar, Subbaraya Naykar, Sadasivaya Naykar, Subbaraya Pillai and Siva Chidambaram Chettiyar	Do. do.	0 208
		Total ..	5 1,819

No. 164.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21,540 square links, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a conservancy lane in

Salappakudi quarters, Tuticorin municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tuticorin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tuticorin, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, house or permanke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	Tinnevelly district, Srivaikuntam taluk, Tuticorin village.		sq. links.
Ground rent, patham, No. 179-184.	Kattu Eevvi ..	North, No. 179-54; east, No. 179-43, south, No. 179-184; west street	3,120
Do. No. 179-42.	Kamakshiyammankoil Trustees, Subban Chetti and Kandan Chetti.	North, No. 179-44; east, No. 179-66; south, No. 179-12, west, No. 179-13.	1,920
Do. No. 179-43..	Hanayya Asari, Tirupur ..	North, No. 179-43; east, No. 179-42; south, No. 179-43, west, No. 179-154.	2,750
Do. No. 179-44..	Sappani Chetti and Sadalamuthu Chetti	North, No. 179-45, east, No. 179-67; south, No. 179-66; west, No. 179-42.	840
Do. No. 179-47..	Palaveram Chetti, enjoyer Sadalamuthu Chetti.	North, No. 179-47, east, No. 179-48; south, No. 179-61, west, No. 179-46.	360
Do. No. 179-48.	S. Palaveram Chetti, enjoyer Mahalingam Chetti.	North, No. 179-47, east, No. 179-60; south, No. 179-68; west, No. 179-67.	378
Do. No. 179-49..	A Subban Chetti pattadar, enjoyer minor Shanmugam Chetti and another, mother and guardian Valliammal.	North, No. 179-48, east, No. 179-71; south, No. 179-69, west, No. 179-68.	850
Do. No. 179-70..	Raman Chetti, Sadalaiyandi Chetti.	North, No. 179-48; east No. 179-72; south, No. 179-70, west, No. 179-71.	390
Do. No. 179-71..	P Sankaran Chetti ..	North, No. 179-48; east, No. 179-70; south, No. 179-71, west, No. 179-69	370
Do. No. 179-72.	Madathi Ammal, pattadar, Narayanan Chettiyar.	North, No. 179-48; east, No 179-93; south, No. 178 84, west, No 179-70.	420
Do No 179-73 .	Chamanda Chetti ..	North, No 179-48 & 49; east, No 179-74, south, No. 179-73; west, No 179-72	760
Do. No. 179-74..	Sellainadan pattadar, enjoyer Swami Chetti Valliammal.	North, No. 179-49; east, No. 179-76, south, No. 179-74, west, No. 179 73.	500
Do. No 179-75..	Valliammal	North, No. 179-50, east, No. 179-76, south, No. 179-75, west, No. 179 74.	320
Do No. 179-76..	Lakshmanan Chetti .. .	North No 179-50; east. No. 179-77; south, No 179-76, west, No. 179-75.	480
Do. No. 179-77..	Sivagam Palaveram Chetti, enjoyer Sadalayandi Chetti.	North, No. 179-50, east, street, south, No. 179-77, west, No. 179-76	500
Do. No. 179-78..	Subban Chetti .. .	North, No. 179-51, east, No. 179-79; south, No. 179-78; west, street.	380
Do. No. 179-79..	Sadalamuthu Chetti .. .	North, No. 179-51; east, No. 179-80; south, No. 179-79, west, No 179-78.	400
Do. No. 179-80..	N Vitti Palaveram Chetti ..	North, No. 179-51, east, No. 179-81, south, No. 179-80, west, No. 179-79.	400
Do. No. 179-81..	S Sivanadan Chetti	North, No. 179-51; east, No. 179-82; south, No. 179-81; west, No. 179-80.	380
Do No. 179-82..	S Madan Chetti	South, No. 179-52, east, No. 179-83; south, No. 179-82; west, No 179-81.	400
Do No. 179-83..	Subbaya Chettiyar	North, No 179-82; east, No. 179-84; south, No. 179-83, west, No. 179-82.	400
Do No. 179-84..	Sankarammal	North, No 179-53, east, No. 179-88; south, No 179 84; west, No. 179-83.	380
Do. No 179-85 .	Subban Chetti	North, No. 179-85 and 84, east, No. 179-86; south, No 179 85, west, No 179-84	380
Do. No. 179-86..	Alagiri Chetti	North, No. 178 84, east, No. 179-87; south, No 179-86, west, No 179-85	400
Do. No 179-87..	Vela Chetti	North, No. 179-54 and 55; east, No 179-88; south, No. 179-87; west, No. 179-86	400
Do. No. 179 88..	Madan Chetti .. .	North, No 179 55; east, No. 179-89, south, No 179-88, west No 179-87.	380
Do. No 179-89..	Madathi	North No 179-56 and 58; east, No. 179-99; south, No. 179-89; west, No. 179-88.	380
Do. No. 179-90..	Subban Chettiyar	North, No. 179-58 and 57; east, No 179-91; south, No 179-90, west, No 179-89.	400
Do. No. 179-91..	S. E. Thalan Chetti	North, No 179-57; east No. 179-92; south, No. 179-91; west, No. 179-90.	370
Do No. 179-92..	S. T. Andi Nallamudan Chetti..	North, No 179-57 and 58, east, No. 179-93; south, No. 179-92, west, No. 179-91.	390
Do. No. 179-93..	Subban Chetti	North, No. 179-58; east, No 179-94; south, No. 179 93; west, No 179-92	380
Do. No. 179-94..	Sellappan Madan, enjoyer Madathi	North, No 179-58; east, No. 179-95; south, No. 179-94; west, No. 179-93	320
Do. No. 179-95...	Chidambaram, enjoyer Subban Chetti	South, No 179-59; east, No. 179-96; south, No. 179-95, west, No. 179-94.	340
Do No. 179-96..	E Andi Chettiyar	North, No 179-59; east, No. 179-97; south, No. 179-96; west, No. 179-95.	360
Do. No. 179-97..	Do.	North, No 179-59; east, No. 179-98, south, No. 179-97; west, No. 179-96.	380
Do. No. 179-98..	Pillayar Madan	North, No. 179-59; east, No. 179-99; south, No. 179-98; west, No 179-97.	360
Do. No. 179-99..	Muthukkiliyammal	North, No 179-59, east, street; south, No. 179-99, west, No. 179-98.	720
		Total ..	21,840

No. 155.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·56 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a road, to the Hindu burial-ground at Bellary; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Bellary district, Bellary taluk, Bellary village.			
			ACRE.
Dry, Govt., S. No. 459	Palaugala Ayyappa of Brace-pettu, Bellary.	North, No. 457; east, No. 458; south, No. 758; west, No. 460.	0·27
Do. No. 756	Do. do.	North, No. 461; east, No. 302; south, Nos. 754 and 757; west, No. 760.	0·29
		Total ..	0·56

No. 166.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·6156 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a dry fish market in the Kumbakonam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 78, Ulloor village.			
			ACRE.
Wet, T.S. No. 801 ..	K. R. M. Sabhapathi Chetti ..	North, T.S. No. 803; east, channel; south, T.S. No. 804 and channel; west, T.S. No. 802.	·0070
Do. No. 805 ..	Do ..	North, T.S. No. 806; east, channel; south, T.S. No. 804 and channel; west, T.S. No. 804.	·0160
Inam general, dry T.S. No. 806.	Title Deed No. 508, Saiyid Hussain Sahib, owner, Lal-khan Sahib, mortgagee and occupier.	North, T.S. Nos. 807 and 808; east, T.S. No. 809; south, T.S. Nos. 803, 804 and 805; west, T.S. No. 770.	·4926
		Total ..	·6156

No. 167.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·20 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the constructing of an elementary school in the Chingleput municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, No. 253, Chunder village.			
			ACRE.
Devadayam, Inam, dry, S. No. 120-2 A. Village site, S. No. 120-2 B.	Sri Kallandaramaswamiyar, trustee. rdu Rangayya Mudali.	North, S. No. 120-2 E, east, S. No. 120-2 D; south and west, S. No. 120-2 A.	·10
		North, S. No. 120-2 D; east, and south, S. No. 120-2 A; west, S. No. 120-2 B.	·04
		Total ..	·20

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, January 27, 1915.

No. 31-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Perur in the Coimbatore taluk of the Coimbatore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uthram festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 20th to 31st March 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 38-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Sriperumbudur in the Siddapet taluk of the Chinglepat district if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara and Trichinopoly districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Bhashyakarswami Brahmotsavam festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 7th to 22nd April 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Madukarai, Podanur, Coimbatore, Singanallur, Sulur, Hosur, Kelamangalam, Nogal, Pogalur, Karur, Senapparetti, Pullyur and Kuttalai on the South Indian Railway and the stations of Bellary, Bellary Cantonment, Obalapuram, Rayadrug and Adoni on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Manur, Kadambattur, Tiruvallur, Serrapet Road, Tirutani and Aredi on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the stations of Walajabad, Palayasivaram, Villiyampakkam, Attur, Singaperumalkoil, Kattupakkam, Gudavancheri and Vandalur on the South Indian Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1915.

No. 39-P.—In modification of notification No. 31-P., published on pages 63–65 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th January 1915, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Gooty	Chylam.	Bellary—*contd.*	Kudligi	Tulebolli.
		Gadekallu.		Rayadrug	Malyam.
		Havalgi.			Rayadrug.
		Kamalapadu.	Coimbatore.	Palladam	Irugur.
		Uravakonda.			Oddarpalaiyam.
		Vidayanakallu.			Pattanam.
	Adoni	Adoni.			Pidampalli.
Bellary.	Bellary	Bellary.	North Arcot.	Tirupattur	Alangayam.
		Bhavadevarahalli.			Narasingapuram.
		Channahalu.			Pottur.
		Dandinshivalu.	Salem	Hosur	Achchittapalli.
		Dasarangenahalli.			Denkanikota.
		Hirehalu Siddapuram.			Hosur.
		Hiriramapuram.			Kelamangalam.
		Jakkanchi.			Kottagondapalli.
		Kammarachedu.			Mattigiri.
		Korlagundi.			Mottam.
		Muku.			Muttaganapalli.
		Obalapuru.			Onnalavadi.
		Ranganakallu.			Pompalli.
		Sitivaram.		Krishnagiri	Kammandahalli.
	Harpanahalli	Bennihalli.	South Canara	Mangalore	Mangalore.
	Hospet	Nandikunda.	Trichinopoly.	Karur	Karur.
		Narayanadevarakeri.			Kuppachchipalaiyam.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore	The whole province.	IV. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar Attock. Ferozepore. Gujranwala. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang Jhelum. Jullundur. Karnal Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur Multan. Rawalpindi. Rohtak Shahpur Sialkot. (*b*) States— Jhind. Kalsia. Kapurthala. Nabha. Patiala. (*c*) Towns— Amritsar. Jullundur. Lahore.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmedabad. Broach. Kaira. Panch Mahals. Surat. Thana. (*b*) Towns and ports— Bombay. Surat. 2. *Central Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Nasik. Poona. Satara. (*b*) Towns— Poona. Shalapur. 3. *Southern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Ratnagiri. (*b*) Town— Hubli. 4. *Sind*— Towns— Hyderabad. Karachi. 5. *Political Charge*— (*a*) States and Agencies— Baroda State. Cutch State. Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. (*b*) Town and port— Porbandar	V. Burma.	(*a*) Districts— Bassein Henzada. Kyaukse. Magwe. Mandalay. Myingyan. Pegu Prome. Tharrawaddy. Thayetmyo. Toungoo. Yamethin. (*b*) Towns and ports— Passein. Rangoon. (*c*) States— Northern Shan States.
III. Bihar and Orissa.	(*a*) Districts— Bhagalpur. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (*b*) Town— Bhagalpur.	VI. The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Aligarh. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VI. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Kheri. Lucknow. Meerut. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Pertabgarh. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao.	VIII. Central India.	(a) States— Bhopal. Gwalior. (b) Towns— Bhopal. Indore.
	(b) Towns— Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Lucknow.	IX. The Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Bhandara. Hoshangabad. Nagpur. Narsinghpur. Saugor. Wardha. (b) Towns— Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Nagpur. Saugor. (c) Cantonment— Saugor.
V. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Atrafibaldah (Sarf-i-khas). Bidar. Gulbarga. Medak. Raichur.	X. Kashmir.	Province— Jammu.
		XI. Coorg.	Coorg.
		XII. Rajputana.	State—Jaipur.

B.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Hosur.	Pogalur.	Pulpur.
Sanganallur.	Krishnagalam.	Karur.	Kattalai.
Salur.	Noyal.	Senapparatti.	

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Bellary. | Bellary Cantonment. | Obalapuram. | Rayadrug | Adoni.

Fort St. George, January 23, 1915.

No. 40.—Under rule 2 of the Madras Plague Regulations in force outside the Presidency town the Governor in Council hereby declares the Dindigul taluk in the Madura district to be under observation.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1915.

No. 41-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kurnoodu in the Bellary taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary district and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Dodda Easweswaraswami festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 24th February to 3rd March 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Bellary, Bellary Cantonment, Rayadrug, Adoni and Obalapuram on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the station of Kudatini on the same railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1915.

No. 40-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Rameswaram in the Ramnad taluk of the Ramnad district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara and Trichinopoly

districts, the Mysore State, the Bombay Presidency, the town of Colombo in Ceylon and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Musi New Moon festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 8th to 19th February 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets in travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Singanallur, Sulur, Hosur, Kilamangalam, Noyal, Pugalur, Karur, Sanapparetti, Puliyur and Kattalai on the South Indian Railway and the stations of Bellary, Bellary Cantonment, Obulapuram, Rayadrug and Adoni on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Madura, Madura East, Silaiman, Thirupparamam, Tiruppachetti, Mattanendal Manamadurai, Pattikaraı, Kamudakkudi, Paramagudi, Pondikannay, Sattirakudi, Ramnad, Valantaravai, Uchippuli, Mantapam, Pamban, Tangachimadam, Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi Jetty on the South Indian Railway to any persons intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 10 of Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Krishnam Komarappa has been duly elected a member of the Cuddapah Taluk Board, in the district of Cuddapah.

Cuddapah Collector's Office
26th January 1915.

A. R. BANERJI,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kottieth Choyi Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Cannanore.

Malabar Collector's Office,
25th January 1915.

C. A. INNES
Ag. Collector.

The President, District Board, Cuddapah, in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby accepts the resignation tendered by the Rev. S. Nicholson, a member of the Jammalamadugu Taluk Board.

In exercise of the power delegated to him in G.O. No. 339 L., dated 17th May 1894, by his Excellency the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Cuddapah, hereby appoints Dr A. J. Bonn, M.B., C.M.B. (Edin.), to be member of the Jammalamadugu Taluk Board.

Cuddapah District Board's Office,
26th January 1915.

A. R. BANERJI.
President.

Under section 27-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, I notify that M.R.Ry Raghunadhaperam Veeraswami Ayyar Venkatasubba Ayyar Avargal has been elected by the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board to be a member of the North Arcot District Board

North Arcot District Board's Office,
21st January 1915.

F. J. RICHARDS,
President.

The President, District Board, Ramnad, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. A. Nallatambi Pillai Avargal and appoints M.R.Ry. C. V. C. T. K. R. Karuppan Chettiyar Avargal to be members of the Devakottai Taluk Board.

Ramnad District Board's Office,
23rd January 1915.

J. R. HUGGINS,
President.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. D. K. Sambasiva Chetti Garu to be a member of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
30th January 1915.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, South Canara, hereby appoints Kalnad Kunhimakutti Beari Saheb Bahadur to be a member of the Puttur Taluk Board.

South Canara District Board's Office,
23rd January 1915.

M. E. COUCHMAN,
President.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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Tailoring (Elementary Grade)—Candidates passed.
Government Technical Examinations, January 1915.—Animal Physiology (Intermediate Grade); and Hygiene (Intermediate Grade)—Candidates passed.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 20, 1914.

No. 11.— PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

(*Revised up to the 20th November 1914.*)

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

NOTE (1).—The rules contained in this notification shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who, on the 30th June 1894, held permanent appointments in the Government service provided that their promotion to posts carrying a salary of more than Rs. 20 was not already barred by any rules previously in force, or that they have passed the Middle School Examination in the first class and are otherwise deemed fit for such further promotion.

Persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and who hold permanent appointments in the Government service on the 31st July 1913 are eligible for promotion to posts carrying a salary of more than Rs. 20 per mensem, provided that they are otherwise qualified.

NOTE (2).—Expressions such as "ministerial officer," "pay," "salary," "superior service" and "inferior service" which occur in the Civil Service Regulations are used in this notification in the sense in which they are used in the Civil Service Regulations.

NOTE (3).—For the purposes of this notification progressive salaries shall be calculated at the maximum pay of the appointment.

NOTE (4).—These rules apply, unless otherwise expressly provided, to all appointments, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, temporary or acting.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Subject to the provisions of articles 2 and 4 no person shall be eligible, on or after the 1st April 1911, for appointment to any post in the superior service the sanctioned pay of which exceeds Rupees 20 per mensem (the maximum pay being taken as the standard in the case of appointments on progressive scale as required by note 3 *supra*), unless—

(1) he is a graduate, or

(2) he has obtained a completed secondary school-leaving certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects, or

NOTE.—For the purposes of this article the secondary school-leaving certificates issued by the States of Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad will be treated as equivalent to the secondary school-leaving certificate of the Government of Madras.

(3) he passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras prior to 1910 or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination with English as his first language, or

NOTE.—Persons who produce satisfactory evidence that they were pupils in the sixth form of a recognized school in 1909 and passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras in 1911, 1913 or 1913 will also be considered to be eligible under clause (3).

(4) he produces evidence that he has attended for three years a high school situated outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction in Madras but recognized by the University of Madras and has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras, or

(5) he has passed any of the examinations accepted by Government for the purpose of this notification, namely,—

(1) The late Higher Examination for Women.

(2) The Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examinations (in the case of students who pass these examinations outside the limits of India and Ceylon).

(3) The Matriculation Examination of the London University.

(4) The School Final Examination of the Allahabad University.

(5) The Entrance or the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University.

(6) The Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.

(7) The School Final Examination of the Bombay Presidency.

(8) The High School Examination for Europeans under the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

(9) The Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University.

(10) The Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University.

(11) The School Final Examination of Burma.

The cases of persons who have passed other examinations of a similar character may be referred for the special orders of Government.

Persons not being natives of India who have passed no public examination and natives of India who have not attended any secondary

school will be eligible if they satisfy Government that they have received an education at least up to the standard of the late Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination

In the case of candidates presenting school-leaving certificates, heads of departments and others making appointments are expected to see that preference is given to those who hold the best certificates.

2. (1) The persons specified in column A of the table below in respect of the appointments therein specified are exempted, and

(2) the posts specified in column B of the table are excluded from the operation of article 1 :—

A	B
Persons exempted.	Appointments excluded.
	General.
(i) Pensioned native officers of the rank of jemadar or subadar, and other military pensioners and ridders who have been retired or discharged and possess (a) certificates of education granted by the Presidents of half-yearly Garrison Boards, (b) certificates under paragraph 209 of the Hand-book of Instructions for British Army schools in India (1907)," or (c) certificates as army school-masters, for appointment to the following posts, viz. :—	I. Appointments in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari.
(i) the posts of Inspector and sub-inspector in the Police department;	II. Appointments of copyists and of type-writers in all departments except the appointments of copyist and type writer in Collectors' offices.
(ii) the posts of bailiff and court-keeper;	Note.—In the case of the appointment of copyist in Divisional and Taluk offices preference should be given to candidates who have qualified according to article 1 and have passed the elementary examination in type-writing or who hold approved secondary school-leaving certificates containing satisfactory entries under Shorthand and Type-writing
(iii) the post of storekeeper in Government hospitals and lunatic asylums;	**Departmental.**
(iv) the post of sub-inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department;	*Revenue Department*—
(v) the posts of Chief and Reserve Head warders in the Jail department;	(1) Village officers
(vi) the post of draftsman in the Survey department;	(2) Minor Irrigation sub-overseers
(vii) the post of clerk in the Marine department;	(3) Minor Irrigation assistants. Preference shall be given to candidates who possess certificates of the College of Engineering granted on complet on of the course prescribed for the Lower Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras, to agricultural students who have passed in agricultural engineering and surveying and to those who have passed the Government Technical Examinations in mensuration (elementary), building construction (intermediate) plain drawing and estimating (elementary) and surveying and levelling (intermediate).
(viii) the posts of storekeeper, lock superintendent, channel superintendent, wharf superintendent, and, in the case of native officers and non-commissioned officers in the corps of sappers and miners, the post of temporary lower subordinate, in the Public Works department;	(4) Sheriffs, clerk-sheriffs and Assistant sheriffs.
(ix) the post of munsif in courts;	(5) Farm clerks attached to the agricultural stations in the northern division
(x) the posts of qualified kanakkupillai in the town of Madras and gumastahs for stamping weights and measures in taluk offices in the Revenue department;	*Survey Department*—
(xi) the posts of forester and of temporary subordinates not being clerks, on pay exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem but below the grade of deputy ranger, in the Forest department,	(1) Photo-lithographers, plate correctors, field surveyors and deputy surveyors, Draftsmen, Computer Draftsmen, Mechanics and Computers
(xii) superior appointments in district presses;	(2) Temporary appointments in the Survey department.
(xiii) appointments in the Presidency Light-house service.	*Settlement Department*—
(2) Passed students of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for appointment in the Forest department.	(1) Classifiers and land classifiers on the field establishments of Settlement Parties (subject, however, to the condition that the sanction of the Commissioner is obtained).
(3) Persons possessing a draftsman's certificate of the College of Engineering with draftsman's group certificate in mechanical drawing awarded under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations, for appointment as tracers in the Public Works department.	(2) Extra and temporary hands in the Mamool Settlement department.

A	B
Persons exempted.	Appointments excluded.
	DEPARTMENTAL—*contd.*
(4) Candidates possessing the draftsman's group certificate in mechanical drawing awarded under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations for appointment as draftsmen in any department.	*Forest Department*— (1) Appointments which are of a temporary character and of which the pay is chargeable to "Conservancy and Works." (2) Direct appointments on probation to the class of Deputy Rangers whether in acting, temporary or permanent vacancies. Candidates for these should have been educated up to a standard not lower than that of the Matriculation examination of the Madras University.
(5) Candidates for the posts of draftsman and surveyor in all departments, except the Madras Survey Department, who can produce a certificate of a suitable grade from the College of Engineering, Madras, when such posts carry pay exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem.	*Jails*— Chief and Reserve Head warders.
(6) Candidates possessing either the certificate of proficiency in practical agriculture or the diploma granted by the College of Agriculture, Coimbatore, for appointment to the subordinate posts in the Agricultural Department.	*Police*— (1) Head constables, Sergeants, and Reserve Inspectors. (2) Sub-Inspectors appointed by promotion from among head constables.
	Marine Department— (1) Gateway keepers, boat overseers, signallers, light keepers and lascar tindals serangs. (2) Temporary appointments.
	Educational Department— Sewing mistresses and sewing masters, paid to and monthly, gymnastic instructors, laboratory assistants, gas superintendents and industrial teachers.
	Medical Department— (1) Hospital assistants and head-keepers in lunatic asylums. (2) Deputy inspectors of vaccination who are required to possess such qualifications only as are mentioned in the Vaccination Code.
	Political Department— Appointments of mustering women attached to stipend pay offices.
	Presses— In the Government Press, Madras— (i) appointments, except those of clerks, in the composing, the press and machine, and the binding departments; (ii) Appointments in the type foundry; (iii) the appointment of warehousemen in the store and stock department; (iv) appointments except those of storekeeper and proof-reader in the Penitentiary Branch; and (v) appointments in the examining department. In Jail and District Presses—appointments of Foremen and Compositors.
	Public Works Department— (1) Sub-overseers and River Conservancy Inspectors. (2) Appointments, the pay of which is chargeable to "Works." (3) Ledger-keeper in the Public Works Stores Division. (4) Tracers.
	Railways— (1) Appointments of all persons employed on Railway Surveys. (2) Appointments in the offices of the (a) Senior Government Inspector of Railways and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railways), Madras; (b) Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras and Dharwar; and (c) Government Examiner of Railway Accounts.
	Miscellaneous— (1) Taxidermists in the Government Museum. (2) Head keeper of the Marine Aquarium.

SPECIAL TESTS.

3. In addition to the general education qualification mentioned in article 1, candidates before appointment to particular posts, or before promotion to or confirmation in such, shall be required to pass such tests of a special, professional, or technical nature as may, from time to time, be declared by Government to be applicable. A list of these particular posts and of the qualifying tests required for each is given in the appended table

NOTE.—For information as to the subjects and scope of the Special tests please see the Special Tests Notification published on pages 801 to 813 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1913. Copies of this notification are procurable at the Government Press, Madras, Price, Royal 8vo, (As. 4, postage 2 pies). In the case of the professional and technical tests referred to in the following table footnotes indicate where similar information is procurable.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service' for which special, professional or technical tests are prescribed.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
A. GENERAL.		
Type-writing clerks	Government Technical Examination in Type-writing (a)	Those who have passed the elementary examination or those who hold approved secondary school-leaving certificates containing satisfactory entries under Shorthand and Typewriting will be granted a pay of Rs. 20—1—24; those who have passed the intermediate examination, Rs. 25—1—30; and those who have passed the advanced examination, Rs. 30—1—35.
B. GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.		
(1) Registrar (2) Deputy Registrar (3) Superintendent (4) Head Clerk } in the Revenue Secretariat.	Accounts Test, Higher Grade. Account Test	
(5) Clerks on Rs. 30 and upwards in the Revenue Secretariat.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	This rule applies only to permanent appointments.
(6) Superintendent, Budget section, in the Chief Secretariat.	Account Test.	
(7) Clerks on Rs. 75 and upwards in the Local and Municipal and Educational and Legislative Secretariats.	Do.	
(8) All clerks on Rs. 100 and upwards in the Chief Secretariat.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
J. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Ununcumbered Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Précis-writing Test. Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	

(a) Syllabus revised up to 17th June 1909 procurable at the Government Press, Madras. (Price 1 anna, postage 6 pies.)

(b) Or the Flanders' Test, Second Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Appeardices' Examination or the LL.B Degree Examination of the University of Bombay.

Table showing the several offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
C. REVENUE DEPARTMENT—cont.		
(2) Deputy Collectors	Précis-writing Test. Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test. Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade. (a)	Deputy Collectors are also required to pass before appointment—(a) in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, a language test corresponding to the examination of the Government Civil Servants by the Higher Standard and in the case of others, the Compulsory Vernacular Test in ten languages, and (b) the Equitature Test. *Note.*—Persons whose certificates of general education are evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular need pass in only one additional vernacular, but they will not be declared to have passed the test in the second vernacular unless they satisfy the examiner that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in the vernacular in which they are exempted from passing
(3) Huzur Sarishtadars	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(4) English Head Clerks } in Collectors' offices. (5) Vernacular Head Clerks. }	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(6) Record-keepers } Do. (7) Translators }	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(8) Head Accts. in Collectors' offices	Account Test.	
(9) The Second Accountant on Rs 50 in the Nilgiri Collector's office.	Account Test.	
(10) Head Clerks in the offices of Revenue Divisional Officers.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(11) Tahsildars (including Land Records Tahsildars) and Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(12) Taluk Sarishtadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Taluk Sarishtadars when they are also Magistrates are required to have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.
(13) Revenue Inspectors (including Land Records Inspectors)	Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	See article 6, clause (5).
(14) Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Board of Revenue (except in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture Department, where the inferior limit of pay is Rs. 100).	Account Test.	Accountants in the Separate Revenue Department of the office of the Board of Revenue who are required to pass Sale and Abkari Test Cases not required to pass the Account Test.
(15) All appointments (not being Secretarial appointment) in which salaries of Rs 50 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Officers in the Separate Revenue Branch of the office of the Board of Revenue who have to pass Sale Test Cases not required to pass the Translation Test, Lower Grade.
(16) Translators in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Do. do.	
(17) Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	Account Test.	
(18) Minor Irrigation Supervisors and Overseers.	Diploma of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the College and practical courses prescribed for the Upper Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras (c)	Persons who have passed the examinations prescribed for the old Engineer Subordinate (Overseer) Class, College of Engineering, will also be deemed qualified for appointment as Minor Irrigation Supervisors and Overseers.

(a) Or the Pleaders' Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination or the LL.B. Degree Examination of the University of Bombay.

(b) Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination or the LL.B. Degree Examination of the University of Bombay.

(c) Vide Calendar of the College of Engineering. Procurable at the Government Press, Madras. Price 12 annas.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Officers or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
G. REVENUE DEPARTMENT—cont.		
(19) Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseers.	(i) Certificate of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the course prescribed for the Lower Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras (a), or (ii) Examinations in Agricultural Engineering (b) and Surveying and Levelling (c) prescribed for the diploma in Agriculture under the Notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations, or (iii) Examinations in the Intermediate Grade (d) in— (a) Building Drawing and Estimating, (b) Surveying and Levelling, (c) Building Materials and Construction, (d) Hydraulics and Irrigation Works, and (e) Earthwork and Road-making under the Notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations.	Preference will be given to persons qualified under clause (i). Persons who have passed the examinations prescribed for the old Sub-Overseer and Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras, or who hold certificates as lower subordinates of the College of Engineering, Roorki, or as sub-overseers, the College of Engineering, Sibpur or Poona (e) will also be deemed qualified for appointment as Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseers.
(20) Assistant Directors of Agriculture. (21) Teaching Assistants at the College of Agriculture, Coimbatore. (22) Managers of Agricultural stations. (23) Village karnams, assistant karnams, carnatis and monegars. (24) Clerks in the offices of the Director of Land Records and Land Records Superintendents	Diploma in Agriculture conferred by the College of Agriculture and Research Institute, Coimbatore (a). Village Officers' Special Test. (f) Revenue Draftsman's Test ...	See article 5, clause (i). (a) Men entertained before July 1st a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examinations held in the two succeeding years, and those entertained in July or later in the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examinations held in the three succeeding years, provided that they may appear at only two of these examinations. (b) The test is also open to all clerks in the Land Records Department. (c) Candidates wishing to qualify only for these posts will be exempted from passing the full test provided that they produce a certificate of having satisfied their examiners in the first eleven processes of the test.
(25) Draftsmen in the offices of Land Records Tahsildars.	Revenue Draftsman's Test ...	(a) Men entertained before July 1st a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examinations held in the two succeeding years, and those entertained in July or later in the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examinations held in the three succeeding years, provided that they may appear at only two of these examinations. (b) Candidates wishing to qualify only for these posts will be exempted from answering questions on process No. 13 of the test, provided they produce a certificate of having satisfied the examiners in the first eleven processes.

(a) *Vide* Calendar of the College of Engineering. Procurable at the Government Press, Madras. Price 12 annas.

(b) & (d) Syllabus revised up to 1st October 1903. Procurable at the Government Press, Madras. Price 1 anna 6 pies and 9 pies, respectively.

(c) Syllabus on sale separately at the Government Press, Madras, price ranges from 1 to 2 annas each, postage 3 pies.

(e) *Vide* prospectus of the Agricultural College (G.O. No. 1387, Revenue, dated 9th May 1911), published on pages 380—382 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th July 1911.

(f) For rules—vide pages 144—145 of the Village Officers' Manual.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices on Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
D. SURVEY DEPARTMENT		
(1) Draftsmen	Revenue Draftsman's Test ...	(a) Men entertained before July in a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examinations held in the two succeeding years, and those entertained in July or later in the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examinations held in the three succeeding years, provided that they may appear at only two of these examinations. (b) The test is also open to all clerks in the Survey Department.
(2) Field Surveyors	The departmental test entitled the Field Surveyor's Test.	
(3) Deputy Surveyors	The departmental test entitled the Deputy Surveyor's Test.	
E. FOREST DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Forest Officers	.....	The qualifications prescribed for Forest Officers not belonging to the Indian Forest Service are not set in the Forest Code.
(2) Head Clerks of District Forest offices.	Translation Test, Lower Grade (b); Account Test, Departmental Test prescribed in section 66 of the Forest Code, third edition (b).	
(3) Managers and second clerks of Conservators' offices.	Account Test, Departmental Test prescribed in section 66 of the Forest Code, third edition (b).	
(4) Accountants	Do.	do.
(5) Clerks on Rs. 60 and upwards ...	Translation Test, Lower Grade (b).	
F. SALT, ABKÁRI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. (c).		
Salt and Abkári Department.		
(1) Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, First grade.	All the Tests except Test G by the Higher Grade (including Test E in two languages) before promotion to the rank of Assistant Inspector, First Grade.	Any officer who is specially promoted or appointed to the class of Inspector or Assistant Inspector, First Grade, in advance of his having passed the prescribed tests, will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Higher Grade and Test E in one vernacular other than the officer's own vernacular and a further period of two years to pass Tests C and D and Test E in a second language.

(a) Candidates for the offices for which Translation Test, Lower Grade, is prescribed must have passed in the recognised language of any district in the Circle in which they seek employment; but preference will be given to those who have passed the test in all or more than one of such languages.

(b) Procurable at the Government Press. Price Re. 1, postage 8 annas.

(c) *Vide* Pages 1015-1018 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th September 1910 and page 647 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th July 1911, for the rules relating to the special tests to be passed by the officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs department.

NOTES.—(1) Officers who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher or Lower Grade, or any other equivalent examination will be exempt from passing "Salt Test A—Criminal Law" in the Higher Grade.

(2) Officers who have passed the present Account Test or the old Account Test (Higher Grade) in the Special Test examinations will be exempt from passing "Salt Test C—Accounts."

(3) Clerks and Accountants in the Salt and Abkári Department drawing less than Rs. 60 and sub-Inspectors drawing less than Rs. 60 and officers in the Customs Department drawing Rs. 30 and less (excepting those in independent charge of out-ports) will not be required to pass any test.

(4) All officers below the grade of Assistant Inspector, sub-pro tem. (except those in the Salt and Abkári Department, referred to in note (3) above and Customs Officers drawing less than Rs. 60) shall pass Test E in two languages unless they are employed as clerks or as Preventive officers in the Madras Custom House or their own vernacular is not one of the vernaculars spoken in the presidency; in either of these cases they shall pass in one language. Officers of the grade of Assistant Inspector (including those appointed sub. pro tem.) and of Inspector will be required to pass Test E in two languages—one of which must be Tamil or Telugu. For the purposes of this rule Hindustani shall not be reckoned as one of the vernaculars of the presidency.

Table showing the various offices as 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
F. Salt, Abkari and Customs Department—cont.		
Salt and Abkari Department—cont.		
(2) Assistant Inspectors, Second and Third Grade.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E in one vernacular other than the officer's own vernacular, before promotion to the post of Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, and Tests C and D, within two years of their appointment to the rank of Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, and Test E in a second language	Any officer who is specially promoted or appointed to the Third Grade of Assistant Inspectors in advance of his having passed the prescribed tests will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E in one vernacular other than his own vernacular and a further period of two years within which to pass Tests C and D and Test E in a second language.
(3) Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E before promotion to the grades of Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards, and Test D within two years thereafter.	Officers or others newly appointed to these posts will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E and a further period of two years within which to pass Test D
(4) Sub-Inspectors drawing Rs. 60 and upwards.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E before promotion to the post of Sub-Inspector on Rs. 60 and upwards.	Officers or others newly appointed as such will be allowed two years within which to pass these tests.
(5) Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 50 and upwards	Tests B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E before promotion to the post of Clerk or Accountant on Rs. 50 and upwards.	Officers or others newly appointed to these posts will be allowed two years within which to pass these tests.
Customs Department (a)		
(6) Officers, Clerks and Accountants drawing more than Rs. 30 and less than Rs. 80.	Test G by the Lower Grade and those getting Rs. 50 and above, Test C also.	No officer will be posted to independent charge of out-port before he has passed Test C and Test G by the Lower Grade.
(7) Officers drawing Rs. 80 and above.	Test C, and Test G by the Higher Grade	Appointees to the Madras Customs House need not pass Test C.
(8) Officers drawing Rs. 50 and above except Appraisers.	Test E	Any officer newly appointed or promoted to any of the posts specified in (6), (7) or (8) in advance of his having passed the prescribed tests will be allowed two years within which to pass them. Preventive officers in the Madras Customs House need not pass Test E in a second Vernacular language.
G. Judicial Department (b)		
(1) Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.	Précis-writing Test	The qualifications prescribed for the posts of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs are set out in the Provincial Civil Service Rules.
(2) Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper or Clerk in the Correspondence Department in any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 80 and upwards.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	

(a) *Vide* pages 1015–1018 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th September 1910, and page 847 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th July 1911, for the rules relating to the special tests to be passed by the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

(b) Officers of the Judicial Department, who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Pleaders' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—CONTD.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
	C. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (a)—*contd.*	
(3) Sarishtadars in District Courts	Civil Judicial Test. (b) Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. (c) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(4) Sarishtadars in Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test. (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(5) Head Clerks in District Courts.	Civil Judicial Test. (b) Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. (c) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(6) Head Clerk in the City Civil Court.	Civil Judicial Test. (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(7) Head Clerk in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Civil Judicial Test. (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(8) Head Clerks in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsifs' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test. (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(9) Chief clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Police writing Test Criminal Judicial Test, Higher grade. (d) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(10) Appeal Examiner in the High Court.	Civil Judicial Test. (b)	
(11) Criminal appeals clerk. (12) Criminal revision cases clerk. } in the High Court.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade (c).	
(13) Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court.	Account Test.	
(14) Accountants in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade (d) Account Test.	
(15) Central Sazdr and the Sazdr in the City Civil Court.	Civil Judicial Test. (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(16) Translators in the High Court ...	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
(17) Translators in District Courts ...	Do.	Translators in certain District Courts are required to have passed the Translation Test, Lower Grade, in a second language.
(18) Translators in the City Civil Court.	Do.	Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in both Tamil and Telugu except the Hindustani Translator in the City Civil Court who must pass the test in Hindustani.
(19) Interpreters in the High Court (other than Persian, Hindustani and Gujarati interpreters)	Do.	
(20) Interpreters in the Court of Small Causes, Madras (other than Persian, Hindustani and Gujarati interpreters).	Do.	NOTE—Candidates for vacancies (if any) in the posts of Interpreter of the Court of Small Causes Madras are required to have passed the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in one language alone—either Tamil or Telugu.
(21) Sub-registrars in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts	Translation Test, Higher Grade	Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test Higher Grade, in either Tamil or Telugu and must in the other language.
(22) Manager in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	Civil Judicial Test (e) .. Public-writing Test. Account Test.	Candidates should be qualified lawyers with some experience of practice or attorneys in order that the former will not be required to have passed the special tests.
(23) Head Clerk in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	Civil Judicial Test (e) ..	Candidates should preferably be graduates in arts and should possess qualifications equivalent to those required for admission to practice as vakils of the High Court and should have had at least five years experience of judicial correspondence and public writing.

(a) Officers of the Judicial Department who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test, or the Pleaders' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

(b) Or the Pleaders' Test.

(c) Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Appraisers' Examination or the LL.B. Degree Examination of the University of Bombay.

(d) Or the Pleaders' Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, or with the High Court Appraisers' Examination or the LL.B Degree Examination of the University of Bombay.

(e) Or the Pleadership Examination.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments	Tests	Remarks
G. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (a)—cont.		
(24) Accountant ... (25) Ledger-keeper ... (26) Second clerk ... (27) Sheriff ... — In the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	Account Test.	
(28) Surveyor in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	Certificate of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the course prescribed for the Lower Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras (c).	
(29) Shorthand clerk and typist in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	Government Technical Examination in shorthand (d) and in typewriting (e), in the elementary grade.	
H. REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.		
(1) District Registrars ...	Civil Judicial Test (b) ... Account Test ... —	Examinations not required to pass in Civil Rules of Practice or in the Provincial Insolvency Act XIII of 1907. Sub-Registrars who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Pleaders' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test for promotion to District Registrarships.
(2) Sub-Registrars	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade (c).	The test is compulsory only in the case of Sub-Registrars appointed on or after 1st April 1915, and they will be allowed two years from date of appointment to pass the test.
(3) The Manager and Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	Account Test.	
I. JAIL DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Jailors (other than those merely in charge of sub-jails).	Jail Test	Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and the old Account Test (Higher or Lower Grade) or the new Account Test will not be required to pass the Jail Test in order to qualify for the posts for which it is prescribed.
(2) Deputy Jailors	Jail Test	
J. POLICE DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Police Inspectors (except Reserve Inspectors).	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade (c).	Inspectors of Police other than those promoted from the grade of Sub-Inspector are required to pass, after appointment, the final examination for Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors held in the Provincial Training School, Vellore (d).

(a) Officers of the Judicial Department who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test, or the Pleaders' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

(b) Or the Pleaders' Test.

(c) Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Appreciation examination or the LL. B. Degree Examination of the University of Bombay.

(d) The rules relating to the final examination of the Provincial Training School, Vellore are laid down in the rules of the school.

(e) Vide Calendar of the College of Engineering procurable at the Government Press, Madras, price 12 annas.

(d) and (e) Syllabuses procurable at the Government Press, Madras, price 9 pies and 1 anna respectively.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—*contd.*

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
J. POLICE DEPARTMENT—*contd.*		
(2) The Managers in the offices of the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Police writing Test Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade. (a) Account Test Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice (b)	
(3) Head clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.	Police-writing Test Account Test. Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice (b)	
(4) All clerks and others on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation department.	Account Test. Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice. (b)	
(5) Managers and Accountants in District Police offices and the Manager of the Finger Print Bureau.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. (c) Account Test Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice. (b)	
K. MARINE DEPARTMENT.		
Manager, Head Clerk and Second Clerk of the Presidency Port Office, Madras.	Account Test.	
L. EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools.	The Sub-Assistants' Test. (d) Account Test.	Upper Secondary passed candidates who are Graduates or Undergraduates are exempted from passing the compulsory test prescribed in the notification issued under G.O. No. 573, Educational, dated 13th September 1906 if their second language at the Upper Secondary Examination was a Vernacular.
(2) Clerks in receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards except clerks in Colleges.	The Sub-Assistants' Test. (excluding the linguistic test) (d).	
(3) Teachers in Government Colleges and Schools.	L.T. Degree Examination (e) or Teachers' Certificate Examination (f) of the grade corresponding to their general educational attainments.	
(4) Gymnastic Instructors ...	Gymnastic Instructor's Certificate Examination. (g)	
(5) Teachers of agriculture for classes of the Intermediate standard.	The examination prescribed for the diploma in agriculture under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations. (h)	
M. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Civil Assistant Surgeons	Examinations for the Degree of M.D., M.B. & C.M. or L.M. & S. of the Madras or other University. (i)	
(2) Civil Hospital Assistants	Examination prescribed for the Students of the Civil Hospital Assistant Grade.	

(a) Or the Pleaders' Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination or the LL. B. Degree Examination of the University of Bombay.

(b) The rules relating to the departmental test in Police Orders and Practice will be found in Police Order No. 6, Vol. IV.

(c) Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination or the L.L. B. Degree Examination of the University of Bombay.

(d) *Vide* pages 370 and 371 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st July 1913.

(e) *Vide* the Madras University Calendar.

(f) *Vide* page 535 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th September 1911.

(g) *Vide* page 624 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th October 1910 also rule 173 of the Madras Educational Rules.

(h) Syllabuses revised up to 1st October 1909, procurable at the Government Press, Madras. (Price varies from 4 pies to 3 annas 6 pies according to the subject.)

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
N. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
(Executive Branch.)		
(1) Assistant Engineers ...	Diploma of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the college and practical courses prescribed for the Civil and Mechanical Engineer classes, College of Engineering, Madras. (a)	Candidates who have passed the examination prescribed for the old Sub-Overseer and Surveyor class of the College of Engineering, Madras will also be deemed qualified for appointment as Sub-Overseers and Surveyors in the Public Works Department. Candidates who have passed the examinations prescribed for the old Engineer Subordinate or Overseer class for the Draftsmen's class, College of Engineering, Madras, or the special examination for a group certificate in Mechanical Drawing which has been prescribed for Draftsmen in the notification regulating the Government Technical examinations, are considered qualified for appointment as Draftsmen.
(2) Upper Subordinates ...	Diploma of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the college and practical courses prescribed for the Upper Subordinate class, College of Engineering, Madras. (b)	
(3) Lower Subordinates comprising— (i) Sub-Overseers. (ii) Surveyors. (iii) River Conservancy Inspectors. (iv) Draftsmen.	Certificate of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the course prescribed for the Lower Subordinate class, College of Engineering, Madras (c)	
(4) Tracers	Government technical examination of the elementary grade in (1) Geometrical drawing, (2) Building drawing and estimating and (3) Freehand outline drawing.	
O. MISCELLANEOUS.		
(1) The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
(2) Munshis in the offices of the Translators to Government.	Do. do	
(3) Clerks in the offices of the Tamil, Telugu Malayalam and Canarese Translators to Government.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(4) The Manager and Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	Account Test.	
(5) Clerks in the office of His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Pondicherry and Mahé.	Do.	
(6) Accountant in the Government Press.	Do.	
(7) Proof-readers including the Gazette Indexer in the Government Press	The examination in proof-readers' work, elementary grade, under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations. (d)	
(8) Examiners in the Government Press.	The examination in proof-readers' work, intermediate grade under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations. (d)	
(9) Clerk on Rs. 75—5—100 in the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	Government technical examinations in shorthand (e) and in type-writing (f) in the advanced grade.	
(10) Clerk on Rs. 50—2—70 in the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Government technical examinations in shorthand (e) and in type-writing (f) in the intermediate grade.	
(11) Clerk on Rs. 25—2—31 in the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Government technical examinations in shorthand (e) and in type-writing (f) in the elementary grade or approved Secondary School-leaving certificates containing satisfactory entries in shorthand and Type-writing.	

(a) Vide the Madras University Calendar.
(b) Vide page 524 of Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th October 1910; also rule 163 of the Madras Educational Rules.
(c) Vide College of Engineering Calendar
(d) Syllabuses procurable at the Government Press, Madras. (Price 3 pies.)
(e) & (f) Syllabuses procurable at the Government Press, Madras. (Price 6 pies and 1 anna respectively.)

POWERS OF EXEMPTION

4. The following authorities and officers may sanction exemption from the provisions of article 1 to the extent specified in each case:—

(1) Government may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in any appointment or class of appointments, such orders issuing in the Educational Department

(2) The Members of the Board of Revenue may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in the departments severally or jointly administered by them—

(i) in permanent posts, the sanctioned pay of which is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem*, and

(ii) without limit of time or salary in acting and sub. *pro tem* vacancies and in temporary posts

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(3) The Honourable the Judges of the High Court, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, the Director of Public Instruction, the Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Industries, the Presidency Port Officer and the Inspector-General of Registration as regards the departments administered by them, the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras as regards the establishments in his own office and in the office of the Director of the King Institute at Guindy, the Secretaries to Government in regard to the establishments in their own offices, and the Chief Secretary to Government as regards also the appointments in the Government Press, Madras, may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts without limit of time when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem*, and for a period not exceeding twelve months when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 50 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(4) Collectors of districts may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem* vacancies and in temporary posts in the Revenue and Magisterial departments—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(5) District Judges, Conservators of Forests, the Directors of Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, and Deputy Commissioners of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 25 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(6) Assistant Commissioners of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department as regards appointments under them may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed three months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 25 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(7) Revenue Divisional-officers may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts in the Revenue and Magisterial Departments—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months' duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(8) Special Settlement-officers may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates as acting and sub. *pro tem.* classifiers without limit of time.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(9) Inspectors and inspectresses of schools, the Superintendents of the School of Arts, Madras, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and heads of colleges may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts in their offices and in the offices and institutions under their control—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed three months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

NOTE.—The powers of exemption granted in clauses (2) to (9) above may be exercised in respect also of acting or sub. *pro tem.* appointments in permanent vacancies.

(10) The Inspector-General of Police may sanction the exemption of European Inspectors of Police for employment as manager or clerk in the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(11) Superintending Engineers may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts—

(*a*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs 25 *per mensem* for a period not exceeding twelve months, and

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment exceeds Rs 25 but is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem* for a period not exceeding three months.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(12) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts in the department administered by him—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

5. The following authorities and officers may sanction exemption from the provisions of article 8 to the extent specified in each case:—

(1) Government may sanction the exemption of any person or any class of persons, such orders issuing in the Educational Department.

(2) The Members of the Board of Revenue may sanction the exemption of persons in the departments severally or jointly administered by them—

(i) for employment in permanent posts, the sanctioned pay of which does not exceed Rs. 50 *per mensem*, and in the posts of minor irrigation sub-overseer, assistant farm manager and forest accountant, whatever their pay, and

(ii) until the publication of the results of the next examination for employment in other posts, the total period of exemption in which case shall not exceed one year.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain qualified candidates

(3) The Honourable the Judges of the High Court, and the Directors of Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, may sanction the exemption of subordinates in their respective departments and the Inspector-General of Police may sanction the exemption of unqualified clerks in the Police Department until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the total period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.

(4) The Collectors and Agents to the Governor in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the Collectors of Kurnool and South Canara and the Agent to the Governor in Gôdâvari may sanction the exemption of persons who have not passed the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, for employment in acting vacancies in the grade of revenue inspector.

(5) Collectors of districts may sanction the exemption of persons who have not passed the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, for employment in acting or sub. *pro tem.* vacancies in the grade of revenue inspector up to a period of six months.

(6) Collectors and Revenue Divisional-officers may sanction the exemption from the Village Officers' Special Test of candidates for appointment to the offices of karnam, assistant karnam, village munsif and monegar.

(7) The Superintendent, Government Press, may sanction the exemption from the examination in Proof-reader's Work, elementary grade, under the Government Technical Examination Scheme, of proof-readers and examiners employed by him until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the total period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.

(8) Collectors of districts may sanction the exemption from the Special Tests of special revenue inspectors whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 *per mensem*, employed under Special Settlement-officers, until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.

(9) The Inspector-General of Police may sanction the exemption of European inspectors of police for employment as manager or clerk in the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(10) Inspectors and inspectresses of schools, the Superintendents of the School of Arts, Madras, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and heads of colleges may sanction the exemption of unqualified candidates for employment in acting and sub. *pro tem* vacancies and in temporary posts in their offices and in the offices and institutions under their control for a period not exceeding three months when the sanctioned pay of the appointment does not exceed Rs. 30 *per mensem*, provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain qualified candidates.

(11) Superintending Engineers may sanction the exemption of candidates for employment as draftsmen, surveyors and sub-overseers in acting and sub *pro tem* vacancies and in temporary posts for a period of three months when the sanctioned pay of the appointments does not exceed Rs. 50 *per mensem*, in the case of draftsmen and surveyors and Rs. 35 *per mensem* in the case of sub-overseers.

Provided that *bond fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(12) The Director of Public Instruction may sanction the exemption of subordinates in his department for a period not exceeding two years, provided that *bond fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

No. 12.—

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

(Revised up to the 20th November 1914.)

Examinations when to be held.

1. The examinations known as the Special Test Examinations shall be held annually in the month of October, beginning on the third Monday. They shall be held at such places as may from time to time be notified.

The following is a list of the Special Tests:—

(1) The Précis-writing Test.
(2) The Translation Test, Higher Grade.
(3) The Translation Test, Lower Grade.
(4) The Account Test.
(5) The Civil Judicial Test.
(6) The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.
(7) The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.
(8) The Revenue Test, Higher Grade.
(9) The Revenue Test, Lower Grade.
(10) The Jail Test.
(11) The Code of Criminal Procedure as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher or Lower Grade.

NOTE.—The appointments or offices, for which each of the above tests is prescribed, are shown in the schedule attached to this Notification.

Objects for which instituted.

2. These examinations have been instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates possessing the necessary educational qualifications for the special duties appertaining to particular departments of the public service, or to particular appointments or offices therein.

By whom to be conducted.

3. These examinations shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and shall be conducted according to such instructions as he may issue to examiners appointed by him.

NOTE.—The Commissioner will fix for each year, in consultation with the examiners, the time to be allowed for answering the paper in Précis-writing.

To whom open

4. Subject to the provisions contained in the subjoined notes, the Special Test Examinations shall be open from 1st April 1912 to all persons who are qualified under article 1 of the Public Service Notification for appointment to any post in the superior service the sanctioned pay of which exceeds Rs. 20 per mensem, or who have passed any of the examinations recognized in article 1 of the Public Service Notification as sufficient qualification for entering the Public Service.

NOTE (1).—The Précis writing Test and the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, shall be open only to (i) Graduates, (ii) Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts or the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University and have obtained the Diploma in Commerce at the Government Technical Examinations and (iii) Candidates who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations prior to 1st June 1909.

NOTE (2).—The Criminal Judicial Tests, Higher and Lower Grades, shall be open only to (i) Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts or the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University, (ii) Candidates who have passed either the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination prior to 1910 or become qualified under article 1 of the Public Service Notification subsequent to that date and have obtained the Diploma in Commerce at the Government Technical Examinations and (iii) Candidates who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations prior to 1st June 1909.

NOTE (3).—Notwithstanding anything in notes (1) and (2)—(i) any person who holds any superior appointment in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godâvari, or in Coorg, may appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, for the purpose of qualifying himself to hold any appointment in those tracts or in Coorg provided that, in the case of persons belonging to Coorg they have passed at least the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination prior to 1910 or became qualified under

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NOTE.—* Under G.O. No. 43 Educational, dated the 19th January 1904, public servants employed in the Province of Coorg, who do not possess the general educational qualification prescribed as an antecedent condition to appearance at the Special Test Examinations, will be admitted to these tests upon production of evidence that the Chief Commissioner of Coorg has given them special permission to appear.

It will, however, be distinctly understood that holders of the offices as are successful in the examinations will not thereby be rendered eligible for appointment to posts in the Madras Presidency for which the tests passed have been prescribed.

article 1 of the Public Service Notification subsequent to that date; (ii) the persons mentioned in item (2), column 4 of the table given under article 2 of the Public Service Notification, may appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, for the purpose of qualifying for any of the appointments specified in that item; (iii) any person who has been exempted by Government from the examination rules in view to his holding a specified appointment for which the Reference Test, Higher Grade, or the Criminal Test, Higher or Lower Grade, is prescribed may appear for such test.

NOTE (4).—Notwithstanding anything in note (3), Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables of the City and District Police, who have passed the examination referred to in article 1 of the Public Service Notification, are eligible to appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, provided that they produce in each case a certificate from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or the Inspector-General of Police, as the case may be, to the effect that they are deserving of this concession.

NOTE (5).—Notwithstanding anything in note (3), all Sub-Registrars are eligible to appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade.

NOTE (6).—Persons who have passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University and are in the public service on or before the 31st July 1913 are eligible to appear for the special tests open to candidates who are qualified under article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

NOTE (7).—Notwithstanding anything in article 4 and the rules (1) and (3) thereunder, the Special Tests shall also be open to candidates who are exempted by the Board of Revenue from the general educational qualifications prescribed therein: provided that the exemption granted by the Board shall not enable a candidate to appear more than three times for the Précis-writing Test, the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade or the Reference Test, Higher Grade.

Subjects and scope of examination.

5. The subjects of the several tests, and the scope of the examination in each of them, shall be as hereinunder specified.

PRÉCIS-WRITING TEST.

Candidates shall be required to write, in narrative form, a précis of a set of official papers relating to the same subject.

Besides showing that they understand the subject-matter dealt with in the papers, candidates shall be expected to write legibly, spell correctly, and express themselves grammatically and intelligibly. No candidate shall be allowed to pass who shows himself deficient in these respects.

TRANSLATION TEST, HIGHER GRADE.*

The examination shall comprise—

(1) The translation of an official paper from English into the candidate's Vernacular language, and

(2) The translation of an official paper from the candidate's Vernacular language into English.

The papers given for translation in this test shall be such as persons filling the appointments for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business, and shall be sufficiently long and difficult to test the ability of the candidate to translate accurately and rapidly.

The following are the Vernacular languages that may be brought up:—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani and Uriya.

TRANSLATION TEST, LOWER GRADE.†

The examination shall comprise—

(1) The translation of an ordinary official paper from English into the candidate's Vernacular language, and

(2) The translation of an ordinary official paper from the candidate's Vernacular language into English.

The papers set for the Lower Grade shall be of less difficulty than those for the Higher Grade, and shall be such as persons filling the posts for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business.

The following are the Vernacular languages that may be brought up:—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani, Uriya and Tulu.

ACCOUNT TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

(1) The Civil Account Code, Vol. I, 7th edition.

(2) The Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, Chapters III, IV, V (Sections i and iii), VI (Sections i and vii), IX, X, XI (Sections i and iv), XII (Section ii), XIV (Sections i and ii), XLIII (Section ii), XLIV (Sections i and ii), LI and LVII.

* Masters of Arts in a vernacular language of the Madras Presidency are exempted from passing the Translation Test, Higher Grade.

† A person who has passed the Second-class Vernacular Test will be exempt from the Translation Test, Lower Grade.

CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil) of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the Appellate Side and of the Courts subordinate thereto as revised up to date

(2) The Indian Evidence Act.

(3) The Contract Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(4) The Transfer of Property Act.

(5) The Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.

(6) The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act.

The paper on the Indian Evidence Act (to be answered without books) shall be the same as the paper for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and generally, the papers for this test shall be of the Lower Grade standard.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.
Candidates shall be expected to have read Cunningham's Commentaries, or any similar work.

(2) The Indian Penal Code and the Acts amending the same. Candidates shall be expected to have read Mayne's Commentaries, or any similar work.

(3) The Code of Criminal Procedure and the Acts amending the same.

(4) Medical Jurisprudence.
Gribble and Hehir's "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," 5th edition, omitting Chapter II of Section I, Chapter I of Section IV, and Chapters 6 and 7 of Section V.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects of this test shall be the same as those for the Criminal Higher Grade, but candidates shall not be expected to have read any Commentaries on the Acts and Codes prescribed, and the papers set shall be of an easier description than those set for the Higher Grade.

In Medical Jurisprudence, the text-book and portions prescribed are Gribble and Hehir's "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," 5th edition, omitting Chapters 5 and 11 of Section I; Chapters 4 and 5 of Section II; Chapters 2 and 5 of Section III; all Chapters of Section IV; and Chapters 4, 5, 7 and 8 of Section V.

REVENUE TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) Revenue Acts and Regulations—

Regulation	XXV of 1802—Permanent Settlement.
Do.	XXVI of 1802—Malguzari lands.
Do.	XXIX of 1802—Duties of Karnams.
Do.	I of 1803—Board of Revenue.
Do.	II of 1803—Collectors.
Do.	XII of 1816—Boundaries.
Do.	VII of 1817—Charitable Endowments.
Do.	IX of 1822—Malversation.
Do.	VII of 1828—Subordinate Collectors.
India Act	VII of 1839—Tahsildars' Powers of Distraint.
Do.	XXIV of 1839—Ganjam and Vizagapatam Administration.
Do.	XII of 1861—Land Revenue, Madras.
Do.	I of 1868—Kudimaramut.
Do.	VI of 1878—Treasure Trove.
Do.	XIX of 1883—Land Improvement Loans.
Do.	XII of 1884—Agriculturists Loans.
Do.	I of 1894—Land Acquisition.
Do.	II of 1912—Co-operative Societies.
Madras Act	II of 1864—Revenue Recovery.
Do.	VII of 1865—Irrigation Cess.
Do.	VI of 1867—Land Revenue, Madras.
Do.	III of 1869—Revenue Summonses.

NOTE.—District Registrars will not be required to pass in the 'Civil Rules of Practice,' or in the 'Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.'

The examination in the Civil Rules of Practice will, for the present, be confined to the schedules appended to the revised Civil Procedure Code now in force.

NOTE.—The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, may be considered equivalent to Test A, Criminal Law—Higher Grade.

(1) Revenue Acts and Regulations—cont.
Madras Act VIII of 1869—Inams
Do. I of 1873—Elephants.
Do. I of 1876—Assessment of Alienated Estates.
Do. V of 1882—Forests.
Do. V of 1884—Local Boards *
Do. II of 1890—Canals and Ferries.
Do. II of 1894—Proprietary Estates Village Service.
Do. III of 1896—Hereditary Village Officers.
Do. III of 1906—Malabar Land Registration.
Do. IV of 1897—Survey and Boundaries
Do. III of 1899—Registration of Births and Deaths.
Do. I of 1902—Court of Wards.
Do. II of 1904—Impartible Estates.
Do. III of 1905—Encroachments
Do. I of 1908—Estates Land Act

(2) The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, Settlement and Miscellaneous (1907 edition).
(3) The Excise Manual (Extract). †
(4) The Income-tax Manual.
(5) The Stamp Manual
(6) The Special Funds Code.
(7) The Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.

REVENUE TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects for the Lower Grade shall be the same as the subjects for the Higher, but the papers set shall be easier than those for the Higher Grade and shall refer only to those portions of the Regulations and Board's Standing Orders, a knowledge of which is requisite in the offices to which this test has been made applicable.

JAIL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

(1) The Indian Penal Code, Chapters II, III, IV, IX and Sections 128—130, and 217—225.
(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure, Parts I, II and IV (omitting Chapters IX to XIII), and Chapters XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV and XXXIX.
(3) Laws, rules, regulations and orders relating to jails:—
  (*a*) The Prisoners Act III of 1900
  (*b*) The Prisons Act IX of 1894.
  (*c*) Madras Regulation II of 1819.
  (*d*) Act IV of 1912—The Indian Lunacy Act so far as it relates to the custody of lunatics in jails.
  (*e*) Part II of the Jail Manual.
  (*f*) Appendix II of the Jail Manual, comprising instructions relating to the jail management.
(4) The Civil Account Code, Chapters I, III, IV, V, VI and XV (articles 245 to 248 only).

In what language to be held.

6. The examination in each test, which shall be by means of printed papers, shall be conducted entirely in the English language. The use of books will be allowed in answering certain papers in the Account Test, the Civil Judicial Test, the Criminal Judicial Test, the Revenue Test and the Jail Test as prescribed in the table given in article 11.

Changes in the laws and regulations prescribed as subjects of a test.

7. The Regulations, Codes and Acts prescribed under any test shall be subject to such modifications, amendments or alterations as may from time to time be made, according as the law may be changed or as Government may direct and candidates shall be expected to be acquainted with all such alterations, provided they have been published or notified not later than six months from the date of the examination.

Number of tests that may be brought up at a time.

8. Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Commissioner in a time-table to be published annually, candidates shall be at liberty to come up for any one or more of the tests at the same examination.

Higher and Lower Grades.

9. Candidates may come up for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade; no candidate shall be allowed to come up for both the Higher and Lower Grades of the same test at the same examination.

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* To be answered with books only.
† Extract from the Madras Excise Manual, prescribed as a text-book for the Revenue Test Examinations—procurable at the Government Press, Madras.

Failure in Higher Grade.

10. No candidate who elects to appear for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade, and who fails to pass the former, shall be entitled to have his name included in the pass-list for the Lower Grade Test, however well he may have acquitted himself.

Duration of examination and maximum marks.

11. The following table shows the papers to be set in the subjects of examination under each test, the time allowed to answer each paper and the maximum marks assigned to each :—

Test.	Subjects.		Time allowed.		Maximum marks.
Précis-writing ...	Précis-writing		*Vide* "Note" under paragraph 3 of this notification.		100
Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translation from English into Vernacular		Three hours .		100
	Translation from Vernacular into English.		Do. .		100
Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Translation from English into Vernacular,		Two hours ...		100
	Translation from Vernacular into English,		Do. ..		100
Account Test ...	The Civil Account Code, Volume I.		Do. (with books).		60
	The Civil Service Regulations ..		Two hours ..		60
Civil Judicial Test.	The Civil Procedure Code, Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil).	General principles.	Three hours (without books).	120	180
		Detailed application.	Two hours (with books).	60	
	The Indian Evidence Act.	General principles.	Three hours (without books)	80	120
		Detailed application.	Two hours (with books).	40	
	The Contract Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act.		Do. (without books).		90
	The Transfer of Property Act ..		One hour and a half (without books)		60
	The Provincial Insolvency Act.	General principles	One hour and a half (without books).	40	60
		Detailed application.	One hour (with books).	20	
	The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act.	General principles.	Two hours (without books).	80	120
		Detailed application.	Two hours (with books).	40	
	The Indian Evidence Act		Three hours (without books).		120
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	The Indian Penal Code.	General principles.	Do.	80	120
		Detailed application.	Two hours (with books).	40	
	The Code of Criminal Procedure.	General principles.	Three hours (without books).	80	120
		Detailed application.	Two hours (with books).	40	
	Medical Jurisprudence		Three hours (without books).		100
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	The Indian Evidence Act....		Do.		120
	The Indian Penal Code	General principles.	Do.	80	120
		Detailed application.	Two hours (with books).	40	
	The Code of Criminal Procedure.	General principles.	Three hours (without books).	80	120
		Detailed application.	Two hours (with books)	40	
	Medical Jurisprudence		Three hours (without books).		100
Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	Revenue Acts and Regulations.	General principles.	Two hours (without books).	60	120
		Detailed application.	Do. (with books).	60	
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.	General principles	Two hours (without books).	60	120
		Detailed application.	Do. (with books).	60	
	The Stamp, Income-tax and Excise Manuals.		Three hours (with books).		120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts and the Special Funds Code.		Do.		120

Test.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	Revenue Acts and Regulations. General principles.	Two hours (without books).	60
	Revenue Acts and Regulations. Detailed application.	Do. (with books).	60
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. General principles	Two hours (without books).	60
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. Detailed applications.	Do. (with books)	60
	The Stamp, Income-tax and Excise Manuals,	Three hours (with books)	100
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts and the Special Funds Code.	Do.	120
Jail Test	The Indian Penal Code	Two hours	100
	The Criminal Procedure Code ...	Do.	100
	Laws, rules, regulations and orders relating to Jails	Do.	100
	The Civil Account Code ...	Two hours (with books).	100

Minima for passing.

12. The minima for passing in the several tests shall be as follows:—

In the Précis-writing Test, 50 per cent. of the maximum marks.

In the Translation Test, Higher and Lower Grades, 50 per cent. of the marks for each of the two papers.

In all the other tests, one-third of the maximum marks in each subject and two-fifths of the aggregate marks for all the subjects.

Classification of passed candidates.

13. Successful candidates in all tests shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than three-fifths of the aggregate marks, the second of all others.

Publication of results.

14. The names of successful candidates in each test or grade of test shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, only those being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the first class.

Issue of certificates.

15. To each successful candidate in each separate test or grade of test, a certificate shall be issued specifying the test and grade passed by him, and the class in which he was placed.

Form, time and mode of application.

16. Application for admission to the examinations shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government treasuries. These applications should reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 31st July.

Fees.

17. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the examination:—

Name of test.	Fee prescribed Rs.
1. The Précis-writing Test	5
2. The Translation Test, Higher Grade	6
3. The Translation Test, Lower Grade	4
4. The Account Test	6
5. The Civil Judicial Test	8
6. The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade ..	10
7. The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade ..	8
8. The Revenue Test, Higher Grade	8
9. The Revenue Test, Lower Grade	6
10. The Jail Test	8
11. Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher or Lower Grade.	3

Examinations in Native States.

18. The Commissioner may arrange to hold these examinations in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it, provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examinations. A list of places at which it is desired that the examinations should be held shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examinations.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks
Précis-writing Test.	1. Subordinate Judges. 2. District Munsifs. 3. Deputy Collectors. 4. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts. 5. Managers in the offices of the Inspector General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras. 6. Head Clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Police. 7. Uncovenanted Assistants, office of the Board of Revenue. 8. Manager in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	
Translation Test, Higher Grade	1. Translators in the High Court. 2. Translators in District Courts.*	* Candidates for these offices must pass as under :— *Districts.* — *Languages.* Ganjam ... ... Uriya. Vizagapatam ... Telugu or Uriya. Godâvari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Gantur ... Telugu. Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnâd and Tinnevelly, Tamil. South Canara ... Canarese. North and South Malabar ... Malayalam. No person shall be appointed to any of the posts for which this test is prescribed, unless he first satisfies the head of the office in which he seeks employment that he can interpret fairly and readily and can read aloud in manuscript badly written and badly spelt.
	3. Translators in the City Civil Court. 4. Interpreters in the High Court and the Court of Small Causes, Madras (other than Persian, Hindustani and Gujarati interpreters).	Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in both Tamil and Telugu except the Hindustani Translator in the City Civil Court, who must pass the test in Hindustani.
	Note.—Candidates for acting vacancies in the posts of Interpreter of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, are required to have passed the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in one language alone either Tamil or Telugu.	
	5. Interpreters in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, higher grade, in either Tamil or Telugu and lower in the other language.
	6. The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government. 7. Munshi in the offices of the Translators to Government.	
Translation Test, Lower Grade.†	1. Sequestrator, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards. 2. Serishtadars in District Courts and in Subordinate Judges' Courts. 3. Head Clerk in the City Civil Court. 4. Head Clerk in the Court of Small Causes, Madras. 5. Head Clerks in the District Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsifs' Courts.	Candidates for appointments (except translatorships in District Courts) for which the Translation Test, Lower Grade, is prescribed must have passed the test in the vernacular or one of the vernaculars of the district in which they seek employment. The districts and recognised vernaculars are as follows :— *Districts.* — *Languages.* Ganjam ... Uriya. Godâvari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool ... Telugu.

† A person who has passed the second class vernacular test will be exempt from the Translation Test, Lower Grade.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—cont.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Translation Test, Lower Grade *—cont.	6. Sirishtadar 7. English Head Clerk. 8 Vernacular Head Clerk. } In Collectors' offices. 9. Record-keepers 10 Tahsildars (including Land Records Tahsildars) and Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates). 11. Head Clerks in the offices of Revenue Divisional Officers. 12. Head Clerks in the District Forest offices and all other clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Forest Department. 13. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Free dessy Magistrates' Courts. 14. Taluk Sirishtadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras). 15. All clerks on Rs. 100 and upwards in the Chief Secretariat.	Districts, Languages. South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly ... Tamil. South Canara.... Canarese. Malabar ... Malayalam. Vizagapatam .. Telugu and Uriya. Bellary and Anantapur... Telugu and Canarese. Chingleput, North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem and Nellore ... Tamil and Telugu. Coimbatore ... Tamil and Canarese. The Nilgiris ... Tamil and Malayalam. Graduates in a vernacular are exempted from passing this test, if the vernacular language in which they passed at the B.A. degree examination is the vernacular or one of the vernaculars of the district in which they desire to be employed.
	16. † All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue 17. The two Sanskrit clerks in the offices of the Translators to Government. 18. Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Revenue Secretariat of the Government. 19 Central Nazir and the Nazir in the City Civil Court. 20. Translators in District Courts ‡	† Officers in the Separate Revenue branch of the office of the Board of Revenue who have to pass Salt Test E are not required to pass the Translation Test, Lower Grade. ‡ Candidates for these offices in the undermentioned districts must, in addition to passing the higher grade test as above, pass the Lower Grade test as under.— Districts, Languages. Guntur Telugu. Bellary ... Canarese. Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem ... Telugu. South Canara. Tulu.
	21. Translators in the office of the Board of Revenue. 22. Translators in Collectors' offices. 23. Interpreters in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in either Tamil or Telugu and lower in the other language.
Account Test ...	1. All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, except clerks on Rs. 70 and upwards in the Revenue Secretariat of the Government. 2. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Board of Revenue (except in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture Department, where the inferior limit of pay is Rs. 100)	Accountants in the Separate Revenue Department of the office of the Board of Revenue who are required to pass Salt and Abkári Test C are not required to pass the Account Test.

* A person who has passed the second class vernacular test will be exempt from the Translation Test, Lower Grade.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—cont.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Account Test—cont.	3. Head Accountants in Collectors' offices and the Second Accountant on Rs. 50 in the Nilgiri Collector's office.	
	4. Manager, Head Clerk and Second clerk of the Presidency Fort office, Madras.	
	5. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	
	6. District Registrars and the Manager and Accountants on Rs. 60 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	
	7. The Manager and Treasury officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	
	9. Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court.	
	8. Clerks on Rs. 75 and upwards in the Local and Municipal and Educational and Legislative Secretariat of the Government.	
	10. The Superintendent of the Budget Section in the Chief Secretariat and the Accountant in the Government Press.	
	11. Managers in the offices of the Inspector General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.	
	12. Managers and Accountants in District Police offices and the Manager of the Finger Print Bureau.	
	13. All Clerks and others on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence and Railways except the Storekeeper in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.	
	14. Accountants in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	
	15. All Clerks on Rs. 10 and upwards in the Chief Secretariat.	
	16. Accountants in the Forest Department.	
	17. Managers and Second Clerks of Conservators' offices and Head Clerks of District Forest offices.	
	18. Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools.	

NOTE.—Under G.Os. Nos. 56 and 831, Educational, dated 31st January and 22nd July 1910, respectively, all persons who hold appointments in District Forest offices and clerks who were employed in Conservators' offices on 1st April 1908, are temporarily exempted from the Account Test for a period of three years. Persons who are unable to pass the examinatio within the time thus allowed should be reduced.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—cont.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Account Test—cont.	19. All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, except Revenue Inspectors (including Land Records Inspectors)	
	20. Clerks in the office of His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Pondicherry and Karikal	
	21. Manager, Accountant, Ledger-keeper, Second clerk and Shroff in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	
Civil Judicial Test	1. Barristers, District Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Graduates-in-Law and candidates who have passed the Second-Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
	2. Head Clerks in District Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, District Munsifs' Courts, the City Civil Court and the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	
	3. Appeal Examiner in the High Court.	District Registrars are not required to answer questions on the Civil Rules of Practice or on the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.
	4. Central Nazir and the Nazir in the City Civil Court.	Sub Registrars who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Pleaders' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test for promotion to District Registrarships
	5. District Registrars	Officers of the Judicial Department are exempted from passing this test if they have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Pleaders' Test.
	6. Manager and Head Clerk in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras	
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	1. Deputy Collectors ...	Graduates-in-Law with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, and candidates who have passed the First-Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
	2. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	
	3. The Managers in the offices of the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Graduates-in-Law who have passed the High Court Apprentices' Examination and Graduates in Law of the University of Bombay are also exempted from passing this test.
	4. Accountants in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	1. Tahsildars (including Land Records Tahsildars)	Graduates-in-Law with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and candidates who have passed the Second-grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
	2. Taluk Sarishtadars (when also Magistrates).	
	3. Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates).	
	4. Sarishtadars and Head Clerks of District Courts.	Graduates-in-Law who have passed the High Court Apprentices' Examination and Graduates-in-Law of the University of Bombay are also exempted from passing this test.
	5. Police Inspectors (except Reserve Inspectors), Managers and Accountants in District Police Offices, and the Manager of the Finger Print Bureau	

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—cont.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade —cont.	6. Criminal Appeals Clerk and Criminal Records Copy Clerk in the High Court. 7. All Clerks on Rs. 100 and upwards in the Chief Secretariat. 8. Sub-Registrars	The test is compulsory only in the case of sub-registrars appointed on or after 1st April 1913, and they will be allowed two years from date of appointment to pass it.
Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	1. Deputy Collectors 2. Uncovenanted Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue. 3. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Superintendent, Head Clerk and other Clerks on Rs. 80 and upwards in the Revenue Secretariat of the Government. 4. All Clerks on Rs. 100 and upwards in the Chief Secretariat.	
Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	1. Head Sarishtadars. 2. English and Vernacular Head Clerks in Collectors' offices. 3. Tahsildars (including Land Records Tahsildars). 4. Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates). 5. Taluk Sarishtadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras). 6. Head Clerks in the offices of Revenue Divisional officers. 7. Revenue Inspectors* (including Land Records Inspectors).	No person may be appointed permanently to a Revenue Inspectorship unless he has undergone the course of Survey training prescribed in G.O. No. 381, Revenue, dated 25th April 1908, and No. 845, Revenue, dated 30th July 1908. *The Collectors and Agents in the Governor in Council and Viziagapatam, the Collectors of Kurnool and South Canara and the Agent to the Governor in Godavari may sanction the exemption of persons who have not passed the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, for employment in acting vacancies in the grade of Revenue Inspector.
Jail Test	1. Jailor (other than the Jailor of a Sub-Jail). 2. Deputy Jailor	Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and the old Account Test (Higher or Lower Grade) or the new Account Test will not be required to pass the Jail Test to qualify for the posts for which it is prescribed.

NOTE.—The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, may be considered equivalent to Test A—Criminal Law, Higher Grade.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS HELD IN OCTOBER.

Table showing the order of time and subjects according to which the examinations are conducted.

NOTE.—The examinations begin on the third Monday in October.

Date.	Hour.	Subjects.	Test.
1st day ...	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts and the Special Funds Code (with books).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	The Stamp, Income tax and Excise Manuals (with books)	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
2nd day ...	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Revenue Acts and Regulations—General Principles.	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	12 Noon to 1 P.M.	The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil)—General Principles	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Revenue Acts and Regulations—Detailed application (with books).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
		The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil)—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.

Table showing the order of time and subjects according to which the examinations are conducted—cont.

Date.	Hour.	Subjects.	Test.
3rd day ...	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	The Contract Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act.	Civil Judicial Test.
		Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue—General Principles.	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	The Transfer of Property Act.	Civil Judicial Test.
	3 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue—Detailed application (with books).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	3-30 P.M. to 5 P.M.	The Provincial Insolvency Act—General Principles.	Civil Judicial Test.
4th day ...	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	The Civil Account Code (with books).	Jail Test.
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Indian Evidence Act.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
		The Indian Evidence Act—General Principles.	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Laws, rules, regulations and orders relating to Jails.	Jail Test.
		The Indian Evidence Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Medical Jurisprudence ...	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
5th day ...	10 A.M. to 11 A.M.	The Provincial Insolvency Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	The Indian Penal Code ...	Jail Test.
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	11 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act—General Principles.	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	The Code of Criminal Procedure.	Jail Test.
		The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
		The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
6th day ...	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Code of Criminal Procedure—General Principles.	Criminal Judicial Test Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	The Code of Criminal Procedure—Detailed application (with books)	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
7th day ...	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	The Civil Account Code (with books).	Account Test.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	The Civil Service Regulations.	Account Test.
8th day ...	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.
9th day ...	Vide "Note" under paragraph 8 of this notification.	Précis-writing	Précis-writing Test.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

M.R.Ry. S. Rajagopal Nayudu, Supervisor of Industries, is granted privilege leave for twenty-five days with effect from 4th January 1915 in continuation of Christmas holidays.

Office of the Director of Industries,
Madras, 1st February 1915.

K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for twenty days from 16th January 1915 or from the date of his availing himself thereafter, to M.R.Ry. E. Ramakrishnayya, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Anakapalle, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kaikalur Range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. A. V. Subbarayudu, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Kaikalur Sub-Range, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kaikalur Range, in the probationary class, during the absence of the former on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 25th January 1915.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month and ten days from the date of his availing himself of it, to M.R.Ry. R. Gangadhara Sastri, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vinukonda Range (temporary), and to place K. Sitapati Rao, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Gurzala Sub-Range, in charge of the Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vinukonda Range, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the former on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 25th January 1915.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENT.

M.R.Ry. C. Raghava Achari, Headmaster, Model section of the Government Training School, Nellore, and Sub *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Gunnavaram Range, will be considered to have acted as Headmaster, Government Training School, Guntur, sub. *pro tem.*, in the probationary class of the *cadre* of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools from 31st December 1913 to 19th January 1914, inclusive.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 26th January 1915.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

POSTING.

Khaja Khan Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly district, and Acting Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, to act, on relief, as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chingleput district, *vice* Mr. D. A. Hobday on other duty or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 27th January 1915.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1914.

NOTICE REGARDING ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed one or more tests at the Special Test Examinations held in October 1914 are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 1st June next *and for three months only from that date.*

2. All candidates, except such of them as were examined at Madras and Mercara, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which they were examined; those examined at Madras should apply to the Tahsildar of Madras; and those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they passed the Special Tests at the above examinations (the subject and grade being specified).

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 1st September next will be required, under G.O. No. 300, Educational, dated the 25th May 1897, to pay a penalty of one rupee for each certificate.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should *not* be made *to the undersigned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (*vide* paragraph 2 *supra*) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 23rd January 1915.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1915.

REVENUE TEST (HIGHER AND LOWER GRADES)—MANUALS OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS AND THE SPECIAL FUSLI CODE.

It is hereby notified that the revised Manual of Village Accounts (General) issued in 1910 and the revised Manual of Taluk Accounts (General) issued in 1904 are the text-books for the Special Test Examinations to be held in October 1915.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 18th January 1915.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, in modification of the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 15th April 1914, candidates selecting Groups (i) and (iii) of the B.A. Degree Examination (New Regulations) will be allowed to take the examination in Part I and the *written* examination in Part II at Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly and Trivandrum. All such candidates will however be required to take the practical examinations in *Madras*. These will be arranged for suitable dates following the written examinations.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

Senate House, 16th January 1915.

It is hereby notified that Guntur will be an additional centre for the Intermediate Examination in Arts of 1915.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

Senate House, 15th January 1915.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE CULDON PRIZE.

The prize for 1916 shall be for theses on "Any subject dealing with Archæology of South India." All theses should reach the Registrar on or before the 1st February 1916.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

Senate House, 19th January 1915.

B.A. (HONOURS) PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH, 1915.

It is hereby notified that Bangalore and Trivandrum will be additional centres for the above examination.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

Senate House, 23rd January 1915.

With reference to the list of books prescribed at page 276, Vol I of the Calendar for 1914, for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, 1916 and 1917, in Branch vii—English Language and Literature, the following set books are prescribed under Division C—Special Period—No 3. *The Age of Pope and Johnson*:—

3. *The Age of Pope and Johnson.*

The books marked with an asterisk to be studied in detail.

Poetry.

Pope: *The Essay on Criticism. The Rape of the Lock. The Epistle to Augustus.** *The Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.** *The Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.* Gay: *Trivia.* Swift: *Selections* in Ward's *English Poets.* Smart: *Song to David.* Thomson: *The Seasons—Winter.* Collins: *Odes.* Johnson: *The Vanity of Human Wishes, London.* Goldsmith: *The Deserted Village, Retaliation.**

Press.

Defoe: Captain Singleton. Addison: *The Guardian Papers.** Swift: *Selections* in the Scott Library. Richardson: *Pamela.* Fielding: *Tom Jones, Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.** Sterne: *A Sentimental Journey.* Smollett: *Humphrey Clinker.* Gibbon: *The Crusades**. Burke: *Letter to a Noble Lord.* Walpole: *Letters* selection by Henry Morley (Cassells.) *The Castle of Otranto.* Goldsmith: *She Stoops to Conquer.* Sheridan: *The School for Scandal.* Miss Burney: *Evelina.*

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 28th January 1915.

Under Regulation 89, the Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, S.J., a member of the Syndicate, vacated his seat on the 31st January 1915.

In accordance with Regulation 92, notice is hereby given that an election of a member of the Syndicate will be held forthwith.

Nominations must reach the Registrar not later than Friday the 12th February 1915.

The Syndicate has nominated the Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, S.J., for re-election.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 2nd February 1915.

THE MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President :

The Vice Chancellor of the University of Madras (*Ex-officio*).

Vice-President :

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras (*Ex-officio*).

Members :

The Resident at Hyderabad (*Ex-officio*).
The Resident in Mysore (*Ex-officio*).
The Raja of Kollengode
Mr. F. S. Darras, B.A., Cochin.
Dr. A. W. Bishop, Travancore
Mr. Muhammad Qadir Nawaz Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
Mr Vengal Kasbi Rajam Nayudu, Chamarazo.
Mr K Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr J H Stone, M.A
The Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A
Mr. K. Ramarni Menon, M.A
Mr. S. E. Ranganathan, M.A.

Secretary :

Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A.

The main functions of the Committee are—

(1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial, and Social information, collected by the Central Bureau in London.

(3) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England.

Students of the Madras Presidency and of Native States whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University, who contemplate going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, are invited to correspond with Mr. Arthur Davies, Secretary to the Madras Committee at Kelmscott, Nungambakam High Road, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Adviser in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by *direct* correspondence with the latter. The regulations for entering the higher grades of public service in India and also the calendars and syllabuses of Universities and Colleges and the other Educational Institutions of Great Britain are kept by the Secretary and may be consulted by arrangement with him.

Law College, Madras,
16th December 1914.

A. DAVIES,
Secretary, Madras Students' Advisory Committee

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, JULY 1915–1916.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College for training in 1915–1916 in the Collegiate department (L.T. Section).

2. *Rates of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend per mensem is Rs. 15.

N.B.—Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned :—

	Collegiate department.
	Rs.
Masters of Arts and B.A. Honours	20
Europeans and Eurasians { Masters	35
Europeans and Eurasians { Mistresses	25
Muhammadans	20
Panchamas	20
Hindu Mistresses	20

3. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

4. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognised institution.

5. The *term* fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40.

6. Brahmans, Non-Brahmans and Indian Christians will not ordinarily be admitted to the Teachers' College except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College hostels.

7. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificates and B A diploma; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

8 Every student shall be on probation for fifty working days.

9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st March 1915 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
12th January 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Principal.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Secondary Training School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

2. The period of training will be two years, except in the case of those who have passed the Intermediate Examination or the late F.A. Examination of the Madras University or have taken the course of any one of these examinations in a College.

3. *Rates of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend is Rs. 12 per mensem.

N.B.—Special rates subject to the following maxima may be sanctioned :—

	Rs.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians—	
Masters	30
Mistresses	20
Hindu and Muhammadan Mistresses	14

4 With regard to the admission of students into the Teachers' College, the Director of Public Instruction has ordered that teachers employed in the Northern Circars and in the Ceded districts excluding Cuddapah shall be trained in the Training School, Rajahmundry.

5. The matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination is the minimum general education qualification required for admission into the Secondary department

Persons holding such Secondary School-Leaving Certificates as are accepted by the Principal will also be admitted.

6. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students

7 Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognised institution

8. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 20.

9. Brahmans and Indian Christians will not ordinarily be admitted to the Teachers' College except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College hostels.

10. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

11 Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

12 Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st March 1915 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
12th January 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Principal.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, KARANTAITANGUDI, TANJORE.

The Headmistress, Government Training School for Mistresses, Karantaitangudi, hereby notifies for the information of the candidates of the Elementary Grade, who seek admission into this school, that applications are invited from them from the date of publication of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and that they will be admitted for training in July 1915

2. The rates of stipends shall be as follows :—

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Stipendiaries who have studied up to the seventh standard	10	8	0
Hindu mistresses	10	8	0
Others	8	8	0

A guardian allowance not exceeding Rs 5 per mensem will be given to caste Hindu women, whose parents or guardians do not permanently reside in Tanjore.

3. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the Elementary Higher and Lower Grades.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission with certificates of age, health, vaccination, general education and character (signed by an Inspectress, Inspector or an Assistant Inspector or by Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, the Principal or Manager, or Headteacher of a recognised College or Secondary School) so as to reach the Headmistress, Government Training School, Karantaitangudi, not later than the 30th April 1915. Applications received after the above date will not be considered.

5. The selection of candidates will be in reference to their educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointments and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules (*i.e.*) the age must be not less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years or in the case

of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognised school for not less than three years, 35 years will not be selected.

6. There will be a selection examination during the last week of April 1915.

7. As regards the qualifications for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the III Form or the VII standard and have been found fit for promotion to the IV Form or have been awarded an Elementary School Leaving Certificate of the VII standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher grade and those who have passed the late Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the inspecting officers are not lower than these, are eligible for admission into the elementary lower grade. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness may be produced by the candidates after selection.

8. Application forms can be had from the Headmistress. Further particulars may be obtained from the Headmistress.

9. Two hostels are attached to the school for Hindus and Indian Christians and all students whose parents do not live in Tanjore will only be granted stipends on condition of their joining the hostels.

Government Training School, Kamalattangudi (Tanjore), 27th January 1915.

F. MACDONALD,
Headmistress.

EXAMINATION IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND THE ART OF TEACHING HELD ON THE 14TH DECEMBER 1914

List of teachers who have passed the Examination in School Management and the Art of Teaching held on the 14th December 1914 under article 65 (*a*) of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Male or female.	School in which employed or trained	General education qualification.	Whether trained or untrained.	Centre of examination	Grade.	Passed in class.
1	1	Eunice Barbour.	Female.	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore.	Intermediate ..	Trained ..	Bangalore.	High.	First.
1	3	Emily Winifred Lalkasha Allan	Do.	Do.	High School ..	Do ..	Do.	Middle.	First.
2	8	Agatha Gabrielle da'Rozario	Do.	Do.	Secondary School Leaving Certificate.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	First.
3	14	Sister Mary Augustine.	Do.	Presentation Convent Training School, Georgetown.	Do.	Do .	Madras.	Do.	Second.
4	4	Ita Constance D'Silva.	Do.	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore.	High School ..	Do. ..	Bangalore.	Do.	Second.
5	6	Hilda Mabel Vaz	Do.	Do	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Second.
6	2	Isabel Hodsen ..	Do.	Do	Do ..	Do ..	Do	Do.	Third.
7	19	Laura Louisa McLeish.	Do	....	Matriculation ..	Untrained	Ootacamund.	Do.	Third.
8	15	Mary Orr ..	Do.	Presentation Convent Training School, Georgetown.	Secondary School Leaving Certificate.	Trained ..	Madras.	Do.	Third.
1	7	Gladys Myers ..	Do.	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore	Junior Cambridge	Do ..	Bangalore.	Primary	First.
2	9	Charlotte Cachart.	Do.	Do.	Middle School, Bengal	Do ..	Do	Do.	First.
3	16	Mary Ann Spencer.	Do.	Presentation Convent Training School, Georgetown.	Middle School ..	Do ..	Madras.	Do.	Second.
4	17	Josephine Ann Hart.	Do	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Second.
5	5	Gladys Basham.	Do.	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Do ..	Bangalore.	Do.	Second.
6	11	Florence Phoebe Parker.	Do.	Railway School, Guntakal	Lower Secondary	Untrained	Bellary	Do.	Third.
7	18	Eva Bishop ..	Do.	Presentation Convent Training School, Georgetown.	Middle School ..	Trained ..	Madras	Do.	Third.
8	10	Hilda Mill ..	Do.	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Do ..	Bangalore	Do.	Third.

The other candidates have failed to pass the examination.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 21st January 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras

EXAMINATION.

At the examination held on the 5th January 1914, the officer noted below has been declared by the Board to have passed the Colloquial Test in the Khond language :—

M.R.Ry. V. Appannah Sastri, Deputy Tahsildar, Salliguda.

Office of the Board of Examiners,
Madras, 1st February 1915.

J. W. GREATOREX,
Secretary.

EXAMINATION IN DRILL AND GYMNASTICS, 1914.

The following candidates have passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination in Drill and Gymnastics held at Sudapet in December 1914.

2. Certificates will be forwarded in due course.

First Class.

Serial No.	Name of candidate.
1	Anantanarayana Ayyar, R.
2	Balasubrahmanyam.
3	Bhagavati Pillai, R. S.
4	Chandrasekharan Pillai, P. N.
5	Fanstin Antony.
6	Gopal Pillai, S.
7	Gopalakrishna Ayyar, G. K.
8	Gulam Ghouse, W.
9	Ignatius, N. K.
10	John, V. T.
11	Kalinga Radha Govind.
12	Kanagasabhai Pillai, V. M.
13	Karunakara Pillai, N.
14	Kesava Pillai, K.
15	Krishna Menon, A.
16	Krishna Pillai, K. R. (Tamil).
17	Krishna Pillai, N.
18	Madam Pillai, K.
19	Nagappan Pillai.
20	Narasimhaswami Mudda.
21	Narayana Pillai, K. R.
22	Philip, M. V.
23	Pothan, K. P.
24	Ramachandran, L. S.
25	Ramamurti, V.
26	Rupsingh, B.
27	Samuel, K.
28	Srinivasa Ayyar, N.
29	Subrahmanya Ayyar, S.
30	Thana Pillai, K.
31	Thomas, A. V.
32	Vasudeva Ayyar, A. A.
33	Varuni, K. V.
34	Venkatesan, S.
35	Viralahu Nambiar, S.

Second Class.

1	Abdul Qadir Sahib, P. K.
2	Ambrose, T.
3	Anantakrishna Ayyar, V.
4	Bisthumadhava Chari, S.
5	Bhushanam Madabhushi.
6	Chinnayan.
7	Daniel Lazarus.
8	Duraiyam Pillai, S.
9	Gopalan Nayar, C. V.
10	Gopalan, V.
11	Guddanti Govinda.
12	Hariharasubrahmanya Ayyar, K.
13	Harikrishna Chetti, K. B.
14	Joseph Cruz.
15	Kandiyappan, S.
16	Krishna Pillai, K. P.
17	Krishna Pillai, K. R. (Malayalam).
18	Krishna Pillai, R.
19	Krishnamurti, M.
20	Kumara Pillai, M. K.
21	Mammen, K. M.
22	Muthuswamy Nayudu, G.
23	Nagabhushana Rao, Nadanapudi.
24	Nana Ayyar, A.
25	Narayana Poti, K.
26	Narayanamurti, D.
27	Padmanabha Pillai, N.
28	Parameswaran Pillai, P. K.
29	Parameswaran Pillai, K. R.
30	Qadir Baig, M.
31	Ramakrishna Pillai, C.
32	Raman Pillai, P.
33	Ruben Paul Gerhard Dara.
34	Samuel Pattany, G.
35	Samuel Nuthulapati.
36	Sankara Pillai, R.
37	Sankara Ayyar, A.
38	Sivarama Pillai, A.
39	Srinivasachari, Yalamali.
40	Sundararajan, S.
41	Titus, E. S.
42	Vadivelu.
43	Velu Pillai, V. M.
44	Velu Panikkar, K. P.
45	Venkataraman, N. S.
46	Venkataraman P. R.
47	Venkatarama Ayyar, P.
48	Venkatasubbayya Ayyangari.
49	Venkata Sastri, Budari.
50	Viswanathan, K. N.
51	Viswanathayya, S.
52	William Zacchaus.

The rest of the candidates who appeared for the examination failed.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 1st February 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspr. of European and Training Schools.

EX-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, RAYACHOTI.

Managers or heads of institutions and heads of other offices, public and private, in which the undermentioned ex-students of the Government Training School, Rayachoti, are employed are requested to be so good as to intimate the fact to the headmaster of the school so as to enable him to take steps to see that the conditions of the bond executed by them while under training are duly fulfilled by them.

List showing the names of ex-students of the Government Training School, Rayachoti, who failed to fulfil the conditions of the bond executed by them while under training

Serial number.	Admission number.	Name of student.	Name and occupation of parent or guardian.	Residence.	Age at the time of admission.	Year or years of training.	Grade for which trained.	School in which last employed.	Approved service as per history roll.	Examination passed.		Stipends drawn, including better fee.
										Preliminary.	Final.	
									Y. M. D.			Rs. A. P.
1	65	Nanna Viswanadha Sastri.*	Bhaskarayya.	Jammalamadugu.	Yrs. 24	26th Jan. 1894 to 30th Jan 1895.	Primary grade.	He was a teacher at Tammalapenta, Kothakota taluk, in 1905.	6 10 0	Passed Fifth Standard in January 1896.		51 2 1
2	165	Nallabelli Zachayya.†	..	Nallabelli, Jammalamadugu taluk.	24	4th Feb. to 17th Aug. 1897.	Do.	He was for some time in the Police force at Anantapur in 1901-1902 and then resigned.	..	..	..	26 7 6

* Dismissed while under training. † Removed from the school as he failed to rejoin after summer vacation.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

Bellary, 15th January 1915.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Arabic Munshi in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam on a salary of Rs. 60—3—75. Preference will be given to persons who possess Upper Secondary Trained Teachers' Certificates.

Applications, stating age and qualifications, together with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 28th February 1915.

Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road,
Madras, 14th January 1915.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Ag. Headmaster.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Muhammadans for the post of Eighth Assistant in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam on a salary of Rs. 20—1—30. Preference will be given to persons who possess trained teachers' certificates.

Applications, stating age and qualifications, together with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 28th February 1915.

Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road,
Madras, 14th January 1915.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Ag. Headmaster.

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates or undergraduates whose vernacular is Urdu for the post of Temporary Assistant in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. Preference will be given to trained men.

Applications stating age and qualifications together with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 15th February 1915.

Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road,
Madras, 23th January 1915.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Ag. Headmaster.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who are below 25 years of age possessing Gymnastic Teachers' Certificates for the post of Physical Training Instructor on Rs. 20 per mensem in each of the Government Lower Elementary Training schools, Coimbatore, Badagara and Malapparam from 1st March 1915.

2. The selected candidates will be appointed on probation for a year and thereafter confirmed if the work is satisfactory.

3. Applications from candidates already in service should be submitted through their present employers. Qualifications in full and experience should be stated.

H. O. KERSHAW,
Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.

Palghat, 23rd January 1915.

WANTED two female teachers on salaries of Rs. 50—2—60 and Rs. 40—2—50 for the Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry. Copies of certificates of character and education should accompany the applications which should contain information on the following points:—

(1) Name, (2) Age, (3) Caste, (4) General Educational qualifications, (5) Professional qualifications, (6) Present employment if any, and the period of service, (7) Vernacular language.

C. RHENIUS,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Waltair, 23rd January 1915.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 53 MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1915. [Price, 6 pies.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1914.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in November 1914 in the subjects under which their names appear:—

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		LETTERPRESS PRINTING—COMPOSITOR'S WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2658	Saravaram Venkatarajan Nayudu	Madras
	2657	Alandur Kannayya	Do.
		LETTERPRESS PRINTING—COMPOSITOR'S WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2666	Tiruvallur Govindarajulu Nayakar	Madras.
	2670	Karmudas Govindarajulu	Do.
	2723	C. V. Kannayya Nayudu..	Do.
		LETTERPRESS PRINTING—PROOF-READER'S WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2432	Mysore Venkatappa	Bangalore
	2868	T. N. Narayanaswami	Madras.
	2869	Pondicherry C. Ratnavelu	Do.
	2722	Ramanathapuram S. Venkatachala Ayyar	Do.
	2726	K. S. Ranganatha Rau	Do.
		LETTERPRESS PRINTING—PROOF-READER'S WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2689	Mothaguta T. Venkatapati Nayudu	Madras.
	2690	C. Ramalingathan	Do.

Number in order of merit	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING—PRESS WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	2524	M. Kodandaramayya Nayudu	Cottacamund.
	2670	Karmadas Govindarajulu	Madras.
	2730	G. Rangayya Nayudu	Do.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING—MACHINE WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	2696	Poonamallee Venugopala Pillai	Madras.
	2697	T. Parthasarathi Ayya	Do.
	2698	C. Ranganadhi	Do.
	2732	G. Rajagopala Gramani	Do.
	2733	S. Mariyappa Mudali	Do.
	2731	P. Devarajulu Mudali	Do.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING—MACHINE WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	2735	A. Seeyalam Mudali	Madras.
2	2702	A. Antoniswami	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

	2699	R. Ramaswami	Madras.
	2700	S. Kulasekharam Nayakar	Do.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

No candidate has passed

BOOK-BINDING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	2705	Paddy S. Vedapiri	Madras.
	2707	Erramutrapalayam A. Govindan	Do.
	2711	Karungozhi V. Kuppuswami	Do.
	2738	K. Balasundara Mudali	Do.
	2741	Purasawakam Krishnaswami Raja	Do.

BOOK-BINDING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)

No candidate has passed.

TYPECASTING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	2716	T. Srinivasa Nayudu	Madras

STEREOTYPING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

No candidate has passed.

ELECTROTYPING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

No candidate has passed.

CABINET-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	879	Jagannathan	Chinglaput.
	938	John Koka	Tindivanam.
	940	S. Mariya Suusi	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

	781	C. Abdus Sattar	Vellore.
	797	J. Sanford	Katpadi.
	798	B. A. Pashpanathan	Do.
	800	S. Jatamani	Do.
	810	I. Doraswami	Do.
	811	S. Bake	Do.
	878	Narayanaswami	Do.
	880	Ayyavu Asari	Chinglaput.
	939	Vallabadas	Do.
	941	Sundaraswami	Tindivanam.
	942	Hoge	Do.
	943	Albert	Do.
	3083	D. H. Durairaj	Do.
			Karur.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined.
		CABINET-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	1096	D R Stephen	Karur.
	1097	D R. Benjamin	Do.
	1098	A. Muthusala	Do.
	1099	A. Lazarus	Do.
	1100	G. Devanbu	Do.
	1101	A. Dhanawami	Do.
	1102	M. Devadasan	Do.
	1103	M Manuvelu	Do.
	1301	A Isaac	Nazareth.
	1302	Y Moses	Do.
	2246	A. N. Narasimhayya	Mysore.
	2247	T Srinivasalu	Do.
	2248	Mysore Madayya	Do.
	2250	K. S. Shanmukham Pillai	Do.
	2262	Madakasira Srinivasamurti Rao	Do.
	2263	S. Kumaraswami Pillai	Do
	2273	D. Chaluvayya	Do
	2274	Z. Chikkarangayya	Do.
	2316	B Habbayya	Do.
	2455	S. Rangaswami Nayudu	Salem.
	2464	A. Paramjati	Coimbatore.
	2465	V. Antonimuttu	Do.
	2466	S. Rayappan	Do.
	2467	S. Chinnappan	Do.
	2469	A. Tangaswami	Do.
	2470	S. Chinnappa Goundan	Do.
	2903	M. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Madras.
	2948	A Satguranatha Mudali	Do.
	2969	V. Anantanatha Nayakar	Do.
	2970	M. Kandaswami Mudali	Do.
	3007	Muhammad Abdul Kareem	Do.
	3008	Muhammad Habi-bul-lah	Do.
	3010	Mir Wajid Ali	Do.
	3070	Mazari John	Do.
	3145	N. Kadikappa Asari	Do.
	3149	A. Pachchai Pillai	Do.
		CABINET-MAKING (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	1123	Rayappan Daniel	Trichinopoly.
1	2987	V. Duraiswami Mudali	Madras
1	3150	A. Sammadi Asari	Do.
		SECOND CLASS.	
	812	M. Lazarus	Katpadi.
	945	P. Madalamuttu	Tiruvannam.
	1041	Kelardei	Tanjore.
	1104	A. Devanbu	Karur.
	1124	K. Matrubhutam	Trichinopoly.
	1217	Arulanandam Saiyavesagam	Do
	2493	M. Jnanaprakasam	Coimbatore.
	2502	G. Swaminathan	Do
	2510	A. Ambrose	Do
	2532	A N. Savarimuttu	Madras.
	2971	T. R. Guromurti Asari	Do.
	2980	C. Chengalvaraya Reddi	Do.
	3001	Qadir Husain	Do.
	3011	Ghulam Rasul	Do.
	3012	Hamid Salib	Do.
	3071	Decosilley David	Do.
	3151	K. Duraiswami Nayudu	Do.

TAILORING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

(1) TROUSERS.

No candidate has passed.

(2) BODY GARMENTS.

No candidate has passed.

(By order.)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

Office of the Comr. for Government Examinations,
Madras, 28th January 1915.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1915. [Price, 6 p.m.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, JANUARY 1915.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in January 1915 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined
		ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	29	K. Kanna Pillai	Madras
2	34	K. Ramaswami	Do.
3	18	Bellapur Viswanath	Do.
4	7	M. V. Krishnaswami	Do.
5	6	S. Ramalingam Ayyar	Do.
6	3	M. Venkateswarao	Do.
	14	C. N. Krishnaswami Rao	Do.
8	1	S. Ratnaswami Ayyar	Do.
	40	E. S. Chinnaswami Chetti	Do.
	33	R. S. Venkataramma Ayyar	Do.
11	17	P. Sitaraman	Do.
12	36	S. Suryanarayana Pillai	Do.
		Second Class.	
	2	Nellore K. Srinivasan	Madras.
	4	Kurella Janakiramana Sastri	Do.
	5	Bandakavi Venkatachalam	Do.
	8	N. Narayanan	Do.
	11	B. K. Rajam	Do.
	12	Palakodeti Ramamurti	Do.
	13	L. S. Sivaramabhagavayya	Do.
	16	S. A. Rajamani	Do.
	18	A. Subbayya	Do.
	20	B. Tammanna	Do.
	21	Sekharipuram A. Krishnan	Do.
	23	Veddanapudi Mallaraju	Do.
	26	Gundamolla Srinivasa Rao	Do.
	27	Karur A. Srikanta Ayyar	Do.
	30	Arcot N. Venkatachalam Mudali	Do.
	31	T. Kallanna Pillai	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	32	Tottigalli Chengalvarayan	Madras.
	33	M. K. Parthasarathi	Do.
	37	T. Shanmukham	Do.
	38	C. N. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	39	Manjapra Varnath Achyuta Warier	Do.
	41	Mangasseri Raghava Menon	Do.
	42	Muhammad Yakub Khan	Do.
	45	C. Jesudasan	Do.
	46	Jnanaprakasam Anugraham	Do.
	47	S. Gopaleswami	Do.
	48	K. G. Krishnamurti	Do.
	49	Kasichenula Lakshminarayana	Do.
	50	Gokaru Lakshmana Rao	Do.
	52	Sekharipuram A. Rama Ayyar	Do.
	54	C. Jacob John	Do.
	55	K. K. Varugheso	Do.
	58	Kamarajugadda Soryanarayana	Do.
	62	Adusy Karay Krishnan	Do.

HYGIENE (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	41	Maranaseri Raghava Menon	Madras.
2	8	M. Venkateswaran	Do.
3	34	K. Ramaswami	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

1.		S. Ratnaswami Ayyar	Madras.
2		Nellore K. Srinivasan	Do.
4		Kurella Janakirama Sastri	Do.
7		M. Y. Krishnaswami	Do.
8		N. Narayanan	Do.
9		Adige Gopala Rao	Do.
10		Balloji ar Viswanath	Do.
11		B. R. Rajam	Do.
12		Palakodeti Ramamurti	Do.
13		L. S. Sivasubrahmanyam	Do.
14		C. N. Krishnaswami Rao	Do.
15		B. A. Rajamani	Do.
16		A. Subbayya	Do.
17		P. Sitaraman	Do.
18		Vedula Venkata Rao	Do.
19		K. V. Sundaram	Do.
20		B. Tammanna	Do.
21		Sekharipuram A. Krishnan	Do.
23		Tarakad K. Venkateswara Ayyar	Do.
25		Yeddanapudi Machiraju	Do.
24		Chittoor Srinivasa Rao	Do.
25		Rapuhurti Satyanarayana	Do.
26		Gandamalla Srinivasa Rao	Do.
29		K. Kanna Pillai	Do.
30		Arcot N. Venkatachalam Mudali	Do.
31		T. Kailasam Pillai	Do.
32		Tottigalli Chengalvarayan	Do.
33		M. K. Parthasarathi	Do.
35		Soggu Gangaraju	Do.
36		S. Suryanarayana Pillai	Do.
37		T. Shanmukham	Do.
38		C. N. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
39		Manjapra Varnath Achyuta Warier	Do.
40		M. S. Chinnaswami Chetti	Do.
42		Muhammad Yakub Khan	Do.
44		M. David	Do.
45		C. Jesudasan	Do.
46		Jnanaprakasam Anugraham	Do.
62		Adusy Karay Krishnan	Do.
63		Chiruvuri Venkatachalayati	Do.
66		B. Subrahmanyam	Do.
68		Kariyan Oyitty Narayanan	Do.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt Examinations,
Madras, 28th January 1915.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1915. [Price, 4 pice.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1914.

The following candidates are declared to have passed fully the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATION IN TAILORING, having passed in all the three sections of the examination as hereunder specified.

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in the month of March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[*N.B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-inspection of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		TAILORING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		(1) TROUSERS.	
		First Class.	
1	899	Basavayya	Chingleput.
2	900	Karim	Do.
3	5152	Puligandla Venkataramayya	Madras.
		(2) BODY GARMENTS.	
		First Class.	
1	899	Basavayya	Chingleput.
2	900	Karim	Do.
3	5152	Puligandla Venkataramayya	Madras.
		(3) CUTTING.	
		First Class.	
1	899	Basavayya	Chingleput.
	900	Karim	Do.
		Second Class.	
	5152	Puligandla Venkataramayya	Madras.

The following candidates are declared to have passed in the section or sections under which their names appear. They will have to pass in the remaining section or sections to complete the Elementary Technical Examination in Tailoring and render themselves eligible for certificates.

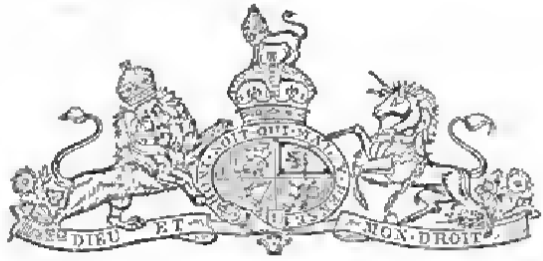
Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		TAILORING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		(1) TROUSERS.	
		First Class.	
1	528	Ahamad Miah	Katpadi.
		Second Class.	
	813	J. N. Mark	Katpadi.
		(2) BODY GARMENTS.	
		First Class.	
1	528	Ahmad Miah	Katpadi.
		Second Class.	
	789	M. Z. Rajasekharam	Katpadi.
	813	J. N. Mark	Do.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 28th January 1915.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1915. [PRICE, 6 pice.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1914.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November 1914 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		SECONDARY GRADE.		
		First Class.		
1125	K. B. Ramakrishna ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1911 ..	Mangalore.
1126	A. V. Subbapathi Ayyar.	Do. Calicut.	1912 ..	Palghat.
1127	Miss L. W. Philip Smith.	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	1913 ..	Nellore.
		Second Class.		
1128	Moses Ezra	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1909 ..	Mangalore.
1129	V. M. Vishnu Nambisan	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1130	Sebastian Theodore Clara	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
1131	P. B. Paul	Do. Rajahmundry.	1913 ..	Narasaraw-pet.
1132	T. S. Dattatriya ..	Do. Calicut.	1908 ..	Udipi.
1133	A. Raja Rao	Do. Rajahmundry	1913 ..	Chicacole.
1134	K. Narasimhaswami ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
1135	D. Lakshmi Dutt ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
1136	C. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1910 ..	Nandyal.
1137	V. Srinivasan ..	A. M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	1911 ..	Tiruvalur.
1138	T. P. Rajaram ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1910 ..	Do.
1139	S. Jagannada Ayyar ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1913 ..	Saidapet.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.

TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*

SECONDARY GRADE—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

1140	C. S. Rammirtham ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1911 ..	Saidapet.
1141	N. A. Doraiswami Ayyangar	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1910 ..	Do.
1142	R. Narayana Ayyar ..	Do do.	1910 ..	Do.
1143	C. A. Janakirama Ayyar	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1909 ..	Pattukottai.
1144	T. R. Narayanaswami ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
1145	Ayalasomayajula Suryanarayana Sastri.	Do. Rajahmundry.	1910 ..	Parlakimedi.
1146	P. S. Madhava Rao ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1909 ..	Karur.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

FIRST CLASS.

1147	K. Gopalan Nayar ..	Government Training School, Calicut	1910 ..	Palghat.
1148	Muhammad Rukneddin.	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1913 ..	Madras.
1149	G. J. Sargunar ..	Union Mission Training School, Ranipet.	1907 ..	Saidapet.

SECOND CLASS.

1150	U. Raghunandana Shenoy.	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1911 ..	Mangalore.
1151	Moses Ammanna ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
1152	Subbraya Kote ..	Do do.	1906 ..	Do.
1153	K. Venkatramana Bhat	Do. do.	1906 ..	Do.
1154	A. Nagappa Bhat ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1155	N. Venkappaya ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1156	T. Ananthayya ..	Do do.	1913 ..	Do.
1157	M. Krishna Nayak ..	Do do.	1909 ..	Do.
1158	D. Vasudeva Shambhogue.	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
1159	V. Balu ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1160	K. Kenga Shetty ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1161	P. Lakshmanarayana Bhat.	Do. do	1911 ..	Do.
1162	Panemajla Somappa ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1163	B. Ananthayya ..	Do. do	1907 ..	Do.
1164	M. Narasimha Kini ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1165	Gonsalves, Benjamin ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
1166	S. Damodara Kamthi ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1167	Pais, Francis	St. Ann's Training School, Mangalore.	1913 ..	Do.
1168	Nandigama Subbayya ..	Government Training School, Guntur	1913 ..	Narasaraopet
1169	B. Lakshmayya ..	A.E.L.M Training School, Guntur.	1911 ..	Do.
1170	Bombay Joseph ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1171	G Robert	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1172	S. Viranghavalu ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
1173	Abdul Karim	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1911 ..	Do.
1174	Makhdum Mahaddin ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1175	Dinah Altrecht ..	U.F.C.M. Training School, Mayapuram.	1909 ..	Do.
1176	Vengiparam — Hanti (changed into G. Hanti)	A.B.M Training School for Mistresses, Ongole.	1907 ..	Do.
1177	S. Gnanamma ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Guntur.	1911 ..	Do.
1178	J. Annamma (changed into L. Annamma).	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
1179	C. Kotalakshamma (changed into L. Kotalakshamma)	Do. do.	1905 ..	Do.
1180	J. Annamal ..	Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Guntur.	1913 ..	Do.

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
	SECOND CLASS—*cont.*			
1161	P. Mariyamma (changed into P after marriage).	A B M Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.	1907 ..	Kurnool.
1162	P. Mariyamma (changed)	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1911 ..	Do.
1183	A Muhammad Ali ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
1184	P Peddanaddayya ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do
1185	D Buchchanna ..	Do. do	1910 ..	Do.
1186	P. Mallayya	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
1187	D. Viranta mma ..	A B M. Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.	1906 ..	Do.
1188	P. Salamma	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1911 ..	Do.
1189	Sheik Mahabub Miah ..	Do. do	1910 ..	Do.
1190	K. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	Do, Calicut.	1910 ..	Palghat.
1191	Samuel Palayad ..	B.G.M. Training School, Nettur	1908 ..	Do.
1192	V. P. Panku Menon ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	1911 ..	Do.
1193	P. K. Gopala Menon ..	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
1194	M. Marukan Nayar ..	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
1196	A. Mahanku Rantha ..	Do. Malapuram.	1909 ..	Do.
1196	T. Govindan Nayar ..	Do Calicut.	1908 ..	Do.
1197	C W. Damodaran Nayar.	Do do.	1906 ..	Do.
1198	Paul Richard ..	Do. Mangalore.	1913 ..	Udipi.
1199	Benjamin Wartika ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do
1200	M. M. Annasahabee Beary.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1201	K. Krishna Rao ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1202	M. Baba	Do do.	1915 ..	Do.
1203	H Dattatriya ..	Do. do	1910 ..	Do.
1204	G. Eliza	A B M Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.	1911 ..	Nellore.
1205	M. Narasimhaswami ..	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	1911 ..	Chicacole
1206	G. Narasimham ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1207	Ch. Appalaraasimham.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1208	K. Annaji Rao ..	Do. Chicacole.	1911 ..	Do.
1209	I. Mallikarjanudu ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do
1210	K. Subbayya	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
1211	J. Peddarasamurti ..	Do. do.	1921 ..	Do
1212	K. Venkatarama Sastri.	Do. do.	1921 ..	Do
1213	B. Abbai *alias* Adinarayana.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
1214	Mahammad Bashiruddin Khalil.	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1911 ..	Madras.
1215	Sayid Nazeruddin ..	Do do.	1913 ..	Do.
1216	Jahib Sheriff	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
1217	B. Yesudas	Government Training School, Bellary	1909 ..	Nandyal
1218	A. Krishna Sastri ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
1219	Ibrahim Tarrar ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1911 ..	Do.
1220	S. Masim Sahib ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1910 ..	Do.
1221	K. S. Sarangapani Ayyangar.	Do. Tanjore.	1911 ..	Tiruvalur.
1222	K. Ramaswami Sastri ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1223	R Ranganwami Ayyangar.	Do. Saidapet.	1907 ..	Saidapet.
1224	. Sikhamoni ..	Do. do	1909 ..	Do
1225	M. J. Manikkam ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1226	S Daniel	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1227	K. R Viraraghavachari	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do
1228	M. L Nadamuni Pillai.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
	SECOND CLASS—*cont.*			
1229	J. C. Samuel	Government Panchama Training School, Madras	1905 ..	Saidapet.
1230	Jesumamma Nagathata ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Guntur	1913 ..	Masulipatam.
1231	S. Ramakrishna Ayyar	Government Training School, Tanjore	1908 ..	Pattukottai.
1232	S. Virabadra Pillai ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do
1233	S. Anograham ..	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	1909 ..	Do.
1234	K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1913 ..	Do.
1235	A. Natesa Dikshadar ..	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	1911 ..	Do.
1236	J Jubilee . ..	A. M. Training School for Mistresses, Madura.	1908 ..	Do.
1237	A. Grace Ammal ..	All Saints' Training School for Mistresses, Pattur, Trichinopoly	1913 ..	Do.
1238	Govinda Satyanarayana	Government Training School, Chicacole.	1910 .	Parlakamedi.
1239	M. S. Srinivasa Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1910 ..	Karur.
1240	M. S. Seshan ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1911 ..	Do.
1241	V Palaniyappa Chetti..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do
1242	K. N. Krishna Ayyar ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
1243	S. Anthonimuttu ..	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	1913 ..	Do.
1244	S Venkatambban ..	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	1910 ..	Do.
1245	K. Krishna Rao ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1911 ..	Do
1246	S. Kandaswami Ayyar..	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	1907 ..	Do.
1247	A. Sundaram Pillai ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1913 ..	Do.
1248	C. L. Job	Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Kottayam.	1908 ..	Cochin.
1249	Elazadatti Cheruthai ..	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	1908 ..	Do.
1250	Susan Noronha ..	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	1913 ..	Do.
1251	Maryann Noronha ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
1252	K Padmanabha Panikkar	Government Training School, Calicut	1911 ..	Do.
1253	C. C. Vareed	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November 1914.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.				
	SECONDARY GRADE.				
1264	Maurice Thomas Pinto.	Government Training School, ngalore.	1910 ..	2nd May 1915.	Manga- lore.
1265	Manjeshwar pati Rao. Gana	Government Training School, Calicut	1906 ..	2nd Nov. 1913.	Do.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution to which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate must appear again for the Final examination	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*contd.*			
		SECONDARY GRADE—*contd.*			
1256	K. Subbarayacharlar.	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1913 ..	2nd May 1918.	Mangalore.
1257	T. V. Ramanatha Ayyar.	Government Training School, Calicut.	1919 ..	11th Nov. 1918.	Palghat.
1258	N. Viswanatha Menon.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.	Do.
1259	R. G. Rama Ayyar.	Do. do.	1919 ..	Do.	Do.
1260	M. Venkatramana.	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1911 ..	13th May 1915.	Udipi.
1261	G. Vittal Rao ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	13th Nov. 1915.	Do.
1262	K. Suryanarayanamurti	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	1911 ..	16th May 1915	Chicacole.
1263	K. A. Venkataramana Ayyar.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1909 ..	23rd May 1915.	Seidapet.
1264	S. Venkatarayudu Ayyangar.	Do do.	1911 ..	28th Nov. 1915.	Kurur.
		ELEMENTARY GRADE			
1265	A. J. D'Souza ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1907 ..	2nd Nov 1916.	Mangalore.
1266	P. Thimmappayya..	Do. do.	1907 ..	Absent.	Do.
1267	Gopalakrishna Bhat Ullal.	Do. do.	1910 ..	2nd Nov. 1916.	Do.
1268	M. Ananda Rao ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
1269	Immanuel Jathanna.	Do. do.	1911 ..	2nd May 1915	Do.
1270	M. Aithappa Gowda.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do	Do.
1271	M. Ramachandra Rao	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.	Do.
1272	U. Keshava Bhat ..	Do. do.	1910	Do.	Do.
1273	K. Tyampanna ..	Do do.	1906 ..	2nd Nov. 1916.	Do.
1274	G. Shankaranarayana.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.	Do.
1275	S. Krishna Bhat ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	2nd May 1915.	Do.
1276	Gilbert S. D' Souza.	Do do.	1910 ..	Do.	Do.
1277	B. Narayana Rao ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.	Do.
1278	K. Vishnumoorthi.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.	Do
1279	V. Narasimha Bhatta.	Do. do.	1909 ..	2nd Nov 1915.	Do.
1280	B. Venkappayya ..	Do. do.	1905 ..	Do.	Do
1281	A. J. D'Souza ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.	Do.
1282	P. Tyamparna Alva	Do. do.	1911 ..	2nd May 1915.	Do
1283	S. Sadashiva Rao ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do	Do.
1284	Rigo Mary ..	St Ann's Training School, Mangalore	1913 ..	Do	Do.
1285	G. Rajaratnam ..	A.E.L.M. Training School, Guntur.	1908 ..	5th Nov. 1915,	Narasaraopet.
1286	G. Silapati Rao ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	1910 ..	Do.	Do.
1287	S. Narasimham ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Absent	Do.
1288	B. Devadanam ..	A.E.L.M. Training School, Guntur	1911 ..	5th Nov. 1915.	Do
1289	N. Ratnam ..	Do. do	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
1290	P. Rameyya ..	Government Training School, Ongole.	1911 ..	Absent ..	Do.
1291	Bandaru Jacob ..	A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla.	1909 ..	5th Nov. 1915.	Do.
1292	K. Tirupataya ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1906 ..	7th Nov 1915	Kurnool.
1293	N. Peddagiriswami	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
1294	M. Sanjivayya ..	A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
1295	G. Pullayya ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1911 ..	Do.	Do.
1296	G. Basappa ..	Do. do	1911 ..	Do.	Do.
1297	P. Venkaiyya ..	Do. do.	1905 ..	Do.	Do.

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final examination	Centre of examination.

TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*

ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*

1298	Sayid Hussain ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1910 ..	7th Nov. 1915.	Kurnool.
1299	K. S. Subbaraya Ayyar.	Government Training School, Calicut.	1911 ..	11th Nov. 1915.	Palghat.
1300	K. A. Sesha Ayyar.	Do. do	1911 ..	Do.	Do.
1301	P. M. Ramankutti Nayar.	Do do	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
1302	C. Kesna Panikkar.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.	Do.
1303	U. Karunakaran Nayar	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.	Do.
1304	C. Sankaran Nayar.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.	Do.
1305	A. Karuppan Nayar.	Do. do	1910 ..	Do.	Do.
1306	P. S. Rama Ayyar.	Do. do.	1905 ..	Do	Do.
1307	B Subraya Bhat ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1911 ..	13th May 1915.	Udipa.
1308	M Vittala Bhat ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	13th Nov 1915.	Do.
1309	Wilson Heri ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.	Do.
1310	Kundapur Subraya Shenigar.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.	Do.
1311	K Doomappa ..	Do. do.	1906 ..	Absent ..	Do.
1312	John Manuel Fernandez.	Do do.	1910 ..	13th Nov 1915	Do.
1313	A. Ramaalamma ..	A.E.M Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.	1911 ..	Do.	Nellore.
1314	V. Abraham ..	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	1910 ..	16th May 1915.	Chicacole.
1315	G. Suryanarayana..	Government Training School, Chicacole.	1911 ..	Do.	Do.
1316	N. Ramanna ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.	Do.
1317	B Appanna ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.	Do.
1318	K Madhvi ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Absent ..	Do.
1319	K. Bachchanna ..	Do. do	1911 ..	16th May 1915.	Do.
1320	Maratoti Luke ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	1910 ..	30th Nov. 1915	Nandyal.
1321	I. Swamidas ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.	Do.
1322	B Solomon ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.	Do.
1323	Togalakala Hussaniappa.	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1906 ..	Absent ..	Do.
1324	Ch. John.. ..	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	1908 ..	20th Nov. 1915.	Do.
1325	V. Kesanna ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1905 ..	Do	Do.
1326	Jivakulai ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	1909 ..	23rd Nov. 1915.	Saidapet.
1327	P. Krishnamachari.	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1911 ..	23rd May 1916.	Do.
1328	A. K. Chinnaswami.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do	Do.
1329	S. Srirama Ayyangar	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.	Do.
1330	A. Kanakamma ..	A.E.L.M Training School, for Mistresses, Guntur.	1911 ..	24th Nov. 1915.	Masulipatam.
1331	M. K. Parasuraman	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1911 ..	25th May 1915.	Puttukottai.
1332	A. Virabadra Pillai.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.	Do.
1333	R. Ramaswami Pillai	Government Training School, Salem	1910 ..	28th Nov. 1916.	Karur.
1334	M. Chinnakrishna Pillai.	Do. do	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
1335	A. Arumugam Pillai.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.	Do.
1336	A. V. Madhavan Nayar.	Government Training School, Calicut.	1909 ..	27th Nov. 1915.	Cochin.
1337	V. N. Narayanan Nayar.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.	Do.
1338	Manda Lakshminarayana.	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	1909 ..	26th Nov. 1915.	Parlakimedi.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1914.

It is hereby notified that the following candidate, who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905, passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November 1914, and has qualified for a complete certificate under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATE.		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
		SECOND CLASS.		
23	Khaja Hussain ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1903 ..	Kurnool.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November 1914.

2. The second candidate cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against his name.

3. Enquiries from him as to the cause of failure will not be attended to.

Number	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
24	W. Varadarajulu.	Government Training School, Chicacole.	1904 ..	Absent ..	Chicacole.
25	P. Malakondiah ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1896 ..	20th Nov. 1915.	Nandyal

Office of the Inspr. of Eur and Trng. School, Madras, 1st February 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

I. M.R.Ry. Thandoni Rama Rao from Darsi (Guntur-Nellore district) to Mulanur (Coimbatore-Nilgiris district).

M.R.Ry. Bharathur Subbaraman Pattanadi Anantanarayana Ayyar, from Mulanur (Coimbatore-Nilgiris district) to Irukkur (North Malabar district).

M.R.Ry. Tapuki Venkataramana Achar, from Irukkur (North Malabar district) to Sankaranarayana (South Canara district).

Saiyid Hussain Sahib, from Sankaranarayana (South Canara district) to Vadar (South Malabar district).

M.R.Ry. Kasaragod Venkata Rao, on leave, from Vadar (South Malabar district) to Darsi (Guntur-Nellore district).

II. * M.R.Ry. Mukkamala Appalanarasimham, from Parlakimedi (Ganjam district) to Bunlipatam (Godavari-Vizagapatam district).

M.R.Ry. Nilmi Ramdasayudu Nayudu, from Bunlipatam (Godavari-Vizagapatam district) to Tekkali (Ganjam district).

M.R.Ry. Mukamalla Lakshminarasimham, from Tekkali to Parlakimedi (Ganjam district).

III. Mukhdum Azim Muhammad Muhiuddin Sahib, Joint Sub-Registrar II, Trichinopoly (Trichinopoly district), to be Sub-Registrar, Tranquebar (Tanjore district).

Ghulam Abdul Rahib Sahib, Sub-Registrar, Tranquebar (Tanjore district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar II, Trichinopoly (Trichinopoly district).

* At request.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 27th January 1915.

JUDICIAL.

Resignation.—The resignation by Mr. J. C. Adam of his appointment as Assistant Law Reporter is accepted with effect from the 31st January 1915.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
27th January 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Honorary Secretary, Council of Law Reporting.

FOREST.

Reduction.—In modification of this office Proceedings No. C. 894, dated 14th July 1914, and Service Order thereon No. 113 of 1914 dated 14th July 1914, M.R.Ry T. Subbarayalu Nayudu, Forest Ranger, Second Grade, is reduced to Third Grade for a period of twelve months.

S. COX,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 26th January 1915.

Departmental Test.—The following candidates have been declared to have passed the Departmental Test examination held in January 1915:—

FOREST CODE AND ACCOUNTS AND BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.

Second class.

A. V. Ramakrishna Ayyar, acting second clerk, District Forest office, South Vellore.
V. V. Rangaswami Aryar, acting third clerk, District Forest office, Madura.

BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.

Second class.

P. Ramaswami Ayyar, acting fourth clerk, Forest Conservator's office, Southern Circle, Trichinopoly.

Trichinopoly, 24th January 1915.

Cancellation of Posting.—This office Service Order No. 10 of 1915, dated 19th January 1915, posting M.R.Ry. J. Sadasiva Ayyar Avargal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to do duty under the District Forest Officer, Tinnevelly, is cancelled.

P. M. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 29th January 1915.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT

SUB-ACCOUNTS ESTABLISHMENT—PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

Acting Promotions and Reversions during December 1914 and January 1915.

With effect from 8th December 1914.

Mr. B. D. Subbiah Sastry, Accountant, temporary rank, Seventh Grade, having been reverted as clerk on Rs. 50 in the main office—

None to act.

With effect from 19th December 1914.

Mr. C. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Accountant, Fourth Grade, temporary rank, having returned from leave—

None to revert.

With effect from 4th January 1915.

Mr. P. Kutumba Rau, Accountant, Fourth Grade, temporary rank, having been permitted to return before the expiry of his leave—

Mr. D. Lokayya, Accountant, Fourth Grade, temporary rank, to revert to Fourth Grade, acting.

Mr. M. Ramaswami Ayyar, Accountant, Fifth Grade, temporary rank, to revert to Fifth Grade, acting.

Mr. V. Ramaswami Dikshitar, Accountant, Sixth Grade, temporary rank, to revert to Sixth Grade, acting.

None to revert from Seventh Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. R. Sreeranga Rajan, Accountant, Fourth Grade, acting, to revert to Fifth Grade Accountant.

Mr. V. Manickam Mudaliyar, Accountant, Fifth Grade, acting, to revert to Sixth Grade.

Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Rao, Accountant, Sixth Grade, acting, to revert to Seventh Grade.

Mr. S. Sankaranarayana Ayyar, Accountant, Seventh Grade, acting, to revert to his permanent appointment as clerk, offices of the Superintending Engineer, VII Circle, from the date of his relief at the Coorg Division.

Accountant-General's Office, Fort St. George,
28th January 1915.

K. L. DATTA,
Accountant-General.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. Krishna Ayyar Lakshmana Ayyar, Overseer, First Grade, from the Kurnool division, III Circle, to the VII Circle. To join on the expiry of his privilege leave.

Madras, 26th January 1915.

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Re-posting.—Mr. D. W. Golins, Assistant Engineer, posted to this Circle in official memorandum No 149 C, dated 8th January 1915, is re-posted to the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer and in charge of the Circle drawing office. This cancels the notification posting Mr. C. Venkatramiah, Sub-Engineer, published in page 54 of Part II of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th January 1915.

26th January 1915.

Cancellation of Leave.—The privilege leave for one month granted to M.R.Ry. R. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60 in the Godavari Conservancy division, in this office notification No. 4495-G1, dated 29th December 1914, published in Part II, page 4 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th January 1915, is hereby cancelled.

Appointments.—The following temporary Sub-Engineers will be considered to have held charge of the Jeypore sub-division of the Koraput division in addition to their own duties during the periods noted against each :—

Mr. S. Adaikalaswami Pillai, from 8th December 1914 afternoon to 21st December 1914 afternoon.

Mr. P. N. Subba Ayyar, from 21st December 1914 afternoon to 7th January 1915 afternoon.

Transfers.—The following transfers in the Upper Subordinate establishment are ordered by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle :—

(1) M.R.Ry. R. Vythinatha Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, Godavari Conservancy division to the Godavari Northern division. To proceed at once without waiting for relief.

(2) M.R.Ry. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, Godavari Northern division, on return from leave, is posted to the Godavari Conservancy division, vice item (1) above.

This cancels the notification transferring Mr. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar to the Vizagapatam division and Mr. K. Vedantachari, Overseer, Second Grade, temporary rank, from the Vizagapatam division to the Godavari Northern division, published in Part II, page 4 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th January 1915.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

29th January 1915.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. Swami Ayyar Natesa Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, temporary rank, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 715-C, dated 26th January 1915, is re-posted to the Kistna Central division as Personal Assistant to the Executive Engineer.

W. J. J. BOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 1st February 1915.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. T. N. Visvanatha Sastri, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, transferred from the Salem division to the III Circle in Chief Engineer's Order No. 724-C, dated the 26th January 1915, is re-posted to the Kurnool division, III Circle.

To report himself to the Executive Engineer at Kurnool.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. M. A. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary, and Temporary Sub-Engineer now in charge of Upper Canal sub division, Kurnool division, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 30th January 1915.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. G. Ramachandra Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, is transferred from the West Coast to the Coimbatore division for the charge of the Erode Waterworks Section, Head-quarters Erode. To join on relief by Sergeant J. A. MacAlister.

J. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 28th January 1915.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Kandamangalam Ramu Ayyar Ganapathi Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, Tank Restoration Scheme division, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 15th January 1915 or date of relief.

C. MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Camp Uthamapalayam, 29th January 1915.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. V. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days with effect from 20th February 1915 or date of relief.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the privilege leave of two months granted to M.R.Ry. N. G. Venkataramiah, Supervisor, First Grade, with effect from 28th November 1914 afternoon on this office notification No. 1214 E.W., dated 8th December 1914, is extended by one month.

Madras, 26th January 1915.

Re-posting.—The following re-posting is ordered:—

M R Rv. K. Lakshmana Ayyar, Overseer, First Grade, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 723 C., dated 26th January 1915, is re-posted to the Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 28th January 1915.

Leave.—Under articles 242 (a) and 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, fifth edition, Mr Sarva Daman Shroff, Temporary Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Western Circle, Madras, is granted privilege leave for twenty days from the forenoon of the 25th January 1915 or from the date of availing.

Madras, 23rd January 1915.

Transfer.—With reference to the orders of Government No 61 L., dated 18th January 1915, M R Rv. V. S. Gunapraksam Pillai Avargal, Assistant Sanitary Engineer on Special duty in connection with the improvement of rural drinking water supplies in the district of Anantapur, will be considered to have been taken off that duty from the forenoon of the 19th January 1915 and his head-quarters from that date will be at Madras instead of at Anantapur.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Madras, 25th January 1915.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

1835. H. A. Wickham. Improvements in or relating to apparatus for treating latex.
1674. L. Linden. Method of and apparatus for treating suspensions of solids in liquids.
1849. K. E. Bernar. Improvements in punkah and storm-proof contrivances for oil-lamps
1853. United Fruit Co. Process of treating sugarcane.
1855. J. Aikenhead. Improvements in water-proof bags.
1912. H. A. Stenning & J. H. Stirling. Improvements in and relating to superheaters especially applicable to locomotives.
1916. S. O. S. Lunnel and E. W. Janson. Improvements in destructor apparatus for the treatment of fecal or other sewage matter.
1918. L. L. Fermor. A method for rendering reh lands cultivable.
1920. Ed Kuntzer, A. G. Improvements in watches.
1923. T. A. L. Whitlingtes. Improved railway chair.
1924. J. P. O'Donnell. Improvements in railway signalling apparatus.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 2nd February 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

Messrs. N. S. Sundaresa Ayyar and S. Ramaswami Ayyar, fifth and sixth grade clerks, respectively, whose dismissals were notified in Part II of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th November, 1st and 8th December 1914, having been reinstated in their appointments, such part of the notification as relates to their dismissal is hereby cancelled.

A. W. DALDY, Major,
Controller of Military Accounts, 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

22nd January 1914.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that a copper image representing a man and woman standing back to back worth about Rs. 20 which was found hidden in S. No. 186 belonging to Varabhadra Pillai of Chokkanathanputhur village, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district, some twelve years ago has just come to notice. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either personally or by an agent duly authorised by law on 20th May 1915 at 11 A.M. at his office at Madura, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Ag. Collector.

Ramnad Collector's Office,
14th January 1914.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found by Nachu and Narayanan while working in the field, survey No. 234 wet of Vilanthidasamudram village, Shiyali taluk, belonging to Srirangathammal :—

Items.	Weight.	Value. Rs. A. P.
1. Golden kasai	1½ Viraganadai.	8 12 0
2. Two pieces of gold	2¼ do.	14 1 0
3. Two tolas	¾ do.	1 12 0
4. 14 small pieces of gold	¾ do.	1 8 0
	Total ..	26 1 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 15th March 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
7th October 1914.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 3rd September 1914 the undermentioned treasure was found by one Palla Periyan while ploughing S.F. 23 G (wet) of Kallikudi, Tiruturaippundi taluk :—

Description.	Weight. Mds.	Seers.	Value. Rs. A. P.
1. Sri Ramaswami Perumal	1	½	34 2 0
2. Sita Lakshmi Amman	0	9	9 8 0
3. Sri Srinivasa Perumal	0	18	19 4 0
4. Sri Varadaraja Perumal	0	4	4 12 0
5. Komala Nachiar	0	6½	6 4 0
6. Sri Narthana Gopalar	0	12	12 0 0
7. Sri Venugopalar (in two pieces)	0	2	2 4 0
8. Rukmani Amman	0	2	2 4 0
9. Satyabhamai Amman	0	2	2 4 0
Total ..	2	2½	92 12 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 5th July 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
18th January 1915.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on the 15th of October 1914, the undermentioned treasure was found by one Thailammal while washing her hands in a pot that was dug while laying the foundation walls of Brahmapuriswaraswami temple in S. No. 33-A of Esanur village, Negapatam taluk, classed as village-site :—

Description of treasure.	Weight.	Value. Rs. A. P.
Sri Parvatavardhini .. Sri Subramaniaswami Goddess Parvathi amman	All fixed in one pedestal. 1 md. 2½ srs.	30 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 31st May 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
20th December 1914.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that on 21st August 1914 the treasure mentioned below was found by one Khadir and another Ghasia, farm servants of Somonaiko of Dengaguda, Nawrangapur Tanna in Dengaguda village, Nawrangapur taluk, while ploughing the jeeyati land of Somonaiko :—

	Approximate cost. Rs. A. P.
79 Silver coins bearing Hindustani letters (weight 78 tolas) ..	57 8 0
1 Bellmetal vessel, 130 tolas	2 2 8
2 Broken pieces of bellmetal cups (120 tolas)	1 8 0
Total ..	61 2 8

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by Agent before the undersigned on 13th March 1915 in the Collector's office, Vizagapatam, and prove their claims.

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
5th October 1914.

R. W. DAVIES,
Actg. Collector.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending the 6th January 1915.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.														Rate per 1,000 of population per annum.	
		Class.				Total Births			Class.				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death							Total Birth-	Total Death-
		Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Injuries, Violence, Poisons.	Bowel Complaints.	All other causes.	rate.	rate.
Madura ..	134,130	1	87	3	..	42	52	94	2	77	6	..	42	43	85	1	..	..	32	17	..	..	45	36·5	33·0
Trichinopoly ..	123,312	12	62	8	4	44	42	86	14	80	20	2	63	63	116	12	7	..	3	17	..	1	76	36·3	49·0
Calicut ..	76,417	3	29	24	..	32	24	56	1	12	7	1	9	12	21	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	16	37·2	14·0
Kumbakonam ..	84,647	1	25	..	..	13	13	26	..	31	..	..	38	25	61	4	..	..	7	16	8	..	31	21·0	48·2
Tanjore ..	60,341	3	44	1	..	20	13	48	7	36	3	..	34	32	66	..	3	..	6	15	..	..	42	41·5	57·0
Negapatam ..	60,168	3	14	9	..	16	15	28	5	10	10	..	19	20	39	..	1	..	1	5	2	..	27	21·7	35·8
Salem ..	59,153	4	77	8	..	48	33	87	3	56	4	..	34	29	62	..	..	..	4	12	2	..	44	78·7	84·7
Cuddalore ..	58,574	..	33	3	..	23	19	42	..	49	1	..	27	22	49	..	..	..	10	8	1	..	30	38·7	45·2
Coonada ..	54,110	..	46	2	..	25	22	47	..	58	..	..	23	26	50	..	2	..	21	..	3	..	26	45·3	53·1
Conjeveram ..	53,864	..	40	..	..	14	26	40	..	45	..	..	19	25	45	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	32	38·7	43·6
Vellore ..	49,749	..	31	8	..	18	20	39	..	21	16	..	12	19	31	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	27	40·9	32·5
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	..	10	..	..	10	9	19	..	22	2	..	15	9	24	..	3	..	5	1	..	..	12	20·5	25·3
Mangalore ..	48,412	7	14	3	..	14	10	24	3	8	7	..	3	10	19	..	..	1	1	6	1	1	11	25·8	20·5
Coimbatore ..	47,007	5	47	2	..	25	28	54	3	61	..	..	26	28	54	2	..	..	..	13	7	3	29	59·9	60·8
Palamcottah ..	44,899	1	17	9	..	15	12	27	5	32	12	..	19	30	49	27	..	..	..	11	4	..	7	31·3	57·0
Tinnevelly ..	44,805	1	31	5	..	22	15	37	1	86	15	..	58	55	113	57	..	..	3	30	3	..	38	43·1	132·7
Palghat ..	44,813	2	32	6	..	22	18	40	..	27	5	..	18	14	32	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	25	47·1	37·6
Vizagapatam ..	43,418	..	25	5	..	15	15	30	1	22	3	..	13	13	26	..	..	..	6	7	3	..	10	36·0	31·2
Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	21	4	..	14	11	25	1	22	1	..	21	18	34	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	21	38·9	42·1
Guntur ..	40,529	..	21	8	..	15	15	30	2	16	9	..	12	15	27	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	19	38·6	34·4
Tuticorin ..	40,195	22	28	..	..	19	31	50	25	50	1	..	40	34	74	..	..	..	6	28	6	1	35	64·8	68·0
Ellore	37,818	1	29	6	..	16	17	36	1	31	1	..	20	13	33	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	23	46·5	45·5
Vizianagram ..	37,550	1	15	1	..	10	10	20	..	20	1	..	13	8	21	..	..	..	6	7	1	1	6	27·5	29·1
Bellary ..	36,956	1	15	8	..	12	12	24	1	16	10	..	13	14	27	..	..	3	1	2	4	..	18	35·8	40·3
Nellore ..	33,246	3	25	4	..	16	14	32	1	31	10	..	25	17	42	4	1	..	10	3	..	..	24	50·2	63·0
Berwada ..	32,867	..	19	2	..	11	10	21	..	11	6	..	6	8	16	..	..	..	2	1	4	1	8	33·3	33·4
Adoni	31,645	..	14	10	..	10	14	24	..	13	6	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	19	39·5	34·9
Berhampur ..	31,486	..	22	..	..	11	11	22	1	16	..	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	5	6	3	..	7	36·5	28·2
Tellicherry ..	29,255	..	8	5	..	10	4	14	1	8	5	..	9	5	14	..	..	..	2	1	5	..	6	25·0	26·0
Srivilliputtur ..	29,066	1	14	..	..	8	9	15	1	22	1	..	12	12	24	..	..	..	8	3	1	..	17	28·9	43·5
Cannanore ..	28,957	1	11	7	..	7	12	16	1	3	4	..	3	5	8	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4	34·2	14·5
Mayavaram ..	27,121	..	31	1	..	12	20	32	1	13	..	..	8	10	18	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	10	61·5	30·8
Kurnool ..	26,040	1	13	6	..	14	8	23	..	9	12	..	14	6	20	..	..	..	9	..	2	1	8	46·1	40·0
Dindigul ..	25,052	2	22	3	..	18	12	27	4	11	5	..	9	11	20	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	12	56·2	41·6
Ootacamund ..	16,829	1	3	1	2	2	5	7	3	4	2	3	6	7	12	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	3	19·4	33·2
Total ..	1,562,643	77	963	186	8	622	620	1,242	86	1,096	185	5	702	670	1,372	86	20	5	163	241	70	9	770	38·6	42·9

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
1st February 1915.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

DIGITIZED BY TAMIL VIRTUAL UNIVERSITY

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 30th January 1915.

Districts.	First period (August 1896 to June 1897).		Second period (July 1897 to June 1898).		Third period (July 1898 to June 1899).		Fourth period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Fifth period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Sixth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Seventh period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Eighth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Ninth period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Tenth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Eleventh period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Twelfth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Thirteenth period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Fourteenth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Fifteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Sixteenth period (1st July 1911 to 30th June 1912).		Seventeenth period (1st July 1912 to 30th Jan. 1915).		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Anantapur	726	564	2	2	2	2	61	40	140	106	3,005	1,966	1,791	1,344	7	5	35	7	366	170	94	66	1	1	19	10	668	366	307	208	67	47	264	148	6,051	4,080
Bellary	850	327	118	34	4	1	3,035	2,020	2,205	2,000	9,000	5,864	10,971	6,566	2,440	2,150	7	2	19	12	3	3	1	1	6	4	15,967	10,140	430	260	257	201	1,060	1,240	66,173	43,432
Chingleput	2	1	4	4	2	2	9	5	15	8	13	13	5	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	104	84
Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14	5	3	554	384
Coimbatore	4	1	40	26	—	—	586	360	710	404	4,207	2,170	2,075	2,113	317	244	5	2	200	142	1,154	1,000	343	243	1,300	1,000	1	1	152	115	178	104	1	—	2,455	2,001	5,365	4,179	24,702	17,540
Cuddapah	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	6	5	3	601	376	95	79	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	912	706
Cuddalore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	8	36	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	56	21
Ganjam	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	9	6	2	1	1	1	—	—
Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5
Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	5	5	1,041	981
Kurnool	17	10	—	—	—	—	11	8	510	70	971	555	843	115	3	3	—	—	1	1	3	3	3	3	7	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	364	176
Madras (City)	13	11	—	—	11	7	7	4	14	10	15	10	—	15	75	65	—	—	4	3	30	24	7,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,097	1,103
Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	68	3	3	—	—	73	33	213	166	130	100	—	—	3	3	22	10	2	2	—	—	—	—	2,554	1,291
Malabar	1	—	—	—	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	31	9	97	41	10	10	190	113	91	73	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	6
Nellore	3	3	—	—	2	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	520	154	90	64	—	—	—	—	2,108	1,044
Nilgiris, The	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	30	30	300	213	113	53	350	188	30	13	240	95	100	100	21	11	10	8	563	196	1,407	900	1,013	1,000	2,500	2,000	172	122	13,497	10,000
North Arcot	325	217	14	11	36	24	1,013	1,000	1,100	800	1,000	1,400	770	650	61	40	13	8	81	51	11	11	10	8	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	108	68	21	10	1,000	1,000	1,113	1,000	1,001	1,000	6,000	4,000	1,000	810	140	90	307	232	1,200	970	600	300	1	1	9	5	5	5	1,000	1,150	307	224	350	250	355	254	24,155	15,004
South Arcot	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	30	20	—	—	5	3	3	1	9	3	2	2	5	3	80	75	1	1	—	—	3	1	191	134
South Canara	1	1	3	2	3	3	5	40	5	1,110	800	600	30	20	729	600	205	173	188	130	135	105	5	3	143	103	170	103	105	100	4	4	315	270	304	220	67	46	4,155	2,735
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197	140
Trichinopoly	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9
Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9
Travancore-Cochin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	110
Pudukkottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,256	1,267	203	113	1,111	1,000	6,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	34,000	21,000	20,000	14,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 30th January 1915

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 16th January 1915.						Reported during the week ending 23rd January 1915.						Reported during the week ending 30th January 1915.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur District			11	13	11	13			23	18	23	18			16	8	16	8
Bellary district	2	2	54	33	56	35	1	1	80	46	81	47	8	1	30	24	33	25
Chingleput District																		
Chittoor district																		
Cuddapah district	1	1	6	7	7	8	4	3	13	10	20	13	1	1	14	8	15	10
Godavari district																		
Kistnah district																		
Madras Town																		
Malabar district																		
The Nilgiris																		
North Arcot district			2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	4			6	4	6	4
Salem district	1	1	15	15	16	16	1	1	19	11	20	12	1	1	22	14	24	15
South Canara district													1	1			1	1
Maravieve Town			1	1	1	1			3	3	3	3			1	1	1	1
Tinnevelly district	1	1	14	14	15	15	11	7	14	11	25	18			8	5	8	5
Pondicherry Town																		
Negapatam Town																		
Tiruvelly district																		
Tuticorin port																		
Cuddalore port																		
Sundri State																		
Kistna district																		
Cuddapah district																		
Total	5	5	93	79	98	84	18	12	155	105	175	117	7	4	104	72	111	77

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
1st February 1915.

J. M. SKINNER, Captain, I.M.S.,
for Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

SESSIONS CALENDAR.

Calendar of Persons for Trial at the First Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Admiralty, to be held on Monday, the First day of February 1915, and following days before the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

No. 1. Albert Edward Walker, committed by E. H. M. Bower, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace and the First-class Magistrate of Saidapet, charged that, on or about the 12th day of November 1914, he committed the offences of mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house, etc., house-breaking by night and theft in a building.

No. 2. Palaniandi Servai, committed by Mahomed Bazlullah Sahib Bahadur, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 7th day of November 1914, he committed the offence of theft.

No. 3. Varada Pillai *alias* Varadadu *alias* Varadan, committed by P. Narayana Menon, Esquire, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 30th day of November 1914, he committed the offences of house breaking in order to commit theft and theft in a building.

No. 4. Yelumalai, committed by C. B. N. Pelly, Esquire, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 2nd day of December 1914, he committed the offence of theft.

No. 5. M. Michael, committed by Mahomed Bazlullah Sahib Bahadur, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 14th day of January 1914, he committed the offences of forgery of a valuable security, cheating by personation and cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.

No. 6. Venu Rao, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 21st day of December 1914, he committed the offences of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, robbery with attempt to cause death and kidnapping.

No. 7. Narasa Gramany, committed by C. B. N. Pelly, Esquire, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that on or about the 14th day of December 1914, he committed the offences of culpable homicide amounting to murder, kidnapping a child under 10 years with intent to commit theft and theft.

No. 8. Karim Sahib, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 6th day of January 1915, he committed the offence of rape.

No. 9. J. H. Rowlands, committed by L. A. Cammiade, Esquire, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, between the 17th day of March 1914 and the 10th day of July 1914, he committed the offences of forgery of a valuable security, using as genuine a forged document and criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras,
28th January 1915.

G. S. WHITE,
Clerk of the Crown.

UNCLAIMED DOCUMENTS.

List of unclaimed documents in the office of the Sub-Registrar of West Madras for the half-year ending 31st December 1914.

Year and date of registration or refusal	Book and document number	Nature of document and value.	Executant	Claimant	Name of party who should take back the document.
1913. 22nd January .	Book I, 98 ..	Sale for Rs. 200.	Ramiradachari (1), Subramanichari (2) and Arumugachari (3).	Rajagopal Mudali.	T. Muthumal Achari.
2nd November..	Book 4-D, 123.	Agreement to renew Mtge. Rs. 3,200.	Madras Corporation (1) and Anikalanda Udayar (2).		D. Subramaniayah.

N.B.—A fee of annas (8) eight will be levied for safe custody of documents for every fifteen days or part thereof, after the first fifteen days from the date of registration or refusal. Documents other than wills lying unclaimed for over two years will be destroyed in the terms of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

పేట మద్రాసు సబ్-రిజిస్ట్రార్ ఆఫీసులో 1914-వ సంవత్సరపు డిసెంబరు 31వ తేదితో అర్ధ సంవత్సరమునకు వాపసు చేయకుండా ఉన్న దస్తావేజుల జాబితా.

రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ సంవత్సరము, వారము, తేది.	పుస్తకము మరియు దస్తావేజు నంబరు.	దస్తావేజు స్వభావము మరియు విలువ.	రాసిచ్చినవారి పేర్లు.	వ్రాసి తీసుకొన్నవారి పేర్లు.	వాపసు తీసుకోవలసిన వారి పేర్లు.
1913 వ సంవత్సరపు జనవరి నెల 22 వ తేది.	1 పుస్తకం, 98 వ నంబరు.	రూ. 200 లకు క్రయం.	రామిరాడాచారి 1, సుబ్రమణియాచారి 2, అరుణాచలాచారి 3.	రాజగోపాల ముదలి.	1. తాతుమాల్ ఆచారి.
1914 వ సంవత్సరపు నవంబరు నెల 2 వ తేది.	4-D పుస్తకం, 123 వ నంబరు.	రూ. 3,200 లకు అనుభోగము.	మద్రాసు కార్పొరేషన్ 1, అనికలంద ఉదయారి 2.	.....	2. సుబ్రమణి అయ్య.

గమనిక—వారసత్వపు దస్తావేజు మినహాయించి 15 దినములకుమించి ఉంచబడిన 15 దినములకు మించిన ప్రతి దస్తావేజుకు 8 అణాలు ఇవ్వవలెను. ఇచ్చివేయబడిన దస్తావేజులు 2 సంవత్సరములకు మించి ఉంచబడుట కాదు. చట్టము ప్రకారము వీలునామాలు తప్ప మిగిలిన దస్తావేజులు రెండు సంవత్సరములు ఉంచబడిన తరువాత నాశనము చేయబడును.

S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Sub-Registrar.

Sub-Registrar's Office, West Madras,
16th January 1915.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Lakshmana Ayyar Narayana Ayyar Avergal, District Munsif, Tenali, Guntur district.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
26th January 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (Act IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Ulhotil Ramunni Menon Avergal, District Munsif of Quilandi, North Malabar district.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
26th January 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Ramnad, the Subordinate Court of Ramnad and the Temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts of Ramnad and Sivaganga will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 26th day of April to Saturday the 26th day of June 1915, both days inclusive, that the District Munsifs' Courts of Sivagangai, Manamadura, Paramagudi and Sivalliputtur and the Additional District Munsifs' Courts of Sivagangai and Srivilliputtur will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 26th day of April to Saturday the 5th day of June 1915, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsif's Court of Sattur will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 17th day of May to Saturday the 26th day of June 1915, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition, or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court of Ramnad, Madura,
25th January 1915.

W. L. VENKATARAMIAH,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the annual adjournment of the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Madura will be for two months from Monday the 26th April to Saturday the 26th June 1915, both days inclusive. The adjournment of the District Munsifs' Courts of Madura (Principal) and (Additional) and of Melur will be for six weeks from Monday, the 17th May, to Saturday, the 26th June 1915, both days inclusive, and of the District Munsifs' Courts of Tirumangalam and Dindigul (Principal) and (Additional) and Periyakulam, for six weeks from Monday the 26th April to Saturday the 5th June 1915, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents, to which parties to suits or other pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Madura,
28th January 1915.

J. G. BURN,
District and Sessions Judge.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of the notification Dis. No. 155 of 1912, published at page 165, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd January 1912, it is hereby notified that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice under the provisions of section 123 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—

(1) The Hon'ble the Chief Justice,
(2) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair,
(3) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ayling,
(4) Mr. D. Chamier, Barrister-at-law,
(5) Mr. J. L. Rozario, Vakil, High Court,
(6) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao Avergal, Third Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, and
(7) Mr. W. O. David, Government Solicitor,

to be members of the Rule Committee for three years from 1st January 1915, and

Dr. S. Swaminadhan, Barrister-at-law, to be Secretary of the said Committee for the same period.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
27th January 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS

No. 12 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Alatur.

Kodavayur Keralapuram village Subrama Patter's son Subramanian Patter and another .. .. *Petitioners.*
Kodavayur Keralapuram village Sattanatha Patter's son Ananthanarayanien and two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, rule 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have been adjudged by this Court as insolvents on 22nd January 1915 and that further proceedings in the matter will be heard by the Official Receiver of South Malabar at Calicut.

District Munsif's Court, Alatur, 25th January 1915. M. C. KRISHNAN NAMBIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 12 of 1914 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Amalapuram.

Kommoju Appala Subbaiah .. .. *Petitioner.*
Srikakolapu Bhimaraju .. .. *Creditor.*

Notice, under clause 7, section 16 of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kommoju Appala Subbaiah, residing in Tatharamudi village, Amalapuram taluk, the petitioner above named, was declared an insolvent by this Court on 9th day of January 1915.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Amalapuram, 26th January 1915. D. LAKSHMANAMURTI, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 14 of 1914 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Amalapuram.

Kompatla Tataiah .. .. *Petitioner.*
Alki Viraswami .. .. *Creditor.*

Notice, under clause (7), section 16 of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kompatla Tataiah, residing in Rajupalem, hamlet of Allavaram village, Amalapuram taluk, the petitioner above named, was declared an insolvent by this Court on the 9th day of January 1915.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Amalapuram, 25th January 1915. D. LAKSHMANAMURTI, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Cocanada.

Gani Venkatasubba Rao of Cocanada .. .. *Petitioner*
Palukuri Thothayya and eleven others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 15th February 1915.

District Munsif's Court, Cocanada, 22nd January 1915. E. J. S. WHITE, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of R. Srinivasa Rao, son of Ranga Ayyar, Amin, District Court, Coimbatore (on leave), now residing at No. 21, Kuchalaswara Agraharam, Georgetown, Madras—Debtor

U. K. Subba Rao, son of V. Krishna Ayyar, Public Works Department Clerk, residing at Nellore .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Notice is hereby given that the creditor above named has applied to this Court praying that the debtor above named may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 28th February 1915.

District Court, Coimbatore, 23rd January 1915. L. G. MOORE, *District Judge.*

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of Nana Baloba Bakit and Nana Kasim Sahib, merchants, residing at Erode—Debtors.

Esardoss Hirasunth, son of Esardoss, Banker, residing at Erode .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Notice is hereby given that the creditor above named has applied to this Court praying that the debtors above named may be adjudged insolvents. Hearing 26th February 1915.

District Court, Coimbatore, 23rd January 1915. L. G. MOORE, *District Judge.*

Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 21 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Bandla Bapayya, Pinjala Subbarayudu and Bandla Thathayya of Ravuripeta, Bapatla taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners were adjudged insolvents by an order of this Court, dated 27th January 1915, and that the creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to the Official Receiver, Guntur, affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Guntur,
30th January 1915.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 18 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Battula Venkanna, Battula Eliamanda, Battula Gangayya, Battula Peda Ramaswami, Battula China Ramaswami and Battula Lakshmayya of Nagulapalem, hamlet of Vappatur, Bapatla taluk .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners were adjudged insolvents by an order of this Court dated 30th January 1915, and that the creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to the Official Receiver, Guntur, affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Guntur,
30th January 1915.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 28 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Chavali Venkatarangiah, Brahman and resident of Tenali .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kakumanu Sreeramula and twenty two others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 26th February 1915.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Court, Guntur,
27th January 1915.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Hospet.

Kampli Budda Ramappa .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venkobappa and Mylapuratha Sannakkeppa .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner Kampli Budda Ramappa, son of Buddamma of Hospet, Hospet taluk, was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on 21st day of January 1915; that all the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Munsif's Court, Hospet,
29th January 1915.

R. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA,
District Munsif.

No. 19 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Patti V. Krishna Ayyar, son of Venkata Ayyar, Andan Coil village, Karur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramachandra Ayyar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 23rd January 1915. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
25th January 1915.

C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 21 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

N Ramaswami Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
V S. Ram. Chockalingam Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Ramaswami Chetti, son of Narayanan Chetti, of Kirkadai Street, Madura, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 23rd December 1914 by this Court, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura,
29th January 1915.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 22 of 1914 (in the Court of the District Judge, Madura) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Rani Perumal Ayyar and two others .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*
N. Ramaswami Ayyar .. .. *Respondent (Insolvent).*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that N. Ramaswami Ayyar, son of Nagendra Ayyar, at Ramnad Road, Madura, the respondent above named, was adjudged insolvent on 15th December 1914 by the District Court, Madura, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura,
26th January 1915.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 52 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Muruvathi Munanagendrien and others .. .. *Petitioners.*
Mathia Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that (1) Muruvathi Munanagendrien, son of Ellarien, (2) Muruvathi Sambien and (3) Muruvathi Subbien, sons of first petitioner, all residing at Khanpalayam, 2nd street, Madura, the petitioners above named, were adjudged insolvents on 21st December 1914 by this Court, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura,
20th January 1915.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 75 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Palanichami Chetti and others .. .. *Petitioners.*
Nakji Purushottam & Co. and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that (1) Palanichami Chetti, son of Sandan Chetti, (2) Palanichami Chetti, (3) Tiruvengadam Chetti and (4) Arthanar Chetti, sons of first petitioner, all residing at Palni, have applied for being declared insolvents and the petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 5th February 1915. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura,
20th January 1915.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 86 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Petitioner.
S. S. S. Nagasami Ayyar .. .. *Creditors.*
Venkatachalapathi Ayyar and others .. ..

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that S. S. S. Nagasami Ayyar, son of Ramia Chetti at Nilakottai, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 8th February 1915. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura,
20th January 1915.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 98 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Anna A. Ramanatha Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chinnakonda Ramaswami Ayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Anna Ramanatha Ayyar, son of Alagaraswami Ayyar, at Ramnad Road, Madura, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 10th February 1915. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura,
20th January 1915.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 101 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Anna A. Sankara Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chinnakonda Ramaswami Ayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Anna A. Sankara Ayyar, son of Anna Alagiriswami Ayyar, at Madura, the petitioner above named, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 11th February 1915. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura,
20th January 1915.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 102 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Anna A Nageadra Ayyan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Durvas J Subbier and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Anna Nageadra Ayyan, son of Alagarsamy Ayyar, at Ramnad Road, Madura, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 11th February 1915. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th January 1915. T. S RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1915 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Shanmuga Mudaliar .. .. *Petitioner.*
R. Palaniandia Pillai and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, that Shanmuga Mudali, son of Thandavaraya Mudali, at Madura, the petitioner above named, has applied for being declared insolvent, and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 13th February 1915. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th January 1915. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver*

No. 4 of 1915 (No. 1 of 1915 on the file of the Sub-Court, North Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

V. Abdul Wahab Sahib, son of Muhammad Esaf Sahib, Mahammadan, trader, aged about 35 years, residing at Tirupati, Chandragiri taluk .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 12 (3) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent, and that his application is posted to the 6th day of March 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, 21st January 1915. V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARIAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 21 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad.

In the matter of insolvency of Arulanthu Udayan and another.

Notice is hereby given, under section 38 (4) of the Insolvency Act that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of this Court on or before the 19th day of February 1915, their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Ramnad, Madura, 20th January 1915. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 21 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad.

Sowmya Murthi Maistry .. .. *Petitioner.*
N Ramu Ayyangar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Sowmya Murthi Maistri, son of Chinna Chami, at Tirukkoshtiyur, Tiruppattur taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 12th February 1915. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Ramnad, Madura, 20th January 1915. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 27 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad.

Perumandia Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mangapatham Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Perumandia Pillai, son of Sundaram Pillai, at Pirampatti, Tiruppattur taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 6th January 1915 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Ramnad, Madura, 20th January 1915. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 35 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad.

Vethi Velusari .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rakkappan Ambalam and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, that Vethi Velusari, son of Vellatchami Asari, at Amaravathi Pudur, Elayangottai taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 23rd February 1915. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Ramnad, Madura, 20th January 1915. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 8 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Tirumalai Pillai and Gopala Pillai, sons of Govinda Pillai, residing at Kangani Street, Krishnagiri .. .. *Petitioners.*
Krishnagiri Urban Bank, by Secretary O. Venkat Rao, and others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 17th day of February 1915.

District Court, Salem, 28th January 1915. J. T. GILLESPIE, *District Judge.*

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sompeta.

Tenkadhara Thyadi, son of Chintanga Thyadi, Uriya Brahman, aged 40 years, residing at Kasibugga in Tarla taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Yerukola *alias* Pinta Jagulu and three others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 18th January 1915, on his petition, dated 23rd September 1914, and that the creditors are called upon to prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivery or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, and that the petition stands posted to 15th February 1915 for further proceedings.

District Munsif's Court, Sompeta, 28th January 1915. P. RAMA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 24 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

Vandacheriar, son of Ramanujacheriar, residing in North Uttara Street, Srirangam .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venkatachalam Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication, dated 19th December 1913, passed in the abovenamed petitioner was annulled by the District Munsif, Srirangam, on 16th January 1915 under section 42 of the Act.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 25th January 1915. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

Ponnusami Kavundan .. .. *Insolvent Petitioner*
Velu Pillai and five others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act No. III of 1907, is hereby given that one Ponnusami Kavundan, son of Periatambi Kavundan, residing at Sannia Street, Nelliughum attached to Anthanallore village, Trichinopoly taluk, the petitioner above named, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 20th day of January 1915 and that creditors should prove their claim as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3.

District Munsif's Court, Srirangam, 25th January 1915. N. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 91 of 1913 (No. 14 of 1910 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Seetharama Venkatrama Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Krishna Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 25th February 1915, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 25th January 1915. O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of Sorrings in the MADRAS HARBOUR with their DESTINATIONS, etc., on the 30th January 1915, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail	Agents.
				1915.	
S.S. "Coorgaum" ..	2495	E. E. Harvey ..	Akyab	1st February.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Ossaua"	3050	J. George ..	Calcutta ..	3rd "	Messrs. Volkart Bros.
S.S. "Letsmore" ..	2491	J. Wilson ..	Do ..	3rd "	Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Khalaung" ..	913	L. C. Balkeley ..	Rangoon ..	1st "	Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co.

Report of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 16th to the 30th January 1915.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whence from.	When left.
1915.						1915.
16th Jan. ..	S.S. "Sahadar" ..	3087	B.	H. J. Crebbin ..	Calcutta via Coconada.	12th January.
20th " ..	S.S. "Tara"	3051	"	E. Hamlyn ..	Singapore via Negapatam.	18th "
25th " ..	S.S. "Holywell" ..	3019	"	G. W. Sharpe ..	Middlesborough via Colombo.	1914. 9th December.
26th " ..	S.S. "Sandon Hall" ..	3293	"	C. Rowlands ..	New York via Colombo.	14th November.
27th " ..	S.S. "Ossaua"	3050	"	T. George ..	London via Cochin.	6th December, 1914.
29th " ..	S.S. "Coonoonna" ..	2124	"	F. E. Harvey ..	Melbourne "	9th January.
30th " ..	S.S. "Letsmore" ..	2191	"	J. Wilson ..	Calcutta ..	9th "
30th " ..	S.S. "Khalaung" ..	913	"	L. C. Balkeley ..	Rangoon ..	28th "

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1915.					
23rd Jan ..	S.S. "Umkuu" ..	1297	B.	W. Edwards ..	Calcutta.
26th " ..	S.S. "Marjo Mara" ..	3118	J.	G. Kyuetaka ..	Calcutta via Rangoon.
26th " ..	S.S. "Kafue"	3089	B.	Robert Leeks ..	New York via Calcutta.
26th " ..	Dredger "Madras" ..	493	"	S. P. Coogdon ..	Calcutta.
28th " ..	S.S. "Tara"	3051	"	E. Hamlyn ..	Singapore via Southern Ports, Penang and Port Swettenham.
29th " ..	S.S. "Sandon Hall" ..	3293	"	C. Rowlands ..	Calcutta.
29th " ..	S.S. "Clan Robertson" ..	3134	"	M. G. Richardson ..	Calcutta.
30th " ..	S.S. "Sahadar"	3087	"	H. J. Crebbin ..	Bombay via Coast Ports.
30th " ..	S.S. "Holywell"	3019	"	G. W. Sharpe ..	Calcutta.

Port Office, Madras,
30th Jan. 1915.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 29 O of 1915.

BAY OF BENGAL.

The following telegram from the Port Officer, Chittagong, dated 29th January 1915, is published for information:—

"231 4 Owing to repairs the character of Normans Point Light will be fixed in lieu of occulting till further notification."

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
1st February 1915.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 135/5 of Karkkenkunnu desam No. 32 of Walluvanad taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Malapparam Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 5th April 1915 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
21st January 1915.

O. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

NOTIFICATION.

The following person has been granted a certificate of approval under the mining rules :—

Serial number.	Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate	Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
1	Mr. Gulam Ali Gulam Hussain of Bombay	18th December 1914 ..	Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 26th January 1915.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

The Periyar tunnel will be closed at 6 P.M. on the 15th March 1915. It will be reopened probably about the middle of June 1915 on a date to be notified later on.

16th January 1915.

M. O'BRIEN,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

NOTICES.

It is hereby notified that the Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Badvel, Cuddapah district, will not be available for occupation by the public from the 15th February 1915 to 31st March 1915 on account of repairs to the building.

Madanapalle, 16th January 1915

F. C. L. CLIFT,
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah Division.

Cargo boat No. 38-C of 22 tons is found broken and sunk at 9·3 in front of inlet sluice on west bank. The owner is desired to remove it paying up all dues to Government within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice. In default the boat will be sold in public auction under rule 7 of the Madras Act II of 1880.

25th January 1915.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

ABANDONMENT OF BOATS.

The undermentioned boats found abandoned in the canal have been brought and left at Madras Basin. The owners are desired to remove them paying up all dues to Government within thirty days from the date of publication of the notice. In default the boats will be sold in public auction under rule 7 of the Madras Act II of 1880.

Item No.	Number and tonnage of the boat.	Owner's name.	Residence
1	382-C of 22 tons ..	Ponayya Chennayya Koppasami Chetti.	Pallandur Police, Nellore district.
2	218-C of 12 tons ..	O. Thanjai Muthusami .. Present owner, Yellamantha Chetti.	Pulicat. Do.

Madras, 16th January 1915.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF KHAKI DRILL AND TURBAND CLOTH TO THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

SEALED tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Wednesday, 3rd March 1915, by the Board of Revenue (Secretariat Revenue), Madras, for the supply of 10,000 yards of khaki drill and 16,000 yards of khaki turband cloth of local manufacture more or less.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) and should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of khaki drill or khaki turband cloth" as the case may be.

3. Each tender should be specifically for the supply of either khaki drill or khaki turbaud cloth and should be accompanied by a sample of the article, which must be similar in material and colour to the cloth now in stock which may be seen at the Central Storehouse, Basin Bridge Road, Madras. The tenderer should state the price at which he is prepared to supply the article.

4. Each tender for the supply of khaki drill should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 200 and each tender for the supply of khaki turband cloth by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposit may be in cash or in Government Promissory notes. The deposits will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

5. The khaki drill must be 28"/29" wide and 15 to 16 lb. in weight per piece of 40 yards and the turband cloth 32"/33" wide and 7½ to 8 lb. in weight per piece of 50 yards. The last year's accepted rates are As. 6-8 and As. 3-3 per yard respectively.

6. The Board reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. As soon as the acceptance of their tenders is notified, the successful tenderer or tenderers for khaki drill and turband cloth will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 300 in respect of the contract for khaki drill and Rs. 200 in respect of that for turband cloth, which, together with the initial deposit required under condition 4 of this notice, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contracts.

8. The successful tenderer for the supply of khaki drill will be required to sign an agreement binding himself to supply the required quantity of cloth within four months from the date of execution of his agreement at the rate of not less than 5,000 yards a week commencing from first week in April 1915. The successful tenderer for the supply of khaki turband cloth will be required to sign an agreement undertaking to deliver the whole quantity required within four months from the date of execution of his agreement, commencing to deliver from the first week in April 1915 not less than 1,000 yards of khaki turband cloth per week. Failure to fulfil the agreement will entail forfeiture of the deposit.

9. Copies of the form of agreement may be seen at the Office of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, Madras.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 15th January 1915.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

SALE OF OIL-ENGINE.

An oil-engine of the description given below lying at site of the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, is for sale.

Intending purchasers are requested to communicate to the undersigned before 28th February 1915 the price they offer for it.

Description of the oil-engine at Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore.

National oil-engine No. 9291, believed to be of about 7 b.h.p. with cylinder water-jacket, vaporiser cap and end cover in good condition; vaporiser alone cracked in the water-jacket portion. Piston with five rings recently renewed and in good condition. Crank shaft and connecting rod with the bearings but with the large end brass lubricating nip broken at the screws. Gear wheels, cam shaft with the cams, governor valves, air and exhaust valves; oil pump and oil pipes; oil tank, splasher and cast iron silencer, exhaust heads with flange but without other pipings; top and bottom flanges for the water circulation but without pipings; air reservoir and connecting head; starting lamp double fly wheels of 4½ ft. diameter and one V.I. split pulley, 9" double grooved, 42" diameter, with bolts, brakes, etc., complete and in good condition.

The following spares are also included:—

(1) Two valves.
(2) One spare governor lever.
(3) Five springs.
(4) One spare lamp coil.

The engine worked till recently at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, on Burmah oil, and is still believed to be sound except for the crack in the vaporiser.

V. HART,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

12th January 1915.

TENDERS FOR THE SALT TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OPERATIONS.

SEALED tenders for the following work in connection with the transport and storage of salt present estimate about 28 lakhs of maunds) to be manufactured during the 1915 season in the four northern factories (Kattur, Voyalur, Attipat and Vallur) of the Ennore Circle, will be received again by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 3 P.M., on Thursday, the 4th February 1915. Operations to commence about 1st April 1915.

At the factories.

Number of work.	Nature of work.
I.	Filling the salt on the drying grounds into bags supplied by Government, securely stitching up the mouths of the same with double twine to be supplied by the tenderer himself, and placing the bags so filled in the open boats provided for the purpose (rate per gunny of 120 maunds to be specified in respect of each factory) in such manner as may be pointed out by the officers of the department.

NOTE.—(1) Tenders can be made for any one or more or for all the factories of the Ennore Circle.

(2) Covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for work No. I of the salt transport and storage operations".

(3) Tenders for works should be accompanied by deposits in currency notes as below:—

Work No. I, Rs. 50 for each factory.

(4) Successful tenderers will be called on to make further deposits of Rs. 100 for work No. I, and to execute agreements (copies of which can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner and of the Inspector, Ennore Circle, with reference to the work to be done) within a week from the date on which the acceptance of their tenders is notified to them, failing which their deposits will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tenders cancelled. The stamp duty on agreements must be paid by themselves.

(5) The department will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(6) Further particulars may be obtained from the Inspector, Ennore Circle.

(7) The deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposits of the successful tenderers will be returned on due fulfilment of their contracts.

Office of the Asst. Comr. of Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept., Chingleput Sub-Divn., Port Office Premises, North Beach Road, Madras, 21st January 1915.

G. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities more or less of classified sandalwood from the Coimbatore forests are offered for sale on tender to undersigned.

Tenders will be opened on 1st March 1915.

The wood has been dressed and classified according to the Coorg and Mysore system by men trained in the Fraserpet (Coorg) sandalwood depot under the supervision of the undersigned who guarantees the dressing and classification as up to standard.

Tenders shall be accompanied with Rs. 100 in notes as security which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The purchase money must be paid in full within one month and the sandalwood must be removed from the depot within three months of acceptance of offer.

The wood is stored in depot at Satyamangalam town, 42 miles by road from the Coimbatore Station on the South Indian Railway.

	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
Sandal billets, first class	0	12	0	21
Do. second class	1	6	3	22
Do. third class	0	14	0	14
Ghatta	0	1	1	11
Ghat badais	17	13	1	6
Bagaradai	26	5	1	2
Roots, first class	2	18	1	6
Do. second class	0	3	0	20
Do. third class	16	14	0	14
Juppokal, first class	11	3	0	16
Do. second class	3	19	3	4
Ain bagai	11	15	0	7
Cheria	2	16	1	18
Aie chetta	1	11	1	23
Hatrichetta	0	1	2	18
Milwa chetta	13	0	1	27
Batela Buko	24	17	3	7
Saw-dust	0	11	3	24
Chegu milwa	1	18	0	8
Sapwood chips	6	10	3	26
Total ..	158	10	2	18

C. D. McCARTHY,
Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 8th January 1915.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE QUARTERS AT TIRUVADANAI.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division, at his office at Madura up to 3 P.M. on 8th February 1915, for the work of constructing quarters for one Sub-Inspector of Police, two head constables and sixteen constables at Tiruvadanai. Estimate Rs. 13,200.

2. Each tender must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for constructing quarters for one Sub-Inspector of Police and huts for two head constables and sixteen constables at Tiruvadanai, and accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 200 and the Executive Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Printed tender forms (K 1 and K-2) can be had on application at Madura Special Division Office, P.W.D

4. Plans, specifications and schedules of quantities may be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Madura Special Division, on all days except Sundays and Holidays between 11 A.M and 5 P.M

5. Tenders should show clearly the rates offered for the various descriptions of work at which the tenderer will agree to execute the work.

6. The tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division, on 8th February 1915, and the successful tenderer will be expected to start work within seven days of receipt of notice that his tender has been accepted, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned after allotment of contract.

8. The contract will not be allowed to be sublet.

9. The Executive Engineer does not undertake to notify the unsuccessful tenderers of the rejection of their tenders

10. Telegraphic tenders will not be considered.

11. No extra rate will be paid above the accepted tender rates for any material on account of its having to be obtained from special localities to conform to the specifications or to approved samples.

Tenders for constructing quarters for one Sub-Inspector of Police and huts for two head constables and 16 constables at Tiruvadanai—Amount of estimate Rs. 13,200 (C.R. No. 162 of 1914–15).

Serial number	Description of work	Quantity.	Per	Remarks
	CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS FOR A SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE AT TIRUVADANAI WORKS OF MINOR C.A. No. 103 of 1903.			
	Earthwork			
1	Earthwork excavating foundations	1,800 c. ft. ..	1,000 c.ft.	
2	Filling in basement with earth	813 c. ft. ..	Do	
	Concrete.			
3	Concrete broken brick in mortar	643 c. ft. ..	100 c. ft.	
	Brick work.			
4	Brick in mortar in foundations and basement ..	1,830 c. ft. ..	Do.	
5	Brick in mud (superstructure)	1,169 c. ft. ..	Do.	
6	Arch work brick in mortar	30 c. ft. ..	Do.	
	Stonework.			
7	Cut stone work	3·12 c. ft. ..	C. ft	
	Woodwork			
8	Teak wood wrought and put up	5 76 c. ft. ..	Do	
9	Country wood (karpham) wrought and put up ..	61 c ft ..	Do.	
	Doors and Windows			
10	Teakwood batten and ledged doors with frames, fastenings, etc., complete.	179 sq. ft. ..	Sq. ft.	
11	Teakwood iron barred venetian windows with frames, fastenings, etc., complete	24 sq. ft. ..	Do.	
12	Teakwood iron barred batten and ledged windows with frames, fastenings, etc., complete	55 sq. ft. ..	Do	
13	Glazed ventilators with frames, etc., complete ..	9 sq. ft.	Do.	
	Roofing			
14	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over flat tiles including teak rafters, iron valleys, etc., complete.. ..	1,987 sq. ft...	100 sq. ft.	
	Flooring			
15	Rendering with ½ cement plaster	474 sq. ft. ..	Do. ..	Cement will be supplied by department and labour charges only entered
16	Levelling course of concrete 4" thick	48 " ..	Do	
17	Chaddapah slab framing	Nos. 48 ..	Each ..	Will be supplied by department and labour charges only entered.

Serial No.	Description of work.	Quantity.	Per	Remarks.
	Finishing.			
18	Plastering with mortar two coats	3,750 sq. ft. ..	100 sq. ft.	
19	Painting three coats of approved colour	800 " ..	Do.	Paint will be supplied by department and labour charges only entered
20	Painting two coats	1,250 " ..	Do.	Do.
	Miscellaneous			
21	Pot over built up with brick in clay	Lump Sum.	..	
	Contingencies	..	..	
	Petty Supervision	..	..	
	CONSTRUCTING A STABLE FOR THE Sub-Inspector's QUARTERS AT TIRUVADANAI AS PER ORDER C.A. No. 297 of 1912.			
	Earthwork			
22	Excavation for foundations	279 c. ft. ..	1,000 c. ft.	
	Concrete.			
23	Concrete, etc., broken brick in lime mortar ..	379 c. ft ..	100 c. ft.	
	Brickwork.			
24	Brick in lime mortar (basement and superstructure).	134 c. ft ..	Do.	
25	Brick in clay (superstructure)	319 c. ft. ..	Do.	
	Stone work.			
26	Cuttone work	2 c. ft. ..	C. ft.	
	Woodwork.			
27	Country wood (teakwork) wrought and put up ..	21·12 c. ft. ..	Do	
	Ventilator.			
28	Teakwood ventilator, panelled, movable on, slide pivots including frames and iron fittings, complete.	8 sq. ft. ..	Sq. ft.	
	Roofing.			
29	Roofing with plain Mangalore tiles including teak rafters, etc., complete.	353 sq. ft. ..	100 sq. ft.	
	Flooring.			
30	Flooring with 2" gravel, well watered and rammed.	188 sq. ft. ..	Do.	
	Finishing.			
31	Plastering with lime mortar, two coats	350 sq. ft. ..	Do	
32	Painting, three coats	10 sq. ft. ..	Do	Paint will be supplied by department and labour charges only entered.
33	Do. 2 coats	26·2 sq. ft. ..	Do.	Do
	Miscellaneous			
34	Solid bamboo 3" diameter for looking bars	24 r. ft.	R. ft.	
	Contingencies	..	..	
	Petty supervision	..	..	
35	Constructing a latrine with mud walls 5 ft. high and roped with tiles as required in Chief Engineer's note embodied in G.O. No. 2009 W., dated 21st December 1909	L.S.	..	
	CONSTRUCTING MESS FOR 2 HEAD CONSTABLES AND 16 CONSTABLES AT TIRUVADANAI AS PER ORDER C.A. Nos. 176 AND 177 OF 1911.			
	Earthwork.			
36	Earthwork excavation for foundations	6,433 c. ft.	1,000 c. ft.	
37	Filling in basement with earth and forming floor with a coat of cow-dung.	3,513 " ft.	100 sq. ft.	
	Concrete.			
38	Concrete broken brick in lime mortar	2,813 c. ft.	100 c. ft.	
	Brickwork.			
39	Country brick in mortar (foundation and basement)..	5,762 c. ft.	100 c. ft.	
40	Brick in mud, superstructure	3,336 c. ft.	Do.	
41	Arch work brick in mortar	235 c. ft.	Do.	

Serial number	Description of work.	Quantity	Per	Remarks.
	Stonework.			
42	Cuttapa or Cuddapah slab	Nos. 10	Each.	Cuddapah slab will be supplied by department and labour charges only entered.
	Woodwork			
43	Countrywood (kerbark) wrought and put up ..	47,908 c.ft.	C.ft.	
44	Country wood posts	26 Nos. ..	Each.	
	Doors and windows			
45	Countrywood batten doors with frames and fittings, complete.	853 sq. ft. ..	Sq. ft.	
46	Countrywood batten windows with expanded metal including frames, etc.	251 sq. ft. ..	Do.	
	Roofing.			
47	Roofing with flat and pan tiles including teak rafters, etc., complete.	6,131 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	
	Plastering.			
48	Plastering with mortar one coat including white-washing (two coats)	20,758 sq. ft.	Do	
49	Tarring doors and windows, two coats	2,992 sq. ft.	Do.	
50	Tarring wood work two coats	8,243 sq. ft. ..	Do.	
	Miscellaneous.			
51	Forming fireplaces	Nos. 18 ..	Each.	
52	Providing shelves in huts	L.S. ..	....	
53	Drains in front and rear of huts as required ..	L.S. ..	....	
54	Cuddapah slab shelves	66 sq. ft. ..	100 sq. ft.	
	Contingencies	.. ..	....	
	Petty supervision	.. ..	....	
55	Levelling ground, etc.	L.S. ..	....	

Madura, 8th January 1915.

R. F. STONEY,
Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SANDALWOOD.

SEALED tenders are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned description and approximate quantities of sandalwood stored in Vellore Depot of the North Arcot district.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Sandalwood" and should be insured and forwarded by registered post to the District Forest Officer, South Vellore, Vellore, so as to reach him on or before the 6th March 1915.

3. Tenderers should tender for each class of billets, roots, chips and saw-dust separately per maund of 28 lb. (80 maunds per ton) and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees (1,000) one thousand only in currency notes of Rs. 100 each or by a treasury chalan showing the remittance of Rs. 1,000 as deposit into the North Arcot Huzur treasury at Vellore.

4. The tenders are subject to the approval of the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Trichinopoly, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

5 In the event of any tender being accepted, the successful tenderer will have to pay the purchase money in full within fifteen days of the receipt of the order accepting the tender.

In the case of failure to make payment by the due date, the sandalwood may be resold at the purchaser's risk and the deposit not only forfeited to Government but also any loss accruing by such resale may be recovered from the original purchasers

6. The purchaser must take delivery of the sandalwood within *fifteen days from the date of receipt of the order accepting the tender.* If he or his agent does not attend within the above prescribed time for the weighment of sandalwood purchased, no further weighment will be made, *i.e.*, no dryage will be allowed and the weight intimated in the order accepting the tender (which is the weight recorded immediately after final cleaning) must be accepted by him.

7 The sandalwood will be weighed as it is in the depot in the presence of the purchaser or his accredited agent and no further cleaning will be undertaken by the Forest Department nor will purchasers be allowed to clean any wood previous to weighment The classification, cleaning and weighment as determined by the Forest Department must be accepted.

8 The purchaser will bear the cost of weighment at the time of delivery.

9. The purchaser will be allowed one week from the date of delivery after weighment to remove the wood, during which period it will be kept in the depot at his risk If the purchaser fails to remove all the wood within that period, demurrage will be charged at the rate of Rs. 5 per diem until the end of April 1915, after which date any sandalwood remaining will become the property of Government.

16. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

Name of depot.	Particulars of wood	Class.	Approximate quantity.	
			tons.	cwt.
Vellore	Billets	I	36	6
	Do.	II	3	4
	Do.	III	12	68
	Do.	IV	5	13
	Roots	I	17	38
	Do.	II	2	62
	Chips	..	2	13
	Sawdust	..	0	3
	Shavings	..	0	1
	Miscellaneous Trichinopoly wood	..	1	4
	Do. Arrher wood	..	0	6

North Arcot Collector's Office, South Forest Branch,
Vellore, 15th January 1915

D. T. BARRY,
District Forest Officer, South Vellore.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO UTHUKADU TANK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, at his office at Egmore up to 2 P.M. on the 15th February 1915 for the works noted below.

2. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle.

3. In addition to the address, each cover should bear on it the number of notice for which the tender is given and the name of the tenderer.

4. Muffasal tenderers may send in their tenders by post duly registered to reach the Divisional office on the due date. Any tender not reached in due time will not be considered.

5. The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

6. Printed forms of tender can be had on application either at the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisional or Tank Sub-divisional offices.

7. Plan, specification and detailed estimate may be seen on application at the Tank Restoration Scheme Sub division office at Tirukkoyilur on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

8. Work must not be sublet.

9. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a power of attorney authorising him to do so.

10. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

11. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, at 2 P.M. on the 15th February 1915.

12. Work is given out on the piece-work system.

13. Earnest money as noted against the work should accompany each tender.

1. இந்த குறித்த வேலைகளுக்கு 1915-ம்ஆம் பிரசினி 15ந. பகல் 2 மணிக்கு தக்காணத்தில், 7-வது சர்க்கிள், டாங்க் புனரமைப்பு திட்டத்தின் அலுவலர் செயல்பட்டாளர் எழும்பூரில் அலுவலகத்தில் தபாலில் வரவேற்பு மனுக்களை பெறவும் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறது.

2. ஒவ்வொரு தர்க்கத்து அடங்கிய விபரங்களை 7-வது சர்க்கிள், டாங்க் புனரமைப்பு திட்டத்தின் அலுவலர் என்ற விலாசத்துக்கு அனுப்பப்பட வேண்டும்.

3. விபரங்கள் விலாசத்தோடு தர்க்கத்து மேலுறைக்கு பிரகாரம் கொண்டிட்ட வேண்டும்.

4. வெளியூர் தர்க்கத்தாரின் தக்க தகுதியுடைய சான்றுகளை காலதாமதம் இல்லாமல் குறித்த தேதியில் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டாலும் குறித்த தேதியில் வராத தர்க்கத்தாரின் மனுக்கள் பரிசீலிக்கப்படாது.

5. டாங்க் புனரமைப்பு திட்டத்தின் அலுவலர், எழும்பூர் இந்தியா அரசு யாதொரு அல்லது எல்லா மனுக்களையும் ஏற்க மறுக்கும் தெரிவிக்காமல் தனது செயல் பரிசீலனையை வைத்திருக்கிறார்.

6. ராணுவ அச்சு (பாரம்) நமுனைகள் டாங்க் புனரமைப்பு திட்டத்தின் அலுவலர் அலுவலகத்திலும் சப்டிவிஷன் ஆபீஸ்களிலும் விண்ணப்பதாரர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படும்.

7. தணிக்கை திட்டம் விதிகளும் விபரமான கோரப்படும் தர்க்கத்தாரும் திட்டத்தின் சப்டிவிஷன் அலுவலகத்தில் பகல் 12 மணி முதல் 4 மணி வரையில் ஆபீஸ் நாட்களில் பார்க்கலாம்.

8. வேலை மறுதலைக்கு விடக்கூடாது.

9. விண்ணப்பத்தாரர் தர்க்கத்தாரர்களாக அந்த தர்க்கத்தின் உறுப்பினர்கள் கையொப்பம் தனித்தனியே வேண்டும். யாதொரு பங்குதாரர் வராமல் இருப்பாரானால் அவருக்காக அவர் அதிகாரம் பெற்றவர் கையொப்பமிடவேண்டும்.

10. [illegible]

11. [illegible] 1915-[illegible] 15a [illegible] 2 [illegible]

12 [illegible]

13. [illegible]

REPAIRS TO THE TANK BUND AND SURPLUS WORKS IN NO. 16, UTHUKADU TANK, CONJEEVERAM TALUK. AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT—Rs. 200.

Serial number.	Description of works.	Quantity.	Unit.
	Bund.		
1.	Earthwork (gravelly soil) for raising and strengthening the tank bund	160·000	1,000 c.ft.
2.	Earthwork (clayey soil) for raising and strengthening the tank bund	213·000	Do
3.	Earthwork (clayey soil) beyond 1,500 ft. to and in eight	103·002	Do
4.	Removing and destroying prickly-pear growth	1121·00	100 sq. ft.
5.	Dry rough stone work new	55·00	100 c.ft.
6.	Gravel backing 6" thick	28·00	Do.
	Improving the existing Calingals at L.F.		
7.	Concrete broken stone in surki mortar	10·20	100 c.ft.
8.	Masonry rough stone in surki mortar	28·00	Do
9.	Pointing with surki mortar	27·00	100 s.ft.
10.	Earthwork, excavating foundation, demolishing the existing wings and connecting the old works with the new.	L.S.	L.S.
11.	Cutting down the dam stones to F.T.L.	L.S.	L.S
	Constructing a Calingals at R.F.		
12.	Concrete broken stone in surki mortar	25·50	100 c.ft.
13	Masonry rough stone in surki mortar	12·00	Do
14.	Dry rough stone work new	19·25	Do.
15.	Cuisions work	21·0	2 c.ft.
16.	Gravel backing	9·75	100 s.ft.
17.	Pointing with surki mortar	8·70	100 s.ft.
18.	Earthwork, excavating foundation, re-filling, cutting banks and forming approaches.	3·000	1,000 c.ft.

Madras, 21st January 1915.

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VII Circle.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO GADANGAL TANK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, at his office at Egmore up to 2 P.M. on the 15th February 1915, for the work noted below.

2. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle.

3 In addition to the address, each cover should bear on it the number of notice for which the tender is given, and the name of the tenderer.

4. Mufussal tenderers may send in their tenders by post duly registered to reach the Divisional Office on the due date Any tender not reached in due time will not be considered.

5. The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

6 Printed forms of tender can be had on application either at the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisional or Tank Sub-Divisional offices.

7. Plan, specification and detailed estimate may be seen on application at the Tank Restoration Scheme Sub-division office at Tindivanam on all working days between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M

8. Work must not be sublet

9 In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

10. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

11. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, at 2 P.M. on the 15th February 1915.

12. Work is given out on the piece-work system.

13 Earnest money as noted against the work should accompany each tender.

1. இதற் குறித்த வேலைகளை 1915-ம்ஆ) பிப்ரவரி 15உ பகல் 2 மணிக்கு தஞ்சாவூர் 1-வது சப்ளை, டி. ஆர். எம். டிவிஸன், எழிலூக்கு தென்னை இருசிர் அபிவரை வேலைப்பட்டை எழுப்புவ அலுவலருடைய முன்பு மொத்த போட்ட விபரங்கள் வாங்கப்படும் வரைத் திறவு நிலைவேலை பதிற்கு.

2. ஒவ்வொரு தஞ்சாவூர் அடங்கிய விபரங்களுக்கு 1-வது சப்ளை, டி. ஆர். எம், டிவிஸன், எழிலூக்கு டிம் இருசிர் அலுவலருக்கு எனது விபரம் எழுதப்படவேண்டும்.

3 விபரங்கள் வேலைக்கேற்ற தஞ்சாவூர் பேவேலைக்கு நிலம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டவைகளின் தென்னைவும் தஞ்சாவூர்களுடைய பொலைவும் வரவேண்டும்.

4. வெளிநாட்டு தலைவர்களுடைய தலைமை தஞ்சாவூர்களை தலைமையாக இருவரை தலை வேலைகளை குறித்த தேதியில் டிவிஸன் ஆபிஸர் மற்றவர்களுக்கு அறிவிக்கப்படும். குறித்த தேதியில் வராத தலைமைகளைப் பற்றி கவனிக்கப்படாது.

5. ஏலமுள்ளவர்கள், டி. ஆர். எம். டிவிஸன் கமிஷனர் இருசிர் அலுவலர் யாரொரு அவரது எல்லா தலைவர்களிலும் எந்த காரணமும் தெரிவிக்காமல் தள்ளுபடி செய்யும் பரிபூரண உரிமை.

6 தஞ்சாவூர் அதிகம் (பரம்) ஏலமுள்ளவர் டி. ஆர். எம். டிவிஸன் ஆபிஸருக்கு அவரது பொது சப்-டிவிஸன் ஆபிஸருக்கு விண்ணப்பத்திலுள்ளபடி கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

7. தலைவரும் தினமணியிலும் விபரமான தொடர்புள்ளும் கலெக்டர் தஞ்சாவூர் பகல் 12 மணி முதல் 4 மணிவரையில் டி. ஆர். எம் சப்-டிவிஸன் ஆபிஸ், நிலவரத்தில் விலைப் பதிவு பெறலாம்.

8. வேலை நிறுத்தலாகு விடக்கூடாது.

9. விவரங்களுக்காக தலைவு செய்துகொள்ளும் அது எல்லா கட்டளைகளையும் தவறாமல் பின்பற்றவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு பாகத்தில் இவ்வாறிருந்தால் தலைவர் கூறும் தடை அதிகம் பொதுச் சபையாக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

10. தலைவு நிறுவனம் தலைவுதாரரிடம் முழுவதையும் வசூலிக்கவேண்டும்.

11 டி. ஆர். எம். டிவிஸன் கமிஷனர் இருசிர் அலுவலர் 1915-ம்ஆ) பிப்ரவரி 15உ பகல் 2 மணிக்கு தஞ்சாவூர் திறக்கப்படும்.

12. வேலைக் கிடைக்காத விண்ணப்பங்களை வாங்கப்படும்.

13 அந்த வேலை முடிவுக்கு குறிக்கும் முன்பாக தடை ஏதாவது தலைவரை கழிப்பட்டவேண்டும்.

REPAIRING THE GARANGAL TANK (ESTIMATE No. 284 OF 1914–15) IN TINDIVANAM TALUK.

AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT—Rs. 100.

Serial number.	Description of work.	Quantity	Units.
	Formy bund.		
1.	Earthwork—including sectioning	233 000	1,000 c.ft.
2.	Raising the revetment to 3' over M.W.L. with new stones	146·00	1 ,,
3.	Gravel packing 6' thick	93 00	100 ,,
4.	Removing prickly pear	2,101·00	100 s.ft.
5.	Repacking the existing revetment	L.S.	100 c.ft.
	Weir.		
6.	Repairs to weir, such as plastering, etc.	L.S.	
	Byewash at right flank.		
7.	Repairs to the byewash	L.S.	

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VII Circle

Madras, 21st January 1915.

LEASE OF SOUTH ARCOT CHANK FISHERY.

OFFERS are invited for the lease of the Government Chank Fishery situated off the coast of the South Arcot District for a period of one year from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 or, alternatively for three years from the 1st April 1915.

2 Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin, up to noon of Wednesday, 3rd March 1915, when they will be opened by him and submitted to the Honorary Director of Fisheries, Madras, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty).

4. In the case of the party whose tender may be accepted, the deposit accompanying the tender will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be returned only when payment is completed; in the case of the unsuccessful tenders, the deposits will be returned to them immediately after the final acceptance of a tender.

5. The full amount of the tender must be remitted into the treasury within 14 days of the intimation to the tenderer of the acceptance of his offer and before commencing the collection of chanks.

6 If the successful tenderer fails to pay the full amount of his offer within the prescribed period of 14 days, his deposit of Rs. 50 will become forfeit to Government.

7. Any further information may be obtained on application from the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin.

J. HORNELL,
Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries.

Fisheries Office, Tuticorin,
19th January 1915.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL MANUFACTORY.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, up to 5 P M on 17th March 1915 for the supply by contract of the articles enumerated in the undermentioned lists for the use of the Vellore Central Jail from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Vellore Central Jail."

4. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 25 earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers and which will be forfeited in the case of the successful tenderer if he fails to deposit in cash 5 per cent. of the value of the articles contracted for by him and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to him.

5. Samples of all articles in list A should accompany tenders and the articles in list B should be of the best quality.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. No advance of cash shall be made to the contractor. Payment for the articles supplied will be made by the undersigned.

8. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

9. The contract should not be sublet.

10. Further information can be had from the undersigned.

11. The quantities given in the schedule are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply more or less according to the Superintendent's orders.

12. Articles to be supplied only on indent signed by the Superintendent.

13. Indigo samples should be not less than 5 lb. weight, and not a mixture of several qualities.

Name of article.	Probable quantity.	
List A.		
Red powder	lb.	50
Saffron	"	200
Catechu	"	125
Green paint	"	40
Sheep skin, thin	"	100
Calf skin	"	100
Fullers earth	"	500
Appliamaram	"	200
White scrub grass (well seasoned)	"	5,000
Flannel	Yards	50
Rough Holland	"	50
Cocoanut murtava, dry, big size, nuts not less than 25 per cent fibre	lb.	900,000
Rattan, 1st quality	"	100
Indigo, No. 1.	"	200
Mimchampoo	"	500
List B.		
Bees' wax	lb.	20
Tunellier	"	25
Soda	"	10
Glue	"	100
Cocoanut oil	"	150
Turpentine	"	100
Linseed-oil	"	100
French polish (superior)	Bottles.	25
Wire nails of assorted sizes	lb.	200
Zinc sheet	"	500
Wheat flour	"	100
Chalk	"	50
Gallnut	"	250
Palmyra jaggery	"	1,000
Japan varnish	"	12
Lamp oil	"	150
Steel	"	300
Tagara seeds	"	200
Tack nails of assorted sizes	"	50
Borax	"	50
Alum	"	200
Lead	"	50
Sulammoniac	"	50
Dammer (Rosin)	"	200
Coal tar	"	200
Boot nails	"	50
Rat	"	12
British mild steel bars and sheets	cwt.	15
Iron screws of assorted sizes	Gross.	100
Brass screws of assorted sizes	"	10
Empty deal wood boxes	No.	25
Date nails	"	500
Cassia	lb	100
Enamel paint	Tins	24
Hemp balls, white and black	No.	200
Split bamboos, seasoned	Bundles of 125	300
Turkey red cloth 3' wide	Yds	50
Lawn cloth 9 wide (best quality)	"	40
Brushes	No.	300
Design cloth 3' wide	Pieces.	24
Empty kerosine tins (new)	No	500
Paddy husk bags	6lb. lb. each	50 bags
Blacking tins, large	No	200
Charcoal	Bags of 80 lb each	500
Gunny needles	No	50
Ordinary needles	"	100
Machine needles	"	100
Shoe polish	Bottles.	12
Painting brushes	No.	50
Chocolate paint (dark)	Kegs.	12
Glass panes	Sq. ft.	100
English tape 1" red	Yds.	300
Brass gunlock locks.	No.	12
Do. wheels	"	10
Eyelets and hooks, English	"	500
Ordinary eyelets	"	1,000
Calgut, thick	Yds.	1,500
Broom flake	Tins.	2
Marble paper	No	300
Brown papers	Quires.	30
Calico	Yds	50
Brushes (large size)	No	25,000
Heel balls	"	50
Charm o soap	lb	150
Soap nuts	"	200
Canvas	Yds	50
Galvanised iron sheet and wire	lb.	300
Silk cotton	"	60
Jaggery	"	50
Charcoal	Parai	10
Resinolines	lb	100
Ladhra	"	100
Pomegranate rinds	"	100
Khalbis	"	100
Cochineal	"	50
Hinges of sorts	No.	100
Brass sheet and wire	lb.	100
Brooms	No.	200
Coarse mull cloth	Yds.	100
Country cutlery	lb	100
Wire gauze for sifting flour	Yds.	10
Taste boards	No.	50
Brass buckles of sizes	"	10
Bark sole leather	lb	100
Machine reels 4-inch (400 yards) coats No 6 cord.	No.	200

Vellore Central Jail,
26th January 1914.

W. E. MITCHELL,
Superintendent.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CLOTHING

SEALED tenders for the supply of the articles of clothing and for tailoring charges referred to in the appended list will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Monday the 22nd February 1915.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tender should be superscribed "Tenders for clothing." They should specify the rates at which the tenderer undertakes to supply or to stitch per unit. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted to the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No cash will be accepted.

2. Tenderers are at liberty to tender under any one or more parts of the notification and that completely for any one or more parts.

3. Samples of the cloth and other articles proposed to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender. The samples should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent. on the value of his tender, together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond (the form of which can be seen at this office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be liable to forfeiture, and his tender will be cancelled.

5. The numbers of suits and other articles mentioned below are approximate; the actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application at the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

8. Clothing should be supplied according to specified measurements or in the case of public officers in the Presidency town, according to measurements to be taken at the offices by the tenderer.

9. The contract will be for a period of one year from the 1st April 1915.

List showing the probable requirements of articles of clothing, etc., for the year 1915–1916

PART I.

Clothing required for the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, Chief or Divisional Sanitary Inspectors and Qualified Sanitary Inspectors.

			Probable quantities required.
1.	Coats (cotton) with badges	No.	30
2.	Do. without badges	"	30
3.	Coats (woollen with lining) with badges	"	10
4.	Do. without badges	"	10
5	Trousers (cotton)	Pairs	30
6	Do. (woollen with lining)	"	10
7.	Cotton puggree (with gold lace at one end)	No.	30
8	Brass buttons (with device) with rings	"	250
9.	Canvas gaiters	Pairs	30
10.	Knickerbockers (cotton)	"	20
11.	Do. (woollen)	"	10
12.	Riding trousers (cotton)	"	20
13.	Do. (woollen)	"	10
14.	Stockings	"	30
15.	Silk puggree (with gold lace at one end)	No.	30
16	Topee (solar pith)	"	6

Clothing required for qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and for Vaccinators.

1.	Coats (cotton) with badges	No	30
2.	Do without badges	"	30
3.	Coats (woollen) with badges	"	10
4.	Do. without badges	"	10
5.	Trousers (Cotton)	Pairs	30
6.	Do. (woollen)	"	10
7.	Cotton puggree	No	30
8.	Brass buttons (with device) with rings	"	250
9.	Canvas gaiters	Pairs	30
10.	Knickerbockers (cotton)	"	10
11.	Do. (woollen)	"	20
12	Riding trousers (cotton)	"	10
13.	Do. (woollen)	"	30
14.	Stockings	"	6
15	Topee (solar pith)	"	

Specification of the above clothing—

Cloth.—Cullicut cloth, Basel Mission, pattern No. 1103. In the case of men employed on the hills woollen cloth which will be supplied by this office should be used and the tender for woollen clothing should provide for other charges only.

Coat.—The coat will be a *Norfolk* jacket with two pleats, two vents, and two side patch pockets. The collar will be of turn down pattern, fastened by hooks and eyes. The collar will bear gold braid ½ inch broad and 5½ inches long in three rows for Chief Sanitary Inspectors and First-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, two rows for Divisional Inspectors and Second class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and one row for Third-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and for qualified Sanitary Inspectors serving under a Divisional or Chief Sanitary Inspector. The gold braid will be affixed by means of fasteners so that it shall be removeable when the coat is washed. In the case of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators, the coats should have shoulder straps on which will be fastened a brass badge of the same device as the button but laid upon the letter S for Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and V for Vaccinators.

Six brass gilded buttons will be used for the front of the coat and two will be employed for the belt. They will bear the device of a winged rod and two serpents surrounded by the motto "Health is Wealth."

Trousers will be of the same material as the coat and of ordinary cut.

The pugree will be of cotton, maroon (Indian lac) colour, and 18 feet length with gold embroidery of special pattern. The pugrees for the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators should be without lace.

The gaiter will be of dark brown canvas, lined with thin leather and fastened with leather straps and leather-covered buckles. The gaiter will have a foot piece so as to cover the boot opening and prevent entrance of dust. Europeans and Eurasians will wear solar pith 'topees' of the undress pattern sanctioned for European soldiers covered with Basel Mission cloth No. 1103. The pugree will be worn on the helmet of the same pattern as above stated but will be 10 feet in length.

Knickerbockers and riding trousers should be of the same material as prescribed for the coat. Stockings should be of plain heather mixture without an ornamental border.

PART II.

Tailoring charges for making up the following articles of woollen clothing required for Government departments.

		Probable quantities to be stitched	
Charges for making up the following articles are required:—			
Dark blue serge—			
1	Long coats (lined) and trousers (with waist-cords)	Suits	500
2.	Do. (lined)	No.	50
3	Do. (lined) (with patch cuffs and purdha)	"	20
4.	Do (lined), frock pattern, with lace piping at the edges ..	"	5
5.	Short coats (lined) with piping at the edges	"	5
6.	Do. (lined)	"	50
7.	Do (without lining)	"	20
8.	Trousers (with waist cords and lining)	Pairs	50
9.	Do. (lined), English pattern, with buttons .. .	"	10
10.	Do. do (with piping at the edges) ..	"	10
11.	Suits for boatmen	No.	20
12.	Short coats (lined) braided at the edges with the word "Customs" worked in cotton thread across the breast	"	10
13.	Cross belts (with borders)	"	25
14	Do (without borders)	"	25
15	Waist belts (with borders)	"	35
16.	Great coats (without lining)	"	50
17.	Caps, double row	"	20
18.	Woollen caps with red tape border (for boatmen) with "P H.O." worked in woollen thread	"	10
18 (a)	Woollen caps with red tape border (for boatmen) with "Customs" worked in gold thread	"	10
18 (b)	Woollen caps with red tape border (for boatmen) ordinary ..	"	10
19	Cummerbands braided with gold lace stripes	"	5
20.	Do. braided with yellow tape (woollen) stripes	"	50
21.	Sirabands bordered with gold lace	"	5
22.	Do. bordered with yellow tape (woollen)	"	50
Red serge—			
23.	Red coats (lined) with blue facings with a chevron (for Trivandrum Residency)	"	20
24.	Red coats (lined), plain (for Trivandrum Residency) . ..	"	10
25.	Coats (lined) trimmed with gold lace and panelled	"	20
26.	Coats (lined) panelled (not trimmed with gold lace) .. .	"	100
27.	(*a*) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in gold lace..	"	5
	(*b*) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in yellow thread.	"	30
	(*c*) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace	"	10
	(*d*) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread	"	55
	(*e*) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace	"	5
	(*f*) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread . ..	"	20

			Probable quantities required.
28.	Cummerbands bordered with gold lace	No.	10
29.	Do. braided with gold lace stripes	"	10
30.	Do. braided with yellow tape (woollen stripes)	"	100
31.	Sirsabands bordered with gold lace	"	10
32.	Do. bordered with yellow tape (woollen)	"	100
33.	Cross belts bordered with gold lace (single row)	"	10
34.	Do. do. (double row)	"	10
35.	Flannel bantams	"	10

N.B.—Serge, lining cloth, buttons, waist-cords, gold lace, yellow braiding and canvas cloth for belts will be supplied by the undersigned and all that the contractor will have to provide is needles, thread and labour.

PART III.

Charges for making up the following articles are required.

Description of clothing.	Probable quantity to be stitched.	Width of cloth to be issued.	Description of sizes.	Maximum length of sizes.	Estimate of cloth for each suit.
		inches.			yds. ft. in.
1. Short coats (drill), special, for General Hospital	250	27	I	38	3 2 2
			II	42	3 1 6
			III	46	3 2 0
2. Do. (drill), ordinary, for other hospitals	250	27	I	36	3 1 6
			II	38	3 0 6
			III	40	3 0 6
3. Trousers (drill), for all hospitals	500 pairs.	27	I	45	3 2 2
			II	48	3 1 6
			III	52	3 1 0
4. Long coats (drill)	50	27	I	42	4 1 6
			II	44	4 0 6
			III	46	4 0 6
6. Overalls of white drill	10	36	I	39	2 1 6
			II	41	2 0 6
			III	43	2 0 6
6. Khaki (drill) suits, ordinary pattern	50	28	I	Coat 36 Trouser 42	3 1 6 2 1 6
			II	Coat 38 Trouser 42	3 0 6 2 1 6
			III	Coat 40 Trouser 38	3 0 6 2 1 6
7. Khaki (drill) suits of fashionable cut (trousers to be in English pattern).	100	28	I	Coat 36. Trouser 45.	3 2 6 3 0 6
			II	Coat 38. Trouser 42.	3 1 6 2 1 6
			III	Coat 38. Trouser 38.	3 0 6 2 1 6
8. Khaki (drill) suits, cavalry pattern	50	28	(Same as Item 6 for all three sizes.)		
9. Khaki (drill) suits for cycle posts	50	28	Do.	do.	
10. Blue drill suits with departmental words worked in red thread	20	28	Do.	do.	
11. Blue drill suits without departmental words	10	28	Do	do.	
12. Blue drill suits with white braiding	20	28	Do.	do.	
13. White gowns, long cloth	400	36	I	56	6 0 6
			II	58	5 1 6
			III	60	6 0 6
14. White long coats, long cloth	100	36	I	42	3 1 6
			II	44	3 0 6
			III	46	3 0 6
15. White trousers, long cloth (with waist belt)	400	36	I	40	2 2 3
			II	42	3 1 6
			III	52	3 1 6
16. White drill suits for European attendants (mostly cut).	40	72	..	..	7 0 6
17. Red turbans with yellow border (6 yards)	300	36	..	..	6 0 0

N.B.—Materials will be issued for these items by the Stationary Office. Necessary cloth will be supplied at the estimate furnished according as the individual measurements fall in any of the three sizes.

Drills (khaki and white) shall have to be drenched before the clothing is made, half a yard of cloth for every piece of 40 yards will on this account be allowed in excess of the estimates given above and no extra charges will be allowed for drenching. Needles, thread and labour will have to be provided by the contractors themselves.

PART IV.

Judicial.

(a) Courts.

		Probable quantities required.
1.	White coats (long cloth)	No. 20
2.	White long coats (long cloth) reaching to the knee	" 200
3.	Do. do. half way between the ankle and the knee	" 50

			Probable quantities required.
4	Trousers (drill) with waist-cord	Pairs	800
5.	White gowns (long cloth)	No	80
6.	Bone buttons (white)	„	800
7.	White drill suits (as per specification below) with crowns and monograms	„	5
8.	White drill suits (as per specification below) without crowns and monograms	„	20

Each suit consists of a white drill tunic and trousers, the tunic to be made with shoulder straps and rolled collar and to be faced with white braid and if necessary ornamented with white metal crowns at the points of the collar and monogram G.R.I. or the Royal Arms on the shoulder straps:—

9.	Peaked caps (after the pattern worn by Army Warrant Officers with a crown in front)	No.	5
10.	White sun helmets like those worn by Police Inspectors	„	5
11.	Puggrees, red cloth, for chobdars	„	20
12.	Waist bands (long cloth)	„	80
13.	Turbans, turkey red cloth (6 yards long)	„	25
14.	Jerseys	„	25
15.	Mull turbans (6 yards)	„	100
16.	Silver-laced turbans	„	10

(b) Commissioner of Police, Madras.

1.	White short coats (drill)	No.	6
2.	White drill trousers with waist-cords	Pairs	10
3.	Turbans (made up for horse-keepers)	„	5
4.	Turbans (made up for driver) with lace	„	2
5.	Fur cap	No.	1

PART V.

Materials required for embroidery work.

1.	Gold lace, 1½" wide	Yds.	5
2.	Do. 1" „	„	50
3.	Do. ¾" „	„	50
4.	Do ½" „	„	75
5	Do ¼" „	„	20
6.	Gold cord	„	150
7.	Red cord, woollen	„	25
8.	White cord do.	„	25
9.	Gold fringe	„	10
10.	Yellow fringe	„	50
11.	Do. tape, ¼" wide	„	5
12.	Black braid, ¼" wide	„	400
13	Black tape, ½"	„	100
14.	White braid, ¼"	„	50
15.	Black wool	Skeins	60
16.	Gold (gilt) buttons	No.	1,000

PART VI.

Miscellaneous articles.

1.	Dhoties, rose-coloured (6 cubits × 6 cubits)	No.	200
2	Country saree for (toties and sweeper women) (14 cubits × 2½ cubits)	„	120
3.	Waterproof capes made of oil cloth (big size)	„	5
4.	Do. do. (small size)	„	5
5.	Do. rubber coated material with turban covers	Sets.	10
6.	Waterproof aprons for coolumen	No.	10
7.	Turbans, red laced, first sort	„	20
8	Do second sort	„	50
9	Waterproof umbrellas (12 ribs) stag mark	„	60
10.	Do. (8 ribs) do.	„	5
11.	Straw caps with two white covers with a black band containing the words "Customs" stamped in gold	„	10
12	Brass buttons with rings (with the initials "G.H." and Crown) ..	„	150
13.	Do. (with initials "G.M.H." or "G.O.H.") ..	„	50
14.	Brass buttons, plain, with rings	„	170
15	Do aluminium, plain, with rings	„	30
16	Felt caps	„	2
17.	English leather belts	„	10
18.	Helmets	„	10
19.	Forage caps	„	10
20.	Cotton thread buttons (large and small)	„	100

Stationery Office, Madras,
25th January 1916.

D. W. G. COWIE,
Superintendent of Stationery.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT MATERNITY HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIETS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock on Monday the 15th February 1916 by the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, at his office, Pantheon Road, Egmore, for the furnishing by tender the following perishable and non-perishable articles of diet, etc., as detailed in the annexed schedules:—

SCHEDULE A.

(1) Perishable articles of diet (daily supply).
(2) Milk, etc (daily supply) .. ..
(3) Aerated waters .. .. ..
} From 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 or such portions of the year as may appear desirable

(4) Non-perishable articles of diet—To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.

SCHEDULE B.

Bazaar medicines and hospital necessaries—To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.

SCHEDULE C.

Bedding and clothing—From 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate and superscribed "Tenders for perishable and non-perishable articles of diet, etc., for the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras". Each tender must contain not only the rates, but also the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column and the items so totalled up should show the aggregate total of the entire tender. The tender for each article will be treated as a separate and distinct tender.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, equal to 5 per cent. on the total value of his tender, and, in default of such deposits, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.*

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, at his office, at the prescribed time, in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

5. No person making a tender will be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of 30 days from the date thereof, and, in the event of so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer for perishable articles of diet, bedding and clothing must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender or any portion thereof has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of his accepted articles, failing which his deposit shall be forfeited to Government; he will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

7. The successful tenderer for perishable articles of diet must have his articles ready for inspection not later than 7-30 A.M. daily.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractors, but payment will be made on monthly bills for the supplies of articles noted in schedule A (1), (2), (3).

9. A fine not exceeding Rs. 50 at a time will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

10. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

11. The successful tenderers for non-perishable articles of diet, bazaar medicines and hospital necessaries should deliver the articles in bulk within one week from date of order, failing which their earnest money will be forfeited to Government. Payment will be made after the required supply is fully received.

12. The deposit money of successful tenderers will be retained till the supply is completed, but those of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned on application at the hospital.

13. The samples of the different articles may be seen and the information as to the scales of diet, etc., may be had on personal application at the office of the Superintendent and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with such samples.

14. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest security or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 235s, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

16. Every tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money or security deposit confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

17. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialled by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

SCHEDULE A.

(1) *Perishable articles of diet (daily supply).*

Articles		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Apples	No.	500	From 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable.	
Beef, first sort, without bone	lb.	60		
Bread, first sort	"	35,000		
Chicken or half fowl	No.	3,500		
Chillies green	lb.	5		
Cocoanut, without shell	"	200		
Eggs, hen, fresh	No.	31,000		To weigh 1¼ oz. each.
Flour, wheat	lb.	100		
Fish, excluding wastage	"	240		
Ghee first sort, pure	"	660		
Cocoanut	"	200		
Ginger, green	"	5		
Hoppers white, fresh	"	17,000		To weigh 2 oz. each.
Ice	"	60,000		
Limes fresh, good size	No.	12,000		
Mangoes, good size	"	200		
Mint and Parsley	lb.	5		
*Mutton, without bone, first sort	"	7,000		
*Mutton, with bone	"	8,200		
Onions	"	150		
Oranges, fresh, first sort, good size	No.	8,000		
Pigeons	"	400		
Plantains, good, full size	"	3,000		To weigh 3 oz. each.
Potatoes first sort	lb.	4,000		
Sheep's feet	No.	3,000		
Vegetable, country (Exclusive of wastage, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year.)	lb.	1,500		
Do. Europe	"	200		
Soojee, fresh, good quality	"	100		To be supplied as indented for

* Each sheep must weigh not less than 25 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer. Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any condition.

(2) *Milk, etc.*

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Milk—Cows to be milked at the hospital fresh milk, specific gravity not less than 1,029° to be ready for milking promptly at 6 A.M. and 4-30 P.M. daily. Milk to be delivered at the kitchen at 7-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M.	Pints.	111,000	From 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable.	The milk will be opened for the cows in the morning at 6 A.M. for the first batch and at 7 A.M. for the second batch and in the evening at 4 for the first batch and 5 P.M. for the second.
Butter	lb.	1,200		
Buttermilk	Pints.	1,000		
Ghee	"	25		
Cream	lb.	25		

(3) *Aerated waters.*

Articles		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery	Remarks.
Constantia wine, Australian	Bottles.	24	From 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable	
Brandy, Pathaw No. 1	"	120		
Sherry, Green Seal	"	24		
Soda water	"	3,000		
Lemonade	"	3,000		

(4) *Bulk supply (non-perishable articles of diet).*

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Arrowroot (St. Vincent)	lb.	72	To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.	In 1 lb. tins.
Barley, pearl, 1st sort	"	200		
Benger's food	Tins.	48		
Chillies, dry, 1st sort, well cleaned	lb	30		
Coffee powder, 1st sort, pure	"	1,200		
Coriander, 1st sort, well cleaned	"	48		
Cummin seed 1st sort, well cleaned	"	8		
Essence of chicken (Brandis)	Tins.	48		(To be supplied as indented for.)
Garlic, 1st sort, well dried	lb.	8		
Mustard country, 1st sort, well cleaned	"	5		
Pepper, black, 1st sort, well cleaned	"	20		
Rice, sircarmay (1st sort, well cleaned), free from broken rice	"	2,000		
Rice, table (1st sort, well cleaned), free from broken rice.	"	250		
Salt, common	"	100		
Salt, table	"	35		(In 1 lb. packets.)
Salt, white (quite white and dry)	"	220		
Sugar, Ashagram, in bags of 60 lb. each	"	480		
Sugar, brown, in bags of 80 lb. each	"	2,042		
Tamarind (without seed), old	"	400		
Tea (finest)	"	136		
Turmeric, well cleaned	"	12		
Vandewm, well cleaned	"	2		
Vermicelli	"	12		(In 2 lb. packets.)
Cocoa (Cadbury's)	"	10		(In ½ lb. tins.)
Biscuits (milk)	"	74		
Ginger, dry (1st sort, fresh)	"	2		
Glaze	Tins.	12		In 1 lb. tins.
Nutmeg (1st sort)	lb.	1		
Oat-meal (Rolled ground coal Scotch oat-meal, C. E. Morton & Co.)	"	4		
Poppy seeds (fresh quality)	"	2		
Herrick's malted milk	Bottles.	72		Large size bottles
Gelatine	lb	2		In 1 oz. packet.
Mellins food	Bottles	24		Large size bottles
Prunes	lb.	70		In 1 lb. bottle

SCHEDULE B.

Bazaar medicines and hospital necessaries.

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Metal polish	Tins.	60	To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.	(As per hospital sample.)
Soft soap (chunam)	lb.	3,000		(To be supplied as indented for.)
Soda ash	"	3,360		
Methylated spirit	Gl.	160		(To be supplied as indented for.)
Stove pins	No.	480		As per hospital sample.
Safety pins	Doz.	200		(The Gaelic nickel-plated No. 4 steel safety pins.
Baskets, common	No.	24		As per hospital sample.
Do. rattan	"	24		
Bottles, graduated, 2 oz.	Doz.	12		
Do. do. 3 "	"	12		
Do. do. 8 "	"	300		
Brooms, ordinary	No.	100		
Do. cocoanut	"	6		As per hospital sample
Do. scavenger's	"	20		
Brushes, cobweb	"	24		
Do. coir, for coals	"	100		
Buttons, thread (large size)	Doz.	60		
Chattias, large, for lotion	Tons.	3½		To be supplied as indented for.
Coal, English, free from dust				
Combs, common	No.	60		As per hospital sample.
Do. fine (horn)	Doz.	24		
Corks, large	"	12		
Do. small	"	30		
Cotton, fine	lb.	1,000		As per hospital sample.
Flannels 58 yards to a piece	Piece.	1,380		

Bonar medicines and hospital necessaries—cont.

Articles.	Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Flour, rice, white and dry .. .. .. lb.	160	To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.	In 22 oz. packets.
Indigo, best .. .. "	6		
Jars, prune, empty .. .. .. No.	24		
Match boxes, small (Bryant and Mays) .. .. .. "	1,000		
Mull (18 yards to a piece) .. .. .. Pieces.	756		As per hospital sample.
Mullen .. .. Nos.	100		
Muslin (37 yards to a piece) Nos. 664 A and B .. Pieces.	300		As per hospital sample.
Needles (Kerby, No. 6) .. .. .. No.	250		
Muslin for cradles (12 yards to a piece) .. .. Pieces.	6		
Oil, coconut, ... Gals.	15		
Oil, benzoine (Theaker oil, 150's) .. .. "	840		To be supplied as indented for.
Pots .. .. No.	24		
Pots, filtering .. .. "	24		
Rings for pots .. .. "	25		
Scrubbers, coconut .. .. "	144		
Washing soda .. .. lb.	1,668		
Soap, bar (Reckbox) .. .. Bars.	504		As per hospital sample
Carbolic soap (Calvert's) .. .. .. Cakes.	408		Do
Monkey brand soap .. .. No.	432		(Double cakes to a pack.)
Soapnuts .. .. lb.	168		As per hospital sample.
Strainers .. .. No.	24		
Saw .. .. lb.	20,000		To be supplied as indented for.
Tape, English, narrow .. .. .. Yds.	4,320		
Tape, English, broad .. .. "	576		
Do. country .. .. "	648		
Vinegar, Europe superior .. .. .. Bottles.	8		Malt vinegar (C. E Morton.)
Cloth, bandage .. .. Yds.	500		To be supplied as indented for
Do dry lint .. .. "	50		Do
Do. white .. .. "	50		Do.
Candles (Belmont) .. .. No.	192		
Ladle, coconut .. .. "	96		As per hospital sample.
Mats, coir .. .. "	50		To be supplied as indented for
Nipple, rubber .. .. "	24		As per hospital sample.
Rope, cotton .. .. Yds.	200		Do.
Do hemp .. .. "	300		Do.
Thread, ligature .. .. lb.	1		In 2 oz. twist.
Do. sewing balls .. .. Nos.	120		Alexander.
Twine, country, fresh and strong .. .. .. lb.	2		In 4 oz. balls
Selvet .. .. No.	24		As per hospital sample.
Glue, calls dry .. .. lb.	5		
Oil, gingelly .. .. Gals.	25		To be supplied as indented for.

SCHEDULE C.

Bedding and clothing

Articles.	Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Blankets .. .. No.	60	From 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 As required as indented for.	As per hospital sample.
Counterpanes .. .. "	6		
Gowns, shirts .. .. "	40		
Mosquito curtains .. .. "	6		
Petticoats, shirts .. .. "	350		
Tea cloths .. .. "	35		
Babies night gowns, 1st size .. .. .. "	60		
Do. 2nd do. .. .. .. "	20		
Do. 3rd do .. .. .. "	60		

Madras, 28th January 1915.

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital.

TENDERS FOR EXECUTION OF WORKS TO KATTHANDALAM PERIA ERI.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, V Circle, at his office at Egmore up to 2 P.M. on the 15th February 1915 per the works noted below.

2. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle.

3. In addition to the address, each cover should bear on it the number of notice for which the tender is given, and the name of the tenderer.

4. Mufassal tenderers may send in their tenders by post duly registered to reach the Divisional Office on the due date. Any tender not reached in due time will not be considered.

5. The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

6. Printed forms of tender can be had on application either at the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisional or Tank Sub-Divisional office.

7. Plan, specification and detailed estimate may be seen on application at the Tank Restoration Scheme Division office, Egmore, on all working days between the hours of 12 a.m. and 4 p.m.

8. Work must not be sublet.

9. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

10. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

11. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, at 2 P.M. on the 10th February 1915

12. Work is given out on the piece-work system.

13. Earnest money as noted against the work should accompany each tender

1 இத்துடன் இணைத்துள்ள 1915-ஆம் பிரசினி 15ஆ பகுதி 2 எண்ணுள்ள நிபந்தனைகள் 7-ஆம் எண்ணுள்ள ஆ. ஆ. எஸ். ஆபிஸர், எழும்பூரிலுள்ள இரண்டாம் தளத்தில் கொடுக்கப்படுவது எனவும், அவைகளுடன் கூடிய மொத்த மேட்டில் விபரங்களில் கண்டபடி ஒப்பந்தங்கள் செய்யப்படுவதாகவும் இதனால் பிரசுரம் செய்யப்படுகிறது.

2 ஒப்பந்தப் புள்ளிகளை அடங்கிய விபரங்களை 7-ஆம் எண்ணுள்ள ஆ. ஆ. எஸ். ஆபிஸர், மற்றும் இதில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள அலுவலகங்களில் வைத்துப் பார்க்கலாம்.

3. விபரங்களில் கண்டுள்ளபடி ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளிகளை பிரசுர செய்யப்பட்ட விலாசத்தில் கொடுக்கவும் ஒப்பந்தங்களை செய்யவும் வேண்டியது.

4. வெளிப்புறம் ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி கவர்களுடைய ஒப்பந்தங்களை பார்த்தல் செய்யப்பட்ட பிறகு தனியே வைத்து ஆசிரியருடைய கையொப்பம் குறித்த தேதியில் மாத ஒப்பந்தங்களைப் பற்றி கவனிக்கப்படாது.

5. ஒப்பந்த எண்ணை, ஆ. ஆ. எஸ். ஆபிஸர், எழும்பூரில் இரண்டாம் மாடியில் அல்லது வேலை நிர்வாகத்தை எந்த காரணமும் தெரிவிக்காமல் நிராகரிக்க பொறுப்பு பார்க்கிறார்.

6 ஒப்பந்தப் புள்ளி (பாரம்) ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி ஆ. ஆ. எஸ். ஆபிஸில் குளிரைத் தொழிற்சாலை அலுவலகத்திலோ அல்லது சப்-டிவிஷன் ஆபிஸிலோ கிடைக்கும்.

7. ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி சம்பந்தமான விபரங்களை விபரமான தொழில்நுட்பத்தில் நடந்து நிர்வாக அலுவலகத்தில் 12 மணி முதல் 4 மணி வரையில் ஆ. ஆ. எஸ். ஆபிஸர் ஆபிஸ், எழும்பூரில் வேலை நாட்களில் பார்க்கலாம்.

8. ஒப்பந்தம் மறுத்தலைக்கு விடக்கூடாது.

9. விபரப்பத்திரங்களை ஒப்பந்தம் செய்யும்பொழுதில் அந்த நிறுவனத்தின் கூட்டாளிகளை ஒப்பந்தம் தனித்தனியே செய்யவேண்டியது. மற்றொரு பங்காளி வசம் இல்லாவிட்டால் அவருக்காக அதற்கு உரிய அதிகாரம்பெற்ற ஒப்பந்தம் செய்யவேண்டியது.

10. ஒப்பந்த மனுவில் ஒப்பந்தகாரரின் முழுவிலாசமும் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது.

11. ஒப்பந்தங்கள் ஆ. ஆ. எஸ். ஆபிஸர் எழும்பூர் இரண்டாம் அலுவலர் 1915-ம் ஆண்டு பிப்ரவரி 10ஆம் பகல் 2 மணிக்கு ஒப்பந்தம் திறக்கப்படும்.

12. வேலை ஒப்பந்தப்படி ஒப்பந்தம் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

13. அந்த வேலை தொடர்பாக குறித்த தொகை முன்பணத்துடன் ஒவ்வொரு ஒப்பந்தமும் அனுப்பவேண்டியது.

Name of work.—No. 39, Kaithandalam Peria Eri, Kollambakkam tank group, Madurantakam Upper Minor basin (C.E. No. 86 C.N./14-15)—Earnest Rs. 60.

Number.	Description of work.	Units of quantity.	Unit for which rate should be given.
1.	Earthwork for raising and strengthening the bunds	214 600	1,000 c. ft.
2.	Removing prickly-pears and destroying	L.S.	100 c.ft.
3.	Do bushes	Do.	Do
4.	Rendering the slope of bund	7 70	100 s. ft.
5.	Concrete broken stone in cement mortar	3 10	Do
6.	Rough stone in cement mortar	4 60	Do.
7.	Masonry work in cement mortar	5 50	100 c. ft.
8.	Pointing with cement mortar	L.S.	Do.
9.	Plastering with cement mortar, two coats	17	C. ft.
10.	Cutstone work	10 00	100 c. ft.
11.	Dry roughstone work	3 50	Do.
12.	Gravel packing	Nos. 13	Each
13.	Fitting pipes with cement		

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Tank Division, VII Circle.

Madras, 1st February 1915.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 75 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claims within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles	Mark	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Five junglewood planks	Nil	23rd January 1915.	Within the Madras Harbour
Two junglewood scantlings	"	23rd "	
Two junglewood squares	"	23rd "	
One crate containing empty bottles	A.S.M., Madras	25th "	
One case, contents not known	A triangle with "S.I.B.C.S Ltd." in the centre and "C. & B. Madras, Cross and Blackwell" on the right corner below.	26th "	
One pot sleeper	M S M R.	26th "	
One iron post 9½' × 4"	Nil	26th "	
Two channel iron 28'	"	26th "	
One junglewood plank	"	26th "	
One junglewood sleepers bundle	"	26th "	
One galvanized iron telegraph post	"	26th "	
Two flat iron bars	"	26th "	
One wire nail keg	"	27th "	
Three wooden sleepers	"	27th "	
One junglewood sleepers bundle	"	27th "	
One channel iron 28'	"	27th "	
One flat iron bar	"	27th "	
One round iron bar	"	27th "	
One square iron bar	"	27th "	
Four steel bars	"	27th "	

தொழில்.

இதனை 1880-ஆவதுஇ 7-வது சுவை 14-வது செய்யுளாகவு மிலையிலிருக்கு மாறுஇ வரை யோடி எல்லைகுட்பட்ட கடலில் படகைச் செலுத்தல் கூடாதென்றும் இச் சமய வரிகை செலுத்தப் படவேண்டுமென்றும் அறிவிக்கப்படுகின்றன. மேற் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட சலுகையை பாதிக்காதவை இந் நியமத்திற்குத் தளர்ச்சிதருவன வென்று சங்கத் தலைவர் கருதி வந்தார். அது மாத்தி யோசனை செய்தபின் மேற்படி சலுகையை அப் புறப்படுத்தியுள்ளது. மற்ற வேறுதலையில் மதராஸ் மேல்கடல் இறக்கியர் மற்ற நிலையில் நிலவர நிபந்தனைகள் :—

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	குறி	அகப்பட்ட தேதி.	கண்ட இடம்.
1 மட்டுமாம் பலகைகள்	பூஜ்யம் ...	1915-ம் வருஷம் 23வது	மதராஸ் துறைமுக எல்லை.
5 மட்டுமாம் வண்டிகள்	Cap. ...	Cap. 23வது	
2 மட்டுமாம் சக்கரங்கள்	Cap. ...	Cap. 23வது	
2 இரும்பு சாவி பூட்டு.	A.S.M. Madras ...	Cap. 25வது	
1½மண் பெட்டி.	பூஜ்யம் S. I. B. C. S. Limited மதராஸ் C & B Madras என்ற Cross and Blackwell என்ற வார்த்தைகள்.	Cap. 25வது	
1 இரும்பு இரண்டு சட்டி	M S M R ...	Cap. 25வது	
1 இரும்பு கம்பம், 9½' × 4"	பூஜ்யம் ...	Cap. 25வது	
2 தட்டி இருப்புகள், 28'	Cap. ...	Cap. 26வது	
1 மட்டுமாம் பலகை	Cap. ...	Cap. 26வது	
1 மட்டுமாம் வண்டி சட்டி	Cap. ...	Cap. 26வது	
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VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates in Government service with experience of work in the Revenue Department for the Third Clerk's post of this office on Rs. 30 which is permanently vacant. Preference will be given to Graduates or F.As. with knowledge of Telugu and Uriya or either.

Revenue Divisional Office, Chatrapur, Ganjam, 9th January 1915.

D. UMAMAHESVARA RAO, *Head-quarters Deputy Collector.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test, College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of Minor Irrigation Sub Overseer in the Peddapur taluk in this district on Rs. 30—2—60 per mensem.

2. Candidates must be well acquainted with Telugu and they are informed that the selected candidate should be prepared to join the appointment on 1st April 1915.

3. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st March 1915.

Collector's Office, Godavari, 12th January 1915.

E. B. ELWIN, *Collector.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a Minor Irrigation Overseer, newly sanctioned for employment in the Guntur district, on a salary of Rs 60—2½—100 the increment being annual.

2. A knowledge of Telugu is quite essential.

3. The applications should reach the undersigned before the 1st February 1915 and the selected candidate should be prepared to join the appointment on receipt of intimation.

Collector's Office, Guntur,
13th January 1915.

N. F. MARJORIBANKS,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Havildar on Rs. 28 for the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore. Preference will be given to retired English-knowing military man capable of teaching drill and gymnastics. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for two months and will be expected to go on tour with the College for six months in the year. He will be allowed the usual travelling allowances as per Civil Service Regulations while on tour. Applications with all copies of testimonials, etc., should reach the undersigned on or before 15th February 1915. The selected candidate should hold himself in readiness to join the appointment expeditiously. None but those holding the highest testimonials of conduct need apply.

Madras Forest College, Camp Sadivayal,
13th January 1915.

F. C. L. COWLEY-BROWN,
Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of temporary Store keeper for the Diwi Pumping station and Sub-Divisional stores on a monthly salary of Rs. 25.

2. Candidates should be qualified under the examination rules and be conversant with the nomenclature and accounting of General Engineering stores, Tools and Plant; one possessing previous departmental experience and a knowledge of Engine House stores and tools would be preferred.

3. The appointee will be required to also carry out the duties of a time and cost keeper for the Pumping station and repair shop work, and to attend to the general clerical duties of the Pumping station. He will be required to live on the Pumping station premises at Poliguddu, Diwi island. Unfurnished quarters will be provided free.

4. A cash security of Rs 100 is required for the charge of stores.

5. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th February 1915.

Bezwada,
14th January 1915.

W. P. ROBERTS,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

WANTED Computer Draftsmen, pay Rs. 12 to start with, in the Temporary Establishment for No. V. Survey Party office Cuddalore. Only those who have served as draftsmen in any survey party need apply. The applications should be addressed to the Officer in-charge, No. V. Revision Survey Party, Cuddalore, not later than 15th February 1915, with order of discharge, in original, of the party in which they served last.

Survey Office, Cuddalore,
18th January 1915.

M. N. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Officer in charge of No. V. Party.

WANTED Field Surveyors, pay Rs. 12 to start with, in the Temporary Establishment for No. V. Survey Party, Cuddalore. Only those who have served as field surveyors in any survey party need apply. The applications should be addressed to the Officer-in-charge, No. V. Revision Survey Party, Cuddalore, not later than 15th February 1915, with order of discharge in original of the party in which they served last.

Survey Office, Cuddalore,
18th January 1915.

M. N. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Officer in charge of No. V. Party.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have either passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, or have obtained Group Certificates in Surveying and Levelling of the Government Technical Examinations for the posts of Surveyors for Block level work in the Vennar Division, Tanjore district. Pay Rs 40 to 80 according to qualifications and experience. Selected candidates must be able to join before the 10th February and their services are likely to cease by the end of August.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 6th February.

V. GOPALAYYA,
Executive Engineer, Vennar Division.

21st January 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited for two permanent posts of Overseers on Rs 60—2½—100 and three Sub-Overseers on Rs 30—2—50 and a Clerk Draughtsman on Rs 25—1—30 in the Minor Irrigation Establishment of the Chingleput district. The increment is annual. None but those who are fully qualified under the Public Service Notification need apply.

Chingleput Collector's Office, Saidapet,
21st January 1915.

P. S. P. RICE,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the post of a clerk on Rs 20 in the office of the Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras Candidates already in Government service having experience of office work and willing to travel will be preferred. Applications should reach this office before the 15th February next.

Wellington House, Royapet, Madras, 22nd January 1915. V. P. SUBRAMANIA MUDALIYAR, *Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Dept.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from fully qualified persons for the post of the Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer carrying a monthly pay of Rs 30—2—50, from 1st April next. The applicants should clearly state their age, service and qualifications. The applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th February 1915.

Bellary Collector's Office, 23rd January 1915. A. F. G. MOSCARDI, *Collector.*

WANTED a Supervisor for the Negapatam Municipality. Salary Rs. 50—4—120 (annual). None but those who have the qualifications required of an Overseer in the Public Works Department need apply. Applications will be received up to 20th February 1915. Applicants should state in their application the date on which they will be able to take up the post if they are selected.

Negapatam Municipal Office, 16th January 1915. C. R. KUNJITHAPATHAM, *Chairman.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, or the late Sub-Overseer or Draftsman test of the same college for appointments in this circle.

2. Applications should reach this office not later than the 31st March 1915.

30th January 1915. M. R. KHAREGAT, *Superintending Engineer, I Circle.*

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I INTEND to move the High Court on or after the 1st March 1915, to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Ongole, 25th January 1915. N. PURUSHOTTAMA RAO.

NOTICE is given that I, T Keshav Rao, native of Mangalore, intend changing my name to K. B. Tombat (Kesava Rao Tombat) from this date.

Pulgadda, 23rd January 1915. T. KESHAV RAO, *Sub-Divl. Officer.*

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 11th January 1915 the estate of Miss P. E. G. Jackson (deceased), late of Villupuram, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 9th December 1914 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 13th February 1915, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras, 11th January 1915. C. E. ODGERS, *Administrator-General of Madras.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1915. [Price, 1 as. 6 p.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1, dated 26th January 1915.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ABKARI AND OPIUM PRIVILEGES.

Notice is hereby given that the number of independent shops appointed for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs during the twelve months beginning 1st April 1915 and ending 31st March 1916 and the local limits appointed for them will be notified by Collectors in their District Gazettes, and that the privilege of sale therein will be put up to public auction on the dates, at the places and by the officers to be notified by Collectors subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth.

Conditions of Auction Sale.

II. The districts in which independent arrack shops, foreign liquor taverns, beer shops and opium shops, respectively, will be sold are specified below :—

Independent arrack shops.	Foreign liquor taverns.	Beer shops.	Ganja shops.	Opium shops.
From 1st April 1915.				
Throughout the excise tracts of the Presidency including the Bangenapalle State.	In all districts except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, the Nilgiris, Salem and South Canara.	In all districts except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Madras, Tinnevelly and South Canara.	Throughout the Presidency	Throughout the Presidency.

Arrack and ganja wholesale depot licenses will be issued for all districts. Particulars regarding them will be found in clause XVI below. A separate notification will be issued regarding fixed fee foreign liquor licenses.

III. A deposit must be made by each bidder previous to bidding and will be received by the selling officer on the day of sale. A deposit of Rs. 50 will ordinarily be required from any person wishing to bid for any important shop or any large number of shops. This will be reduced to Rs. 20 in the case of bidders for not more than two or three shops of an aggregate monthly value of Rs. 50 or less and to Rs. 5 in the case of bidders for single small shops. In the Kurnool district, the officer conducting the sale may, where he finds it necessary, require a deposit of Rs. 10 only from bidders for arrack shops. In the South Canara district, the selling officers may at their discretion reduce the deposit to Rs. 2 for shops whose average monthly rental does not exceed Rs. 2.

IV. The shops will be put up to auction in the order in which they are notified, unless the selling officer sees reason to change that order. Upset prices will be fixed at the discretion of the Collectors. The reserve price placed by Government on the shops will not be published, but the average of the previous five years' rentals will be notified by the Collectors wherever possible, for the information of bidders.

V. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him.

VI. The officer conducting the sale may, at his discretion, refuse to accept the bid of any person on the ground that he has been convicted by a Criminal Court or has previously been guilty of such a breach of the conditions of a license or of a contract under the $\frac{\text{Abkari}}{\text{Opium}}$ Act as to render him undesirable

as a holder of a license or on the ground that he is insolvent or to prevent arrangements to the detriment of Government interests or for any other valid reason. He may also refuse any bid which he may consider to be purely speculative, after recording his reasons for doing so. Village officers * will not be allowed to bid for, or to have any direct interest in, shops for the sale of intoxicants.

VII. The shops will be knocked down to the highest bidder, but the sale will be subject to formal confirmation of the Collector, who shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid at his discretion. Such formal confirmation will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid, unless revised by the Board of Revenue for special reasons, and will be necessary whether the sale be held by the Collector himself or by any officer appointed by him.

VIII. In case of dispute the selling officer's decision shall be final. If for any reason the highest bid is rejected, the next highest shall be taken, or the shop re-sold at his discretion.

IX. At the close of each day's sale, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them. As the auction proceeds, each person whose bid is accepted shall at once, if so required by the selling officer, or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make a further deposit † of half a month's rent (in addition to the deposit made under clause III) for each shop unless the initial deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under clause III will be forfeited and the shop will be put up again immediately by the selling officer on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Collector and the defaulter will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop.

X. Persons to whom shops have been knocked down and who have made deposits as provided in clauses III and IX shall also deposit † such further sum as with the former deposits will make up two months' rent (to be paid within ten days from the date of communication of the Collector's acceptance of the bid) and shall without unnecessary delay execute the necessary engagements and take out licenses on the conditions hereinafter set forth. In the case of the purchaser's death after signing the agreement, it will be binding on his heirs and assigns. Should the initial deposit exceed two months' rental, the excess will be refunded unless the purchaser is required to deposit twice that sum under clause XI *infra*.

XI. If on enquiry subsequent to sale the purchaser shall be found to be of doubtful solvency, he may be required either to deposit two months' rental in addition to the sum prescribed in clause X *supra*, or to get a surety or sureties to execute a security bond for the due payment of all moneys that may become due by him under the terms of the contract. The bond shall be stamped (article 34, schedule I, Act II of 1899) and registered at the expense of the purchaser if the amount secured exceeds Rs. 1,000.

XII. On the failure of any person to make deposit under clause X or to comply with the requisition under clause XI *supra* or to execute engagements and take out licenses as aforesaid, the deposits already made may be forfeited and the shop re-sold under the orders of the Divisional Officer on the dates notified by the Collector or otherwise disposed of by the latter officer.

XIII. Re-sales effected under clause XII will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all gain, and, in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the total amount payable for the whole period under the terms of the original sale and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the re-sale. In the latter case the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the re-sale, and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable from the defaulter in the same manner as if it were an arrear of land revenue. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by re-sale, the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the privilege is disposed of otherwise than by re-sale and such disposal results in loss to Government as compared with original sale.

XIV. The purchaser of the privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed for breaches of the conditions set forth below, though a formal license may not have been issued to him.

XV. The deposit referred to in clause X or clause XI, as the case may be, will be taken as security for the due performance of the conditions of the license. If the Tahsildar ‡ and the licensee so agree, it may be credited towards the last instalments of the kists payable by the latter.

Condition of Issue of Licenses for Wholesale Vend of Arrack and Ganja.

XVI. Applications for the privilege of the wholesale vend of country spirits and of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant should reach the Collectors concerned on or before the 1st March 1915 and each should be accompanied by a fee of Re 15 which will be returned to those persons whose applications for licenses are not approved. The grant of licenses confers no exclusive privilege, and it will be open to the Collector to grant licenses under like conditions to other persons at any time during the currency of the licenses for which applications are now invited. Licenses for the wholesale vend of arrack will be granted to private persons only if they have obtained the consent of the arrack supply contractor of the district to the opening of their depots and deposited such amount as may be required by the Collector as security for the proper fulfilment of the conditions of the license. If such depots are not worked to the satisfaction of the Collector, they may be closed at any time. Arrack wholesale depot licenses will not be granted to persons having interest in retail shops.

The licenses issued under the above clauses will contain the following general conditions common to all abkári and opium licenses and the special conditions prescribed below for any particular kind.

General Conditions applicable to all Abkari and Opium Licenses.

1. Contract suppliers of country spirits are prohibited from holding within their contract areas any interest in the retail vend of arrack or in the vend of other intoxicating liquors such as toddy, foreign liquor and beer, and from employing any person who has such interest. This prohibition does not extend to the wholesale supply of foreign liquor or of rectified spirit to licensed vendors; nor does it prevent them from holding an interest in the retail sale of country spirits in areas other than those for which they have been granted the supply contract, or from holding ganja and opium shops either within or without their contract areas. Brewers are prohibited from having any interest either direct or indirect in the retail vend of beer throughout the Presidency.

* This order is not intended to debar relatives of village officers from holding abkari and opium shops which are not situated in or near or which do not supply villages in which the village officers themselves are employed.

† Amounts may be in cash or other approved security. ‡ Includes Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge.

2. The limits within which sales under any abkari or opium license may be carried on will be specified by the Collector at the time of the grant of the license. The sale or possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs outside those limits is prohibited.

3. Sales must be conducted in a suitable building of which the whole or part must be entirely set aside for use as a depot or shop. If there are means of communication between the depot or shop and an adjoining dwelling-house, they must be kept locked at night. In the case of arrack shops and taverns in municipalities, or towns having a population of 20,000 and over, the shop premises shall have no doors except into the main street; there shall be no possible means of ingress or egress in any other direction; the interior of the shop shall be sufficiently lighted by day and the shop shall not be used as a place of residence save by the vendor and his family or caretakers.

4. Except in the case when two or more foreign liquor licenses are held by one person, sales under such licenses issued must be in different premises (chemists and druggists and medical practitioners excepted). The possession upon any licensed premises of any liquor or opium or intoxicating drug except that to which the license relates, or of any essence or substance used or capable of being used for colouring or flavouring liquor except in accordance with the terms of a compounding license is prohibited. But intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy other than morphia or preparations for smoking may be prepared and sold in shops licensed for the sale of opium. In shops which are clearly of a superior character private bars may be sparingly allowed by the Collector, under a special license to be granted by him free of fee, provided that the interior of the bar is wholly visible from the doorway and that the entrance to it is either through the main door of the shop or through a separate door clearly labelled, or provided with a proper signboard to show its nature.

5 A signboard must be affixed to the front of each depot or shop showing the nature and number of the license under which sales are conducted there, the name of the licensee and (except in the case of foreign liquor) the current rate of sale. These particulars must be legibly painted in the local vernacular and, in the case of taverns and wholesale depots, in English also. The license must be hung up in a conspicuous place within

6 All liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to opium and intoxicating drugs either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose except the manufacture of intoxicating drugs in accordance with the terms of a license. Nothing shall be added to liquor except in compounding or blending in accordance with the terms of a license. Liquor shall not be bottled except in accordance with the terms of a bottling license. Nor shall different kinds of liquors be mixed and sold under the designation of one of them. All officers authorized to inspect depots and shops (*vide* condition 25 *infra*) are authorized to detain any liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs found unfit for consumption or not, or which they may believe to have been tampered with in any way, and all Collectors and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Departments are empowered to confiscate or destroy any liquor, opium, or intoxicating drugs unfit for consumption or use or which have been tampered with, and all liquor to which liquor of another description has been added and which is being offered for sale under the name of one of the liquors so mixed.

7. The sale or transport of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by persons below the age of 16 or by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease and the employment of such persons in shops or depots for the sale of the same are prohibited. The Divisional Officer may, where necessary, call for the names of all persons employed or proposed to be employed in depots or shops and forbid the sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by any person of whom he may disapprove.

8. No depot or shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 8 P.M., except under special authority. No arrack shop, foreign liquor tavern or beer shop shall be opened before 9-30 A.M. in Madras or 9 A.M. elsewhere. In Madras sales after 9 P.M. will be allowed only in special cases under separate licenses and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Collector. Power is reserved to Collectors on the report of the Police or for other sufficient reasons to order the closure of any particular shop either in towns or in the country at 8 P.M. or even at an earlier hour, if they consider such a course to be advisable in the interests of the public.

9. No drunkenness, disorder or gaming shall be permitted in depots or shops. Entertainments of any kind in depots or shops are also strictly forbidden.

10. No robbers or thieves or disorderly or riotous persons shall be harboured in depots and shops. Intimation of their resort thereto shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer.

11. No person shall be harboured in any depot or shop during the night.

12. Depots and shops situated on or adjacent to the line of march must be closed if the Collector so orders, while a regiment or detachment of European or native soldiers is passing or is encamped in the vicinity. Collectors or Divisional Officers shall have power also to close any shops temporarily in times of religious excitement or disturbance. Every depot and shopkeeper shall on his own motion close his depot or shop when there is riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

13. Collectors may order the transfer of depots and shops from one locality to another or their closure or the opening of new depots and shops within limits as to number to be fixed by the Board of Revenue in their discretion. But no new shops should be opened unless notice of the sites selected has been published in the District Gazette six months before the commencement of the lease and no such changes as affect the interest of adjacent shopkeepers shall be made during the currency of a lease except under special sanction of the Board. Tahsildars may at any time permit the transfer of a shop within the limits notified for the shop in the sale notice.

14. The right is reserved to the Collector to grant "Occasional Licenses" for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, on the occurrence of fairs, festivals, etc., only in places in the vicinity of which there are no regularly licensed shops. This power in regard to country spirits and ganja may also be exercised by Divisional Officers. Such licenses should be issued only when absolutely necessary and shall ordinarily be granted to the shopkeepers who usually supply the locality or to the representatives of the renter. The licenses shall run only so long as they are actually required not exceeding ten days. Not more than one license shall be issued for a fair or festival without the sanction of the Board. The fees to be paid for the licenses shall be fixed at the discretion of the officers issuing them.

15. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold or given—

(a) Except at shops specially approved by the General Officer Commanding the Division (or Independent brigade) or the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Camp, and then only in respect

on such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the local Excise authorities and specified in the license—

(1) to sailors of the Royal Navy, soldiers and members of their families, or

(2) to any other person living in barracks;

(3) (1) to persons whom a vendor knows, or has reason to believe, to be camp followers, i.e., all class of followers (other than private servants) whether on or off duty, who have a right to be in cantonments;

(2) to Policemen, Excise officers and Railway servants when on duty; or,

(c) in any circumstances to any—

(1) European vagrant under escort of the Police;

(2) child under sixteen years of age;

(3) insane person; or

(4) person known or believed to be intoxicated.

Note.—The restrictions in (a) and (b) do not apply to Native soldiers, their families and followers when they are absent on leave from their regiments.

16. No privilege of supply or vend shall be sold, transferred or sub-rented without the Collector's previous permission. Nor, if the Collector so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval.

17. No holder of any abkari or opium license will be allowed, without special permission from the Collector, to possess any interest in any abkari or opium license in any Native State or foreign territory or in any British territory where a low rate of duty is in force and which is adjacent to the district in which he holds his license.

18. Depots and shops must be kept open unless their temporary or permanent closure is authorised under condition 12 or 13 *supra* and such supply of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs as the Collector may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained therein. Shops not opened by dates to be fixed by the Collector shall be liable to be re-sold at the risk of the licensee.

19. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold in shops except for cash. The licensee shall be bound to give intimation of the offer of anything other than cash to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer. This condition is not, however, meant to restrict credit sales in the ordinary course of business by shopkeepers or firms of standing and respectability dealing in foreign liquor for consumption off the premises.

20. No liquor opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold either below or above such minimum * or maximum † prices as may be fixed for sale of the same in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

21. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug in excess of the quantity prescribed ‡ for possession without a license shall be permitted to be removed by any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit; nor shall liquor or intoxicating drug be sold at wholesale depots in quantities less than the minima prescribed.

22. True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in such in the prescribed form. The accounts and permits shall be in printed books. The account books may be obtained from local Revenue officers on payment of cost price. The permit books can be obtained at all Circle offices on production of receipts for the payment of the cost price into a Government Treasury. Permits for liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs received and the counterfoils of permits issued must be carefully filed. The signing of blank permits for subsequent issue is prohibited. The accounts and counterfoils of permits shall be preserved for one year after the period covered by the license and shall be produced when called for by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Inspector of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

23. Such returns and information as may be required by the Divisional Officer from time to time shall be furnished by holders of licenses.

24. Only such weights and measures as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue shall be possessed or used on any licensed premises, and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the district if the Collector shall so direct. The possession or use of weights or measures that are incorrect on any licensed premises will render the licensee liable to punishment.

25. The officers authorised to inspect licensed shops and depots are—

(1) any officer of the Revenue Department of rank not lower than Revenue Inspector, and

(2) any officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of rank not lower than Sub-Inspector.

These officers are empowered to enter and examine the premises, to test weights and measures in use and the liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs in the possession of the licensees, and to call for and

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* For liquor sold—*vide* Board's Notification No. 2, dated 16th January 1912.

† For opium shops in the Agency tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts, an uniform rate of 12 annas a tola has been fixed.

‡

Arrack.	Toddy.	Ganja.	Opium.
One-tenth of a gallon except in special localities separately notified, where it is generally one dram. In the Government and Cuddapah Salaka liquor drams.	One gallon except in special localities separately notified, where it is one dram. In the Kurnool Municipality 20 drams.	In the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, two tolas of ganja or charas and two tolas of bhang and elsewhere, five tolas of ganja or charas, and one of bhang and preparations or admixtures containing the above quantities.	In the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, any quantity up to three tolas, and elsewhere one tola of opium or preparations therefrom other than morphia or preparations for smoking.

check the accounts kept in the shop or depot. Police officers will also make inspections when it comes within the scope of their duty.

26. An inspection note-book, with the pages numbered consecutively, for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the Inspector of the circle or any officer authorised by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

27. The amount for which the privilege has been purchased shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments into a Government Treasury on or before the 10th * of each month beginning with April or October as the case may be. Fees for depots should be prepaid.

28. No remission or abatement of the rent shall be claimable on any account whatever.

29. Any sum due by a licensee may be collected † under the Revenue Recovery Act or adjusted from the deposit, if any, made by him at the commencement of the lease. He shall be bound to replace any sums adjusted from his deposit within fifteen days of receipt of notice from the Tahsildar.

30. Power is further reserved to Revenue officers to suspend licensee in case of failure of payment of kists or (in the case of toddy) tree-tax also on the due dates. In the case of arrack, toddy, ganja and beer shops and taverns this power will be exercised by Tahsildars, † in the case of opium shops by Divisional Officers and in other cases by the Collectors.

31. In the event of suspension of a license for failure to pay arrears, the privilege of sale will be re-sold with effect from the date of issue of license to the new purchaser or otherwise disposed of at the Collector's discretion. All losses on account of suspension and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege shall be borne by the defaulting licensee, but he shall have no right to gain, if any, which accrues. The whole of the deposit, if any, made at the commencement of the lease will be liable to forfeiture. The officer who has power to suspend the license may, however, at his discretion, allow sales to continue pending re-sale or other disposal of the privilege.

32. Interest on all moneys due shall be payable at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

33. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license either by a licensee or by any person in his employment will entail on the licensee—

Either (*a*) fine up to Rs. 50,

or (*b*) forfeiture of deposits, if any, and cancellation of license and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege at the risk of the licensee.

The licensee or his agent may also be prosecuted for the specific offence committed.

The rent for the whole lease shall become due at once, when a lease is cancelled under this condition.

Note.—For continuing breaches of a license, continuing fines may be imposed.

34. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if the licensee be convicted before a Magistrate of any offence against the Abkari / Opium Act, or of any offence under the Indian Penal Code, which in the Collector's opinion renders him unfit to hold it. The purchaser of a privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed in this condition if he is convicted of any such offence as above contemplated after the confirmation of the sale of the privilege to him though before issue of a formal license. Forfeiture of any license under this clause shall involve forfeiture of the balance of all deposits after payment to Government of all sums due under the lease.

34-A. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if it is brought to the notice of the Collector that the licensee has been *previously* convicted before a Magistrate of any of the offences mentioned above. The purchaser of a privilege is liable to this penalty even though a formal license may not have been issued to him.

35. Licensees are bound to report to the Divisional Officer all instances which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the manufacture, carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, committing breaches of the Abkari / Opium laws or of engagements entered into by them and to comply with the Divisional Officer's orders respecting the continued employment of such persons. No persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code shall be employed in the carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs without the Collector's previous permission.

36. Pecuniary dealings by licensees of any kind whatever with officials of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department are absolutely prohibited.

37. With the sanction of the Board of Revenue, any license shall be revocable by the Collector at his discretion on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of such revocation, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid will be refunded.

38. All licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the Abkari laws and, if so required by the Collector or any officer authorised by him, to deliver up their Opium licenses for amendment or for the issue of fresh ones.

Conditions applicable to Arrack Licenses.

1. The privilege extends only to the sale of country spirits of the prescribed strengths. These are 25° under proof and 60° under-proof in the districts of Godavari (excise tracts), Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput (*ex* Sriperumbudur taluk), North Arcot, South Arcot (high duty area), Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and 25° under-proof and 60° under-proof in other areas excepting the tracts in the South Arcot district bordering on French territory where the liquor to be sold will be 40° under-proof and Guneypur and Palkonda agencies where the liquor to be sold will be 60° under-proof only.

2. Spirits of all be purchased only from a distillery or warehouse established by the contract supplier for the supply of the district or from a wholesale depot established by the contract supplier, or by a private person with the contract supplier's consent. The prices to be charged per gallon at the distilleries, warehouses and wholesale depots in the several districts are given below.

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* Shops are liable to be re-sold for licensee to pay kists only after the 24th in Madras Town, and 20th elsewhere. In the meantime, interest will be levied.

† Includes Deputy Tahsildars at headquarters stations.

District.	Sources of supply—distillery, warehouse or wholesale depots.	Kind of liquor.	30° under-proof.	32° under-proof *.	50° under-proof
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Ganjam (ordinary tracts and 179 villages of the Agency tracts).	Aska distillery	Molasses arrack ..	0 15 6	..	0 7 2
	Wholesale depots	Do.	0 14 6	..	0 6 3
2 Vizagapatam (ordinary tracts and 44 villages of the Agency tracts.	Vizagapatam distillery ..	Jaggery arrack ..	0 14 6	..	0 6 3
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 1 6	..	0 13 6
3 Ganjam Agency (excluding Kondh and Savara Hills).	Do.	Do. ..	..	..	0 12 3
4 Pallenda Agency ..	Do.	Do. ..	..	..	0 11 9
5 Godavari (ordinary tracts and 30 villages of the Agency tracts)	Samalkot distillery	Molasses arrack ..	..	0 13 6	0 7 2
	Nidadavole warehouse ..	Do. ..	..	0 13 6	0 7 6
	Wholesale depots supplied from Samalkot distillery	Do. ..	..	0 14 6	0 8 2
	Wholesale depots supplied from Nidadavole warehouse.	Do. ..	..	0 15 6	0 9 6
6 Kistna—					
The taluks of Nuzvedpur, Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Eluru and Nuzugudem.	Nidadavole warehouse ..	Do. ..	..	0 13 6	0 7 2
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	..	0 14 6	0 8 2
Gudivada, Kaikalur and Nuzvid taluks.	Retnada warehouse ..	Do. ..	..	0 13 6	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	..	0 14 6	0 8 6
† Rest of the district ..					
7 Guntur—					
The taluks of Guntur, Narasaraopet, Sattenapalli, Ravad and Vinukonda.	Ongole warehouse ..	Do. ..	..	0 13 6	0 7 6
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	..	0 14 6	0 8 6
Tenali Repalle Bapatla and Ongole taluks.	Nellore warehouse	Do. ..	..	0 13 6	0 7 6
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	..	0 14 6	0 8 6
8. Nellore	Nellore warehouse	Do. ..	..	0 13 6	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	..	1 2 6	0 11 6
9. Cuddapah	Cuddapah warehouse	Do. ..	0 13 6	..	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 9 0	..	0 10 9
10. Anantapur—					
Kadiri taluk ..	Cuddapah warehouse	Do ..	0 13 6	..	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 6	..	0 10 3
Rest of the district ..	Dodpatri distillery	Jaggery arrack ..	1 0 0	..	0 9 2
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 4 9	..	0 13 11
11. Bellary	Bellary distillery ..	Do ..	0 14 0	..	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 2 0	..	0 11 7
12. Kurnool (including the Banganapalle State)	Nandyal warehouse	Do. ..	1 1 6	..	0 10 6
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 6 3	..	0 14 9
13. 2 Madras Town Circle ..	Madras warehouse	Do ..	0 14 6	..	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 6 6	..	0 10 6
14. Chingleput (excluding Sadupet taluk) §	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	..	1 0 0	0 10 9
15. Chittoor—					
Madanapalle and Tirupati taluks	Cuddapah warehouse	Molasses arrack ..	0 13 6	..	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 3	..	0 10 3
Rest of the district ..	Kanipattai warehouse ..	Do. ..	0 13 6	..	0 7 6
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	0 15 6	..	0 9 9
16. North Arcot (excluding Tirupattur and Tiruvannamalai taluks)	Kanipattai warehouse ..	Do. ..	..	0 13 6	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	..	0 15 6	0 9 9
Tirupattur taluk ..	Saramangalam warehouse ..	Do. ..	..	0 13 6	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	..	0 15 6	0 9 9
Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Nallikuppam distillery ..	Do. ..	..	0 12 6	0 7 2
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	..	0 14 6	0 8 2
17. South Arcot ‖ (high duty area).	Nallikuppam distillery ..	Do. ..	..	0 12 6	0 7 2
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	..	0 14 6	0 8 2
18. Tanjore	Tanjore warehouse	Do. ..	..	0 13 6	0 7 6
	Wholesale depots ..	Do. ..	..	0 15 6	0 9 6
19. Trichinopoly—					
Five talaks (excluding Karur and Namakkal)	Trichinopoly warehouse ..	Do. ..	..	0 13 6	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	..	0 15 6	0 9 6
Karur taluk ..	Coimbatore distillery	Jaggery arrack ..	..	0 14 6	0 8 5
	Wholesale depots ..	Do ..	..	1 1 0	0 11 0
Namakkal taluk ..	Saramangalam warehouse ..	Molasses arrack ..	..	0 13 6	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	..	0 15 6	0 9 6
20. Madura	Madura warehouse	Jaggery arrack ..	0 15 0	..	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 2 6	..	0 11 7
21 Ramnad—					
Ramnad and Sivaganga Zamindaris, Aruppukottai and Srivilliputtur taluks	Madura warehouse	Do. ..	0 15 0	..	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 2 0	..	0 11 7
	Tuticorin distillery ..	Do. ..	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	..	0 10 0
22. Tinnevelly	Tuticorin distillery ..	Do ..	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	..	0 10 0
	Coimbatore distillery ..	Do. ..	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
23. Coimbatore	Wholesale depots { In the Kollegal taluk.	Do. ..	1 2 0	..	0 13 0
	Wholesale depots { In the rest of the district.	Do. ..	1 1 0	..	0 11 0
24. The Nilgiris	Coonoor warehouse ..	Do. ..	1 2 0	..	0 13 3
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 5 0	..	0 13 6
25. Salem ..	Saramangalam warehouse ..	Molasses arrack ..	0 13 6	..	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	0 15 6	..	0 9 6
26. South Canara	Mangalore or Udipi warehouse ..	Do. ..	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 6	..	0 10 6
27. Malabar (excluding Wynaad taluk)	Calicut warehouse	Do. ..	0 13 6	..	0 7 6
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	..	0 10 6
28. Wynaad taluk (Malabar)	Contractors' wholesale depots ..	Do. ..	1 7 9	..	0 13 6

* The difference between the issue price fixed for 30° under-proof liquor and the price chargeable for 32° under-proof liquor at the rate mentioned for 30° under-proof will be recovered from the supply contractors concerned at the end of every month on the total issues made during the month.

† The liquor supplied to the Munagala and Sangapet Zamindaris and Ganjam and Pallenda Agencies will be coloured.

‡ The liquor supplied to the low fifty acres of the Sadupet taluk will be coloured.

§ Depots in the Chingleput District (except Sadupet taluk) will be supplied from the Vyasarpadi distillery, Madras, at the rate of As. 14 per gallon of 32° under-proof and As. 8 of 50° under-proof.

‖ Liquor supplied to the frontier tracts of this district will be coloured and will be of 50° under-proof and the price to be charged at the Nallikuppam distillery for issues to the wholesale depots in the frontier tracts and at these depots for issues to shops will be respectively As. 10-8 and As. 12-6 per gallon of that strength. Supplies of arrack to shops in these tracts shall be only from the wholesale depots.

3. For the transport of liquor issued from wholesale depots, arrack shopkeepers should provide themselves with jars or other receptacles that can be effectively closed and sealed. The contract suppliers and wholesale depot keepers are bound to sell to all persons licensed to purchase from them on payment of the value in legal tender. Depot and shopkeepers shall be entitled to have issued to them from the distillery or warehouse in the order of their applications and with all reasonable despatch any spirit which they are licensed to sell at any of the prescribed strengths. Shopkeepers are entitled to obtain liquor from a distillery or warehouse even if there is a wholesale depot in the same place. Supplies to shops shall, however, be subject to the provisions as to sources of supply given in the table attached to condition 2 and in the footnotes thereto.

4. The quantities purchased at one time shall not fall below the following minima :—

Persons purchasing.	From a distillery or warehouse.	From wholesale depots.
Independent shopkeepers	5 gallons	½ a gallon.
Wholesale depot keepers	2 gallons	4 gallons.

5. The prices to be charged by distillers and warehousekeepers are in addition to the excise duty the rates of which per gallon are as follows :—

Districts.	30° under-proof.	33° under-proof.	40° under-proof.	50° under-proof.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam and Vizagapatam	3 3 0	..	..	2 1 0
Madras which is Madras E. cause district and eleven adjoining villages of the Saidapet tal..	3 11 0	..	..	2 4 0
Godavari Kistna (excluding the Munagala and Linguigiri zamindaris), Guntur and Nellore	..	2 4 0	..	2 0 0
Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool (including Banganapalle)	4 0 0	..	..	2 2 0
South Arcot (Pondicherry Frontier tracts)	..	..	1 8 0	..
Munagala and Linguigiri zamindaris of the Kistna district ..	..	1 6 0	..	2 12 0
Chingleput (excluding Saidapet taluk), North Arcot, South Arcot (high duty area), Tanjore and Trichinopoly	..	4 12 0	..	2 12 0
South Canara and Malabar (excluding Wynaad)	3 1 0	..	..	1 12 0
The rest of the Presidency (Excise tracts)	4 12 0	..	..	2 12 0
Gunupur taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency	..	..	..	0 6 0
Pajkonda taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency	..	..	..	0 0 0

6. The duty on spirits purchased from the contract supplier's distillery or warehouse must be prepaid into a Government Treasury unless the contract supplier has an advance account with the treasury, in which case the duty may be paid to him up to the limit of the balance in his favour in that account. The cost price of spirits purchased should be paid to the contract supplier.

7. In the case of purchases from wholesale depots the excise duty must be paid to the depot-keeper with the cost price.

Special Conditions applicable to Arrack Wholesale Depot Licenses.

1. Each cask in a depot shall have its capacity legibly cut, branded or painted on it. The licensee will be responsible for the correctness of such marks. The contents of casks of 80 gallons and upwards must be marked to the nearest half gallon, those of smaller ones to the nearest quarter gallon.

2. In the following cases no consignments of spirits received at depots from distilleries and warehouses and, in the case of (*d*), from other depots shall be opened before they have been gauged and proved by an authorised Government officer :—

(*a*) In case of issues from the Vizagapatam distillery to depots in the Gunupur Agency of the Vizagapatam district.

(*b*) In case of issues from the Vivasarpadi distillery in Madras to depots in the Chingleput district excluding the Saidapet taluk.

(*c*) In case of issues from the Madras warehouse to places within the Madras Town Circle, but outside the Madras Revenue district including eleven adjoining villages of the Saidapet taluk where the duty is high.

(*d*) In case of issues from one part of British territory to another which must pass through Native States or Foreign Settlements.

(*e*) In case of issues from the Nellikuppam distillery to the low duty tracts of the South Arcot district.

(*f*) In case of issues from the Bezwada warehouse to the Munagala and Linguigiri zamindaris of the Kistna district.

In all other cases the depot keepers are required to verify the consignments on receipt and carefully enter the result of the verification in their accounts.

3. No consignments of spirits which have to be transported through Native States or Foreign Settlements shall be issued without their being sealed by authorised officers.

4. Each depot must be furnished with a hydrometer of such pattern as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, a thermometer and a bung-rod. Bung-rods, and, if required, hydrometers and thermometers also will be supplied by the department on payment of the cost.

5. Spirits shall be sold only to licensed vendors in the district. But wholesale depotkeepers in taluks where a lower rate of cost price is in force shall not sell liquor to licensed vendors in the other taluks of the district where a higher rate of cost price is in force.

6. Wholesale depotkeepers shall obtain their supplies of liquor only from the distillery or warehouse established by the contract supplier in the contract area or from other wholesale depots in the same area, as shown in column 2 of the table in condition 2 of the conditions applicable to arrack licenses.

7. Wholesale depotkeepers shall send letters of advice to the Sub-Inspector of the range in which the shop is situated whenever a consignment is issued to a shop in a different range from the depot. Letters of advice relating to shops in the same range as the depot shall invariably be written up by the depotkeeper at the time of writing the permit and either sent to the Sub-Inspector or handed over to him when he next inspects the depot.

8. A wastage allowance up to 3 per cent. on the quantity advised in each cask received at the depot will be allowed to wholesale depotkeepers who should submit to the Inspector of the circle in which the depot is situated, a statement showing (i) the number of the cask received at the depot, (ii) the quantity advised in each cask, (iii) the quantity outturned, and (iv) the wastage ascertained in each case. The statement should be submitted not later than the 5th of the month following that to which it relates. All cases of wastage in excess of the 3 per cent. limit will be dealt with by Collectors at their discretion, by a fine not exceeding double the duty payable on the excess wastage. Only one cask should be kept open at a time for issue. Depotkeepers should show clearly in their account books the cask from which each consignment or part of a consignment is issued.

9. In the Madras Town Circle shopkeepers in the low duty area shall obtain from the Inspector of the circle books of requisitions or indents, and each time liquor is required by them they shall send the foil portion of an indent signed by them to the depotkeepers from whom they wish to buy liquor. Depotkeepers shall in each case paste the indent to the counterfoil of the permit issued by them, the permits being pasted by the shopkeepers to the counterfoils of their indents.

10. Depotkeepers shall seal all consignments of liquor issued to shops at their own cost. [If necessary, Collectors may require that a portion of each supply from a depot to a shop shall be in a sealed bottle.] They shall use for this purpose a private seal, an impression of which shall be made not only on the jars or other receptacles in which liquor is issued to shopkeepers, but also on the permits issued with the consignments. All depotkeepers will be required at the beginning of the year to furnish the Inspector of the circle within which their depot is situated with a clear impression of the seal to be used and will not be permitted to change the seal during the year.

Special Conditions applicable to Independent Arrack Shop Licenses.

1. No consignments of spirits transported to a shop through Native States or Foreign Settlements shall be opened before they have been verified by authorized officers; in the Madras Town Circle consignments received direct from the Madras warehouse in shops in the low duty area shall not be opened before they have been verified by an authorized officer.

2. Collectors may, with previous sanction of the Board, fix maximum prices for spirits.

3. In the Madras Town Circle, shopkeepers in the low duty area shall obtain from the Inspector of the circle books of requisitions or indents, and each time liquor is required by them they shall send the foil portion of an indent signed by them to the depotkeeper from whom they wish to buy liquor. Depotkeepers shall in each case paste the indent to the counterfoil of the permit issued by them, the permits being pasted by the shopkeepers to the counterfoils of their indents.

Conditions applicable to all Tavern and Beer Shop Licenses.

1. If the Licensee holds any other licenses for the sale of foreign liquor on the same premises, he must keep his accounts of transactions under it separate from those under this license.

2. The possession or sale of diluted beer by the licensee is prohibited.

Conditions applicable to all Tavern Licenses.

1. The licensee is prohibited from rectifying spirits by purifying, colouring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

2. Every receptacle containing spirits flavoured, coloured or compounded in India and received into or kept for sale at the tavern shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Spirit compounded in India." All liquor imported in bulk and bottled in the Presidency received into or kept for sale at the tavern, shall bear a printed label showing clearly the country of manufacture, the name of the bottler as entered in his license and the place of bottling. The licensee is forbidden to alter either the nature of the bottled liquor purchased by him or the labels upon the bottles, on pain of forfeiture of his license.

3. If the licensee is desirous of obtaining a supply of cocoanut toddy arrack made in Malabar, he must make his own arrangements with the supply contractors. The contractors shall not be entitled to refuse to supply cocoanut toddy arrack except on the ground of want of stock. The liquor must be kept in receptacles labelled "Spirit manufactured in Malabar."

4. The maximum strengths at which imported and locally-made foreign spirits can be sold are 25° under proof for gin and 25° under-proof for all other kinds of spirits including Italian arrack, except denatured spirits and Malabar, Cochin and Colombo arrack.

Condition applicable to Tavern Licenses in places where there are no Beer Shops and to Beer Shop Licenses.

Every licensed brewer is bound on payment of the value in legal tender or on security for such value being given to supply native beer at a price not exceeding Rs. 40-2-0, including the excise duty of Rs. 10-2-0 per hogshead, to all persons licensed to sell such beer. Applicants shall be entitled to have native beer of good quality issued to them in the order of their applications and with all reasonable despatch. All complaints as to the quality of the beer supplied will be disposed of by the Board whose decision shall be final.

Special Conditions applicable to Tavern Licenses in places where there are no Beer Shops.

1. The privilege extends to the sale of foreign liquor to be consumed on the premises and to sale to any person at a time up to one reputed quart for removal from the premises.

2. Every receptacle containing beer brewed in India and received into or kept for sale at the shop shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Beer brewed in India".

Special Condition applicable to Tavern Licenses in places where there are Beer Shops.

The privilege extends to the sale of any foreign liquor except beer to be consumed on the premises and to sale to any person at a time up to one reputed quart for removal from the premises.

Special Conditions applicable to Beer Shop Licenses.

1. The privilege extends to the sale of beer brewed in India to be consumed on the premises and to sale to any person at a time up to one reputed quart for removal from the premises.

2. Every receptacle containing beer brewed in India and received into or kept for sale at the shop shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Beer brewed in India."

Special Condition applicable to Beer Shop Licenses on the Nilgiris.

The licensee shall obtain beer from such Brewery Company and at such price as the Collector may notify.

Conditions applicable to Ganja Licenses.

1. The privilege conferred extends only to the sale of ganja, charas, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant.

2. Ganja, charas and bhang must be obtained by depot keepers from licensed cultivators at the storehouses at Santaveyr and Santaveni or from other depotkeepers and by shopkeepers either direct from the cultivators, or from depotkeepers, or from other shops within the district. Depotkeepers shall sell intoxicating drugs only to licensed vendors. Neither depots nor shops can be held by or in the interest of licensed cultivators. Unpressed ganja will not be issued to any district in the Presidency. Shopkeepers are prohibited from breaking up the pressed ganja kept for sale in their shops except in small quantities not exceeding the average daily sales in their shops.

3. Other drugs may be manufactured from ganja, charas and bhang in depots and shops and sold to other depot or shopkeepers.

4. The minimum quantities prescribed for sale at wholesale depots are five tolas of ganja or charas, one seer of bhang or admixtures or preparations containing these quantities.

5. No consignments of intoxicating drugs obtained from a Government storehouse shall be opened before they have been verified and passed by an authorized Government officer. Infraction of this provision will subject the licensee to a fine which may extend up to Rs. 200.

6. The licensee shall also be entitled to arrange for the transfer to his name of ganja, charas or bhang, the property of licensed cultivators stored at a storehouse, in which case he shall abide by the orders of the officer in charge regarding its storage and accept all the cultivator's responsibilities in connection therewith.

7. The licensee shall not destroy the seeds or any part of his stock of ganja. The seeds if separated from the stock as well as any part of the stock which the licensee desires to destroy should be carefully preserved for examination and destruction by an inspecting officer.

8. No females shall be employed in the sale of intoxicating drugs.

9. The licensee shall keep no greater quantity of ganja, charas, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant than that fixed by the Collector at the time of granting the license.

10. During the closing month of the lease (March) the licensee may not apply for more ganja than is necessary to meet legitimate requirements of the remaining days of the lease. Every indent for ganja in March either to the Storehouse officer or to the depotkeeper should pass through the Inspector of the Circle in which the shop or depot is situated who may, at his discretion, refuse to comply with it in full and may pass for supply only such quantity as he considers reasonable. Wholesale depotkeepers shall not comply with indents unless already passed by the Inspector of the Circle in which shops or depots are situated.

Conditions applicable to Opium Licenses.

1. The licensee shall be bound by the rules prescribed under the Opium Act now in force, or such other law as may hereafter be enacted, in the Notification of Government No. 514, dated 12th November 1912, published on pages 1217–1221 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1912, Part I, as subsequently amended and any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be notified.

2. The smoking or consumption of opium or its preparations in any form in premises licensed for sale and the sale of morphia or preparations for smoking are prohibited.

3. No shop shall be opened without a license from the Collector. The usual counterpart agreements must be executed by the licensees.

4. Discretion is reserved to Collectors to issue separate licenses to licensed druggists for the sale of opium and the manufacture and sale of opium preparations for medicinal purposes only. Private persons are permitted to manufacture intoxicating drugs and smoking preparations for their own use only provided they do not exceed the limits for possession. Licenses for the wholesale vend of opium or for the manufacture and vend of intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking, may be issued by the Collector in the town of Madras to chemists for medicinal purposes only.

5. The price of opium at taluk kacheris will be Rs. 39 per full seer cake and Rs. 19-8-0 per half seer cake.

6. The privileges conferred extends only (a) to the retail sale of opium and (b) to the manufacture and retail sale of intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy other than morphia or preparations for smoking in shops duly sanctioned.

7. A licensed shopkeeper may not sell at one time to any person more than one tola of opium or intoxicating drugs, except in the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari where he may sell up to three tolas.

8. The licensee shall obtain his supply of opium from *. . . . . taluk kacheri in quantities of a half seer and multiples thereof on complying with the rules regulating such issues, or from other shops within the district under the special orders of the Collector. No opium other than that obtained in the manner specified above shall be sold or received or possessed by shopkeepers. During the closing month of the lease (March), the licensee may not apply for more opium than is necessary to meet legitimate requirements of the remaining days of the lease. Every indent for opium in March will be carefully scrutinized by the officer in charge of the taluk treasury who may, at his discretion, refuse to comply with it in full, and may issue such quantity as he considers reasonable.

9. The licensee shall keep no greater quantity of opium and intoxicating drugs other than morphia or preparations for smoking than that fixed by the Collector at the time of granting the license.

10. If this license is used as a cloak for illicit sales or if the licensee knowingly sells opium to an opium smuggler or if the Collector has reason to suspect that the licensee is guilty of any of these offences, he may, after recording his reasons, forthwith cancel the license and re-sell or otherwise dispose of the privilege at the risk of the licensee. The rent for the whole lease shall become due at once, when a license is cancelled under this condition.

* Here the name of the taluk where the shop is situated or of such other taluk as may be ordered by the Collector will be inserted.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 26th January 1915.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1915. [Price, 6 *pie*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30 JANUARY 1915.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Russellkonda and Surada reservoirs 26·76 and 9·20 feet deep respectively. Sowing of greengram concluding; of gingelly and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested redgram and sugarcane, outturn generally fair; horsegram, poor to fair. Pasture scarce in two taluks, elsewhere generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly commencing or proceeding; of ragi and greengram commencing. Transplantation of ragi commencing or concluding; of chillies concluding. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested sugarcane, ragi, paddy, tobacco, chillies, cotton, cholam, horsegram and sumbu; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except one taluk and five divisions. Godavari 2·1 feet above anaikat. Sowing of gingelly, transplantation of paddy and raising of seed-beds in progress in parts. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested pulses, cholam and ragi, outturn fair; paddy and chillies, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient except two divisions; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but anthrax prevails in three divisions. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 0·35 foot above anaikat. Ploughing and transplanting of paddy beginning or progressing; manuring, sowing of gingelly, transplanting of tobacco and raising of seed-beds progressing. Standing crops fair. Harvested greengram and varigs, outturn fair; ragi, fair to normal; sugarcane, fair; paddy, normal; redgram, poor to fair; and chillies, cholam and horsegram, poor to normal. Pasture scarce in parts of six taluks; fodder insufficient in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; outturn bad to normal; chillies and varigs, poor to normal; horsegram and pulses, poor to fair; castors, maize and coriander, fair. Pasture generally scanty and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient. Partial supply in Kurnool-Cuddapah canal owing to breach. Tungabhadra 0·67 foot below anaikat. Standing crops fair. Harvested varigs, castors, paddy, groundnut, cotton, bengalgram, horsegram, redgram and chillies; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam; outturn poor. Pasture available and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and weeding of cholam, cotton and paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, outturn poor to fair; paddy, sugarcane, pulses and korra, fair. Pasture insufficient except in parts of two taluks and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest and anthrax prevail in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of betel in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested pulses; outturn bad to poor. Pasture scanty and fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but foot-and-mouth disease prevalent in seven villages. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of four taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and cholam and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, groundnut, horsegram and cotton; outturn generally fair. Pasture scarce except in parts of two taluks; fodder sufficient except in parts of two others. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply generally insufficient except under wells. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam, gingelly and indigo, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good but paddy withering or diseased in parts of two taluks; ragi withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn poor to normal; cholam, normal; bengalgram, poor, horsegram, poor to fair. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax are sporadic in three taluks and one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk and two divisions. Freshes in rivers. Discharge at the Nellore and Sangam anicuts sufficient. Supply in the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and transplanting of paddy, ragi, chillies and tobacco in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal generally; cholam, normal; varagu, bad to fair; varigu (panivaragu) fair; cholam, cumbu and korra, normal. Pasture sufficient except in one division; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but *pilikanna*, mange, rinderpest, black-quarter, malignant sorethroat, foot and mouth disease prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi and varagu; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in one taluk and malignant sore-throat in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, indigo and gingelly, transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, varagu, groundnut and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in parts of one taluk and two divisions. Ploughing, sowing of paddy concluding in parts; cholam and gingelly, proceeding; weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding or concluding in parts. Preparation of seed-beds for ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, sugarcane, pulses, ragi, groundnut, varagu and horsegram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder insufficient in two taluks and three divisions. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease and blackquarter prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of four taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ragi, gingelly, cholam and tobacco and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, groundnut, varagu, ragi, cumbu, cholam, dholl (redgram), sugarcane, horsegram and oil-seeds; outturn not reported. Pasture generally available; fodder available but dear in one taluk and one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam and transplanting of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops good, but rain is needed for wet cultivation in parts. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; ragi, cholam, cumbu and horsegram, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts under wells and tanks. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing, sowing of cholam and transplanting of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and cholam, outturn fair to normal; cumbu, fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle fair to good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the anaikat. Transplanting of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam and cumbu; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. No flow over the Grand Anaikat. Sowing of paddy, ragi, maize and gingelly and transplanting of gingelly in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, varagu, groundnut and red gram; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle disease (not specified) prevailing in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Standing crops fair, but wet crops withering for want of rain. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in the Periyar area and parts of four taluks and one division. Discharge from the Periyar main canal 991 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and cholam, transplanting of paddy and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy becoming short in parts of two taluks and withering in parts of one division for want of rain. Harvested paddy, ragi and cholam; outturn fair; cumbu poor. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing and sowing of wet and dry lands in progress in parts; transplanting of paddy proceeding or concluding and of ragi concluding in parts; and weeding of paddy and ragi concluding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair; ragi, varagu, vali (samwa millet), cholam, cumbu and pulses, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available though dear in parts. Condition of cattle good, but diarrhœa in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in areas under some breached tanks. Flow over Srivaikuntam anaikat 0·21 foot. Weeding beginning or ending and sowing of dry lands and transplanting of paddy in flooded parts proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot and mouth disease prevailing in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crop good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle disease prevailing in two taluks. Condition of labouring classes and labour market fair. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for third rice crop commenced in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested second rice crop; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pruning of main crops and sowing concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Labour market fair. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 30th January 1915.—Rainfall light Vizagapatam Agency, Nellore, Tinnevelly, Malabar and Cochin; *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good but withering or require rain in parts three districts. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding generally; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts Ganjam, Godavari, Deccan, Nellore, Central, Madura and Tinnevelly. Pasture sufficient except in Kurnool and in parts of six other districts; fodder generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., L. RDS. AND AGRL., BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
2nd February 1915.

V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Ag. Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915

Districts.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		In the week.		By to the end of the week from 1st April		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1915	Average of 43 years.	1915.	Average of 43 years.	Average for January.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for January.*	Last week	This week.	Average for January.*	Last week	This week	Average for January.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	..	0·1	0·1	44·1	10·1	8·6	8·7	19·2	13·6	14·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam (A.)	0·01	..	0·0	55·0	10·6	8·1	8·1	19·4	18·3	14·1	..	16·2	16·2	20·0	15·0	14·9
	Vizagapatam (L.)	..	..	..	39·8												
	Godavari	..	..	..	34·4	10·4	8·8	8·8	18·4	16·8	16·4	17·3	17·3	17·3	..	20·0	18·3
	Kistna	..	..	..	35·5	9·8	9·0	9·0	17·7	14·4	14·4	15·6	14·6	14·7	..	15·0	15·0
	Nellore	..	..	..	31·0	10·3	8·6	8·6	..	17·0	17·0	15·9	15·6	15·7	17·3	16·1	16·3
	Guntur	..	..	..	25·4	8·1	8·0	8·0	..	16·6	16·6	19·1	16·6	17·0	15·3	13·6	13·9
Deccan	Kurnool	..	..	..	†23·8	..	7·0	7·1	..	..	..	..	19·0	19·0	..	..	..
	Bangalore	..	..	23·0	22·3	8·4	7·5	7·5	* ..	16·6	16·8	16·7	16·8	17·6	..	..	..
	Bellary	..	..	20·5	† 25·5	..	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	17·5	..	..	..	..
	Sandur	..	..	17·7	12·4	9·4	7·8	7·8	18·1	16·1	16·3	17·0	14·6	14·8	15·1	13·4	13·4
	Anantapur	..	..	35·0	27·5	8·8	7·4	7·4	17·1	14·8	14·8	17·2	14·5	14·5	17·3	13·4	13·4
	Cuddapah	..	..	33·3	31·0	10·7	8·3	8·9	16·9	16·3	16·4	15·8	15·2	15·2	16·1	14·0	14·5
Carnatic	Nellore	0·2	..	..	44·8	8·8	9·4	9·6	14·0	14·0	14·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	..	0·1	4·3	44·8	8·0	7·6	7·6	14·8	13·0	13·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	..	0·2	6·1	46·3	9·1	8·2	8·3	14·6	16·0	16·2	..	..	..	16·0	15·0	14·8
	South Arcot	..	0·1	5·4	43·3	10·2	8·0	8·1	17·1	14·4	14·4	..	..	..	16·6	14·2	14·2
	Chittoor	..	0·2	3·6	32·4	8·6	8·6	8·8	15·4	13·8	13·4	..	..	..	15·0	13·5	13·4
	North Arcot	..	0·1	6·2	37·1	9·1	7·4	7·4	16·2	13·6	13·8	14·6	12·3	12·4	15·9	12·8	12·9
Central	Salem	..	0·1	3·1	32·1	8·6	7·2	7·3	16·4	13·7	13·7	15·9	11·5	11·2	15·6	13·5	13·6
	Coimbatore	..	0·1	2·5	25·7	9·3	6·9	6·9	16·8	13·7	13·7	15·6	11·5	11·6	16·3	11·5	11·5
	Trichinopoly	..	0·1	3·2	31·8	9·3	7·9	8·0	16·0	15·3	15·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
South	Tanjore	..	..	4·5	43·2	..	7·4	7·5	..	17·1	17·7	..	20·5	20·6	..	20·6	21·0
	Pudukkottai	..	..	‡ ..	‡ 30·2	9·3	7·4	7·5	16·7	14·2	14·4	14·6	12·8	12·7	14·6	11·8	10·6
	Madura	..	..	..	30·7	9·6	7·2	7·3	16·3	14·7	15·0	15·0	11·9	15·3	12·9	12·2	12·4
	Ramnad	..	0·2	3·4	29·4	9·8	6·1	6·2	17·6	16·6	16·5	15·2	13·3	13·3	12·7	12·0	11·4
	Tinnevelly	0·63	..	..	27·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Coast	Malabar	0·01	..	0·0	24·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Canara	..	..	..	115·7	9·2	7·6	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	..	..	..	145·1	10·7	8·5	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	0·01	‡ 0·1	‡ 0·1	‡ 64·6	..	7·7	7·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	..	† ..	0·0	† 100·2	..	7·7	7·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			0·1	0·1	65·5	9·1	6·2	6·2	14·3	11·4	11·6	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = Agency. L = Littoral.

* Average of the 13 years ending 1913-1914. † Average of the 5 years ending 1909-1910. ‡ Average of the 30 years ending 1909-1910.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1915. [PRICE, 9 ps.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in the year 1914, compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1914.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·979	0·015 above	29·964
Temperature of air	81·6	0·5 "	81·1
Do. of evaporation	73·7	1·2 "	74·5
Percentage of humidity	74	2 "	72
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	148·1	8·4 "	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·1	0·3 "	90·8
Minimum in shade	75·3	0·6 "	74·7
Do. on grass	73·4	1·5 "	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 95 days	58·63	7·81 "	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E.	same as	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	153	18 below	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	44	5 "	49
Do. of bright sunshine	60·0	5·4 "	53·4

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	169	1234	East.	191	806	South.	190	1388	West.	241	1919
N. by E.	299	1953	E. by S.	186	949	S. by W.	219	1423	W. by N.	222	1636
N.N.E.	399	2246	E.S.E.	201	970	S.S.W.	199	1402	W.N.W.	120	585
N.E. by N.	319	2287	S.E. by E.	272	1514	S.W. by S.	271	1989	N.W. by W.	74	307
N.E.	416	2814	S.E.	495	3081	S.W.	343	1525	N.W.	59	302
N.E. by E.	337	2115	S.E. by S.	395	2110	S.W. by W.	219	1398	N.W. by N.	29	104
E.N.E.	149	834	S.S.E.	497	3135	W.S.W.	181	1344	N.N.W.	7	43
E. by N.	228	1391	S. by E.	314	2196	W. by S.	309	2479	N. by W.	117	736

There were 153 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 33 miles.

Pressure.—Pressure was above normal in January, February, April, May, September and October and below normal during the other months. The greatest excess was 0·081 inch in October and the greatest defect 0·042 inch in July. The highest pressure recorded was 30·216 inches on January 9, and the lowest 29·511 inches on June 25.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of air was above normal in all months except April, September and October. The maximum shade temperature was also above normal in all months except January, February, April, August, September and October. The minimum in the shade was below normal in April, August, September and October and above normal in the remaining months. The highest shade temperature recorded was 110°·3 on June 1, and the lowest 69°·6 on December 24. The highest reading of the black bulb thermometer was 168°·6 on October 3 and the lowest on grass 56°·6 on December 24.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was normal in March, nearly normal in January, June and December and above normal in the remaining months.

Wind.—The wind direction was normal or nearly normal in all months except in February when it was two points more southerly and in July and August when it was two points more westerly and in October when it was two points more northerly. The amount of air movement was below normal in all months except January. This is undoubtedly largely due to change in exposure.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was above normal in April, May, July and October and below in the remaining months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was above normal in February, April and September and below in the other months. There were 9·07 0 hours of bright sunshine during the year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average in January, April and from August to November and below for the other months. The greatest excess was 8·23 inches in October and the greatest defect 4·51 inches in December. The total rainfall for the year was 58·63 inches against an average of 52·52 inches. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 31·74 inches against an average of 26·00 inches. The greatest fall on any day was 7·46 inches on November 1.

Storm.—A storm formed in the south-west of the Bay on the 1st November 1914, moved in a westerly direction and passed inland to the south of Madras.

H. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

The Observatory, Madras,
27th January 1915.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1915. [PRICE 4 ps.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1915.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min	Solar Heat in Vacuo. Maximum	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
January	Inches.	°	°	°	°		Cts.		Miles.	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
26th Mon.	30·024	77·9	73·6	84·1	71·8	146·4	82	N.E. by E.	133	..	53	5·4	Passing clouds.
26th Tues.	·028	77·8	72·8	84·0	70·5	142·2	81	E. by N.	90	..	22	7·5	Fine.
27th Wed.	·008	74·6	70·9	80·6	68·8	147·4	81	E. by N.	84	..	30	7·6	Fine with passing clouds.
28th Thurs	29·972	74·1	69·7	82·7	66·9	146·2	79	E. by N.	56	..	20	9·0	Do.
29th Fri.	·953	76·2	69·6	81·3	66·6	144·6	79	E. by S	76	..	18	8·2	Do.
30th Sat.	·972	76·9	71·4	81·5	68·1	147·6	79	E. by S.	86	..	28	8·3	Do.
31st Sun	·983	77·0	71·6	80·5	68·3	149·3	78	E.N. by E	110	..	33	8·4	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0·61 inches, the average due for the same period being 0·89 inch.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 1st February 1915.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART IV
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3 (1).] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1915. [Price, 3 *pice.*

Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

മതിരാശി ഫുഡലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ട് 1914 ഡിസെമ്പർ 14-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണ്ണർ അവർകളുടെ സമ്മതവും 1915 ജനവരി 15-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ അവർകളുടെ സമ്മതവും പ്രാപിച്ചു ആയതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

MADRAS ACT No. VIII OF 1914.
1914 ലെ 8-ാം നമ്പർ മതിരാശി ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO FACILITATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN ENACTMENTS.
ചില നിബന്ധനകളുടെ നിർവ്വാഹം എളുപ്പമാക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

പീഠിക.

ചില നിബന്ധനകളുടെ നിർവ്വാഹം എളുപ്പമാക്കുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു 1914 ലെ മതിരാശി അധികാര വിഭാഗം ടു ചെന്ന പേർ പറയാം.

ചില നിബന്ധനകൾ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

2. പട്ടികയിലെ 3-ാം കളത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ നിബന്ധനകൾ അതിലെ 4-ാം കളത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനോടുകൂടി വിവരിച്ച വിധത്തിലും ഇതിനാൽ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഭൂമിയെ അധികാരസ്ഥർക്കു കല്പിച്ച കൽപനകൾ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

3. അധികാരസ്ഥൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതോ കല്പിച്ചതോ കൂടിയ വില ഈടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നിശ്ചയമോ പരസ്യമോ കപ്പനയോ ക്രമമോ ചട്ടമോ മാറ്റിയിയോ ഉപനിബന്ധനയോ ആയതു ചെയ്യുകയോ കല്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതായി ആ അധികാരസ്ഥനു പകരം ഈ ആക്ടിലോ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരമോ നടത്തുവാൻ പുതിയ അധികാരസ്ഥനെ ഏല്പിച്ചുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ ആക്ടിനു വിരോധിച്ചു കേടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ആയവർ പുതിയ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതോ കല്പിച്ചതോ ആയ ഒരു നിശ്ചയത്താലോ പരസ്യത്താലോ കല്പനയാലോ ക്രമത്താലോ ചട്ടത്താലോ മാറ്റിയിയാലോ ഉപനിബന്ധനയാലോ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്താത്തപക്ഷവും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുവരെയും ആയവർ പുതിയ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതോ കല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതോ തുടർന്നു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

പട്ടിക.

നമ്പർ.	വർഷം.	ചുരുക്കപ്പേര്.	ഭേദഗതി.
1917	7	തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സർവ്വകലാശാലാ നിയമം ഏതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു 1917 ലെ ഗ്രന്ഥം	(1) 8 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "സർവ്വകലാശാലാ സെനറ്റംഗങ്ങളെയും" എന്ന ഭാഗത്തിനു പകരം "സർവ്വകലാശാലാ സെനറ്റംഗങ്ങളെയും" എന്നു ചേർക്കുന്നതാണ്. (2) 13 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു ശേഷം ചേരുന്നതായ പുതിയ വകുപ്പുകൾ :— "13. ഇതിനു മുമ്പു എന്തുതന്നെ നടപടിയിലായാലും 4 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഏറ്റുപ്പെടുത്തലും 6 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഏതെങ്കിലും ഡിഗ്രിയോ ഡിപ്ലോമയോ മറ്റോ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുള്ള ബിരുദം ആലോചനാസഭയിൽ സർവ്വകലാശാലാ സെനറ്റിനാലും മറ്റു ഡിഗ്രി നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ പ്രകാരം രൂപീകരിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഏതു പരീക്ഷാകമ്മിറ്റിയാലും നടത്തപ്പെടുന്ന ഏതു പരീക്ഷയും ജയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഏതു ഉദ്യോഗാർത്ഥിയും ഏതൊരു ഡിഗ്രിയുടെയും ഡിപ്ലോമയുടെയും മറ്റും ഉദ്യോഗാർത്ഥം ഏതിനു വേണ്ടിയാണോ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു അതിനു അയാൾ ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ ഫീസുകൾ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അയാൾക്കു ആ ഡിഗ്രിയോ ഡിപ്ലോമയോ മറ്റോ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഈ നിയമങ്ങൾ അധികാരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്. 13 (എ). ഈ നിയമങ്ങൾ പ്രകാരം ഏതെങ്കിലും ഡിഗ്രിയോ ഡിപ്ലോമയോ മറ്റോ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു അധികാരമുള്ള ഏതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും ഏതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു അധികാരമുണ്ടോ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു ഉദ്യോഗാർത്ഥിയുടെ സ്വഭാവത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു തൃപ്തിയുണ്ടാകേണ്ടതാണ്."
1856	8	1856 ലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ നികുതിയിൽ നിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കിയ ഭൂമി ആക്ട്.	(1) 45 - ാം വകുപ്പു വിട്ടുകളയണം. (2) 47 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു മുമ്പിൽ താഴെ ചേരുന്ന പുതിയ വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കണം.— "ഈ കാലത്തു നടപ്പുള്ളതായ ഏതിനെയും ഭേദഗതിയാക്കുന്നതിനും റദ്ദാക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടി ഒരു നിയമം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ ഒരു ഭേദഗതിയോടുകൂടി ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും ഒരു ഭേദഗതിയും കൂടാതെ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും ഏതിനു വേണ്ടിയാണോ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു അതിനു അയാൾ ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ ഫീസുകൾ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അയാൾക്കു ആ ഡിഗ്രിയോ ഡിപ്ലോമയോ മറ്റോ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഈ നിയമങ്ങൾ അധികാരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്."
1865	7.	1865 ലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ വെള്ളപ്പിരിവു നിയമം ആക്ട്.	1 (b) വകുപ്പിൽ "വെസ്റ്റേൺഘാട്ടിൽനിന്നും ശബരിഗിരിനദിയും മണിയാർ ചിനമായി കല്ലടയാറു സമീപിക്കുന്നതിൽ" എന്ന ഭാഗത്തിനു പകരം "കല്ലടയാറു പകരം" കല്ലടയാറിനെയും വെസ്റ്റേൺഘാട്ടിനെയും മണിയാർ ചിനമായി കൽപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ചിനമായി ചേരുന്ന ഏതു മലകളുടെയും അതിനുമേലുള്ള വെസ്റ്റേൺഘാട്ടിന്റെയും ഭാഗത്തിൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം.
1868	2	1868 ലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ നാട്ടുകല്ലിനെയും സിമന്റിനെയും നിയമങ്ങൾ ആക്ട്.	1 - ാം വകുപ്പു.—"ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ്" എന്നതിനു പകരം "ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റും നെടുമങ്ങാടിനും തെക്കുവശത്തിനും ചിനമായി രവന്യൂ ബോർഡും" എന്നു മേലാൽ ചേർക്കണം.
1878	1	1878 ലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ നിലനികുതി കണ്ടുന്ന ആക്ട്.	8 - ാം വകുപ്പു.—"ആ തുക്കു 44 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന നടപടി ക്രമത്തിന്നനുസരിച്ചു" എന്നതിനു പകരം "ആ തുക്കു" എന്നു ചേർക്കണം.
1888	5	1888 ലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ കരാർ ആക്ട്.	(1) 7 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ്" എന്നതു "രവന്യൂബോർഡ്" എന്നു ചേർക്കണം. (2) 28 - ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ആലോചനസഭയിൽ രവന്യൂബോർഡ്" എന്നതു "രവന്യൂബോർഡിനെ" എന്നു ചേർക്കണം. (3) 84 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റ് മെമ്പരുടെ അനുവാദത്തോടുകൂടി" എന്നതു "ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനുവേണ്ടി അതിലാലത്തിൽ മിസ്റ്റർ" എന്നു ചേർക്കണം.
1886	2	1886 ലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ട്.	84 (2) വകുപ്പിൽ "ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റും മുൻസിപ്പൽ കമ്മിഷണർമാരും തമ്മിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന വ്യവഹാരത്തിൽ" എന്നതു "മുൻസിപ്പൽകമ്മിഷണർമാരുടെ അധികാരത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനും മുൻസിപ്പൽകമ്മിഷണർമാരും തമ്മിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന വ്യവഹാരത്തിൽ" എന്നു ചേർക്കണം.
1886	3	1886 ലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സർവ്വീസ് ആക്ട്.	31 (1) വകുപ്പിൽ "ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനും മറ്റൊരു ബോഡിനെയും" എന്നതു "രണ്ടു ബോഡിനും" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും "ആ രണ്ടു ബോഡിനും" എന്നതു "ആ രണ്ടു ബോഡിനെയും ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനും ചിനമായി" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും ആക്കണം.
1888	3	1888 ലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ പുകയിലക്കച്ചവടം ആക്ട്.	4 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു മുമ്പിലുള്ള ഭാഗം വിട്ടുകളയണം.

പട്ടിക—തുടർച്ച.

നമ്പർ.	വർഷം.	പുതുക്കിയത്.	ഭേദഗതി.
1935	4	1128 ലെ മലബാർ കുടിയാൻ.	(1) 8 (1)-ം, 38-ം, 39-ം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ "ജന്മിയോ വകയിൽ വേണ്ടി" എന്നതു "കുടിയനോ" എന്നും 11-ം വകുപ്പിൽ "ജന്മിയോ സമയിൽ വേണ്ടി" എന്നതു "കുടിയനു" എന്നും 18-ം വകുപ്പിൽ "ജന്മിയോ വകയിൽ വേണ്ടി" എന്നതു "തന്" എന്നും വായിക്കേണ്ടതാണു.
			(2) 65-ം വകുപ്പിൽ "65-ം വകുപ്പുകൊണ്ടു ജന്മിയോ സമയിൽ വരേണ്ട നിവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ട വല്ല കുടിശ്ശികയും വേണ്ടാ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "65-ം വകുപ്പുകൊണ്ടു ജന്മിയോ വകയിൽ വരുന്നതും 53 (2) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കുടിയനു നിവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ട വല്ല ചുമതലയും വേണ്ടാ" എന്നാക്കുകയും ഖണ്ഡത്തിന്റെ അവസാനം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഒരു ഉച്ചയായിരിക്കുന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വിട്ടുകളയുകയും വേണം.
			(3) 53-ം വകുപ്പിൽ (b) (c) (d) (g) എന്നീ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾ വിട്ടുകളയുകയും അതിൽ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾ (a) മുതൽ (e) വരെ അക്ഷരമാക്കുകയും വേണം.
			(4) 53-ം വകുപ്പു (a) ഖണ്ഡത്തിനു പകരം താഴെപറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കേണ്ടതു :—
			"ന്യായം തെറ്റുമുതലുകൾക്കുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങൾ കിടപ്പു അവകാശപ്പെടുത്തലും അവകാശപ്പെടുന്നതും ഒഴിച്ചു മറ്റു വല്ലതിനും ബാധകമല്ല."
			(5) 53-ം വകുപ്പിനോടു കൂടി പുതിയ വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കേണ്ടതു താഴെ വിധം :—
			"53A. താഴെ പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഈ നിയമപ്രകാരം ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഒരു കുടിയാനെതിരെ ഒരു നടപടിയെടുക്കുന്നതിനോ തുടരുന്നതിനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു കുടിയാനു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനോ ഒരു ഡിക്രി നടത്തുന്നതിനോ ഉള്ള ന്യായമായ കാരണങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാമെന്നാൽ— (a) അവകാശപ്പെടുത്തൽ കൈക്കൊള്ളുകയും ഉപഭോഗിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ വസിപ്പാൻ വേണ്ടുന്ന ഉദ്ദേശത്തിനോ, (b) കുടിശ്ശികയിലും അവയിൽനിന്നും മുമ്പു പെടിയിലും ഉണ്ടായതും അവയായി ചേരേണ്ടതും വിട്ടുപോയതും നിലം വെയ്ക്കുക, (c) പെടിയുടുപ്പുകളും ഗ്രഹിക്കലിലും, (d) മറ്റു യാതൊരു സാമഗ്രഹത്തെ കുടി കൊണ്ടുപോകണം വരിക്കുക."
			(6) 75-ം വകുപ്പിൽ വരേണ്ടതായ "54-ം വകുപ്പിലെ (a) (b) (g) ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിലുള്ളതു മുതലായ തരത്തിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലുമായ വല്ല കുടിശ്ശികയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കുപകരം "53A വകുപ്പിലെ (b) (c) (d) ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിലുള്ളതു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു മുതലായ വല്ല കുടിശ്ശികയും" എന്നാക്കുകയും ചേർക്കേണ്ടതു.
1940	9	1115 ലെ തെക്കു നമ്പർ കടലാ മാപ്പു.	താഴെ പറയുന്നതു 81 എന്ന ഒരു പുതിയ വകുപ്പായി ചേർക്കേണ്ടതു :—
			"81. മുൻപുള്ള നമ്പരിൽ വകുപ്പു 5-ം, 14-ം, 15-ം, 18-ം, 19-ം വകുപ്പുകളുടെയോ അവയിലെ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളുടെയോ ഏതിനെ വല്ലതിനെ വിട്ടിട്ടു കൊണ്ടോ ഭേദഗതിയോടെയോ ഈ നിയമത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും തീരുമാനം ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നതാണു."
1917	1	1892 ലെ മലബാർ കുടിയാൻ ഒഴിപ്പിക്കൽ നിയമം.	(1) നാൽ പറയുന്ന 5-ം, 11-ം വകുപ്പുകളെ (1)-ം ഉപവകുപ്പായി ചേർക്കേണ്ടതു :—
			"(2) ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കുടിയാനു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഓരോ നോട്ടീസും രണ്ടു പോലീസ് ഓഫീസർമാർ ഒപ്പിട്ടു കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണു".
			(2) 13 (1) വകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രകാരം :—
			"13. (1) ഒന്നാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം വിട്ടിട്ടു കൊടുത്ത വല്ല വകയും തിരിച്ചെടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു എന്നതുമാത്രമായിട്ടുള്ള കൊടുത്തുകയോ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ തുടരെ തന്നെയോ തിരിച്ചെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്തതിന്റെ ശേഷം ഒരിക്കൽ വിട്ടിട്ടു കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു കുടിയാനെ ഒരു വകയിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടിയെടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. (1) നടപടിയുള്ള വകയിൽനിന്നു ഒരു കുടിയാനെ ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും കൂടാതെ."

പട്ടിക—തുടർച്ച.

നമ്പർ.	വകുപ്പ്	എന്തെഴുത്ത്	മാറ്റങ്ങൾ.
1914	4	1911 ലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സർവ്വ അഭിഭാഷക നിയമം—ഭേദഗതി.	(1) 24 (എ) ചേർപ്പിൽ "വക്കീലന്മാർ" എന്നതിനുപകരം "കോടതിയിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും "ആയാൽ തിരിച്ചു കൊള്ളേണ്ട" എന്നതു "ആ വാക്കു മുതൽ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ 33-ാം വകുപ്പു (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള (3)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം തിരിച്ചുള്ളുവാനായി ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ തിരിച്ചേൽപ്പിക്കേണ്ട കാലം അവസാനിക്കുന്നതു വരെ" എന്നും തിരിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്ന കാലം അവസാനിക്കുന്നതുവരെ ഈ തിരിച്ചു കൊള്ളുകയും കൊള്ളുകയും ആയക തിരിച്ചു" എന്ന വാക്കിലും "കൊള്ളുക" എന്നതു "ഈ തിരിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്ന കാലം കൊള്ളുന്നതു" എന്ന വാക്കിലും ആക്കുക.
1914	5	1908 ലെ ദേവസ്വം നിയമത്തിലെ ഭേദഗതി.	(1) 2-ാം, 3-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ.—"കൊള്ളുക" എന്നിടത്തു "കൊള്ളുന്നതാണ്" എന്നിങ്ങനെ വരണം "കൊള്ളുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു തർക്കത്തിന്റെ ഇത്തിഹാസത്തിനുമുമ്പു തന്നിൽനിന്നോ തിരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും "കൊള്ളുന്നതുമായ സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ ഭരണത്തിനുമുമ്പു ഭരണത്തിന്റെ കൈമാറ്റത്തിനുമുമ്പു ഭരണത്തിനുമുമ്പും തിരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതുമായ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും ചേർക്കുന്നതും. (2) 4-ാം വകുപ്പു—"കൊള്ളുക" എന്ന വാക്കു മിടക്കുന്നതും. (3) 5-ാം വകുപ്പു.—"തിരിച്ചു" എന്നതിനു "നടത്തിക്കയും" എന്നതിനു ശേഷം "അതുമല്ല ആ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തിയ കൊള്ളുന്നു, താമസിക്കയും തിരിച്ചു താമസിക്കയും" എന്നു ചേർക്കണം. (4) 10-ാം വകുപ്പു.—ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കണം:— "10. (1) (a) ഈ ഭേദഭേദകമായ ഒരു താമസിക്കുന്നതു തിരിച്ചു താമസിക്കുന്നതും കൊണ്ടു വല്ല തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതും കൂടാതെയിരുന്നതുമായ കൊള്ളുക, (b) ഈ കൊള്ളുക ഒരു തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതും മുഴുവനുകൊണ്ടു കൊണ്ടു വല്ല തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതും കൂടാതെയിരുന്നതും തിരിച്ചു കൊള്ളുക, (c) ഒരു തിരിച്ചു കൊള്ളുക തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതുമായതുകൊണ്ടു കൊണ്ടു വല്ല തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതും കൂടാതെയിരുന്നതും നമ്മുടെ ഭാഷയിൽ ചെയ്തു തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതാകുന്നു. കൊള്ളുന്നതു തിരിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നതു തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതിനുശേഷം കൊണ്ടു വല്ല തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതും കൂടാതെയിരുന്നതും കൊണ്ടു ഭേദഭേദകമായ ഒരു താമസിക്കുന്നതു തിരിച്ചു താമസിക്കുന്നതും, താമസിക്കുന്നതും കൊള്ളുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു വല്ല തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതും കൂടാതെയിരുന്നതും തിരിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നതും ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഈ ഭേദഭേദകമായ വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിയാലും കൊണ്ടു വല്ല തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതും കൂടാതെയിരുന്നതും നമ്മുടെ ഭാഷയിൽ ചെയ്തു തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതാകുന്നു. (2) ഈ ഭേദഭേദകമായ വല്ല തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതും പരിഭാഷയിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഈ തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതിനുശേഷം നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന കോടതി അതിനെ തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതിനുശേഷം തിരിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നതു തിരിച്ചിരുന്നതിനുശേഷം തിരിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നതിനുശേഷം